VR1 (Phospho-Ser502) rabbit pAb

Catalog No	BYab-10453
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	TRPV1 VR1
Protein Name	VR1 (Phospho-Ser502)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human VR1 (Phospho-Ser502)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of VR1 (Phospho-Ser502) at Human, Mouse,Rat
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.106% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 1 (TrpV1) (Capsaicin receptor) (Osm-9-like TRP channel 1) (OTRPC1) (Vanilloid receptor 1)
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell projection, dendritic spine membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Mostly, but not exclusively expressed in postsynaptic dendritic spines. .
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed at low levels. Expression is elevated in dorsal root ganglia. In skin, expressed in cutaneous sensory nerve fibers, mast cells, epidermal keratinocytes, dermal blood vessels, the inner root sheet and the infundibulum of hair follicles, differentiated sebocytes, sweat gland ducts, and the secretory portion of eccrine sweat glands (at protein level).
Function	domain:The association domain (AD) is necessary for self-association.,enzyme regulation:Channel activity is activated via the interaction with PIRT and phosphatidylinositol-4,5-bisphosphate (PIP2). Both PIRT and PIP2 are required to activate channel activity.,function:Receptor-activated non-selective calcium permeant cation channel involved in detection of noxious chemical and thermal

	stimuli. Seems to mediate proton influx and may be involved in intracellular acidosis in nociceptive neurons. May be involved in mediation of inflammatory pain and hyperalgesia. Sensitized by a phosphatidylinositol second messenger system activated by receptor tyrosine kinases, which involves PKC isozymes and PCL.,miscellaneous:Responses evoked by low pH and heat, and capsaicin can be antagonized by capsazepine.,PTM:Phosphorylation by PKA reverses capsaicin-induced dephosphorylation at multiple sites, proba
Background	transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 1(TRPV1) Homo sapiens Capsaicin, the main pungent ingredient in hot chili peppers, elicits a sensation of burning pain by selectively activating sensory neurons that convey information about noxious stimuli to the central nervous system. The protein encoded by this gene is a receptor for capsaicin and is a non-selective cation channel that is structurally related to members of the TRP family of ion channels. This receptor is also activated by increases in temperature in the noxious range, suggesting that it functions as a transducer of painful thermal stimuli in vivo. Four transcript variants encoding the same protein, but with different 5' UTR sequence, have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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