

Product datasheet for **TA328865**

Hrh3 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:200-1:2000; IHC: 1:100-1:3000
Reactivity:	Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide (C)RTRLRLDGGREAGPE, corresponding to amino acids 228-242 of rat H3 Histamine Receptor. 3rd intracellular loop.
Formulation:	Lyophilized. Concentration before lyophilization ~0.8mg/ml (lot dependent, please refer to CoA along with shipment for actual concentration). Buffer before lyophilization: Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 1% BSA, 0.025% NaN ₃ .
Reconstitution Method:	Add 50 ul double distilled water (DDW) to the lyophilized powder.
Purification:	Affinity purified on immobilized antigen.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	histamine receptor H3
Database Link:	NP_445958 Entrez Gene 99296 Mouse Entrez Gene 85268 Rat Q9QYN8



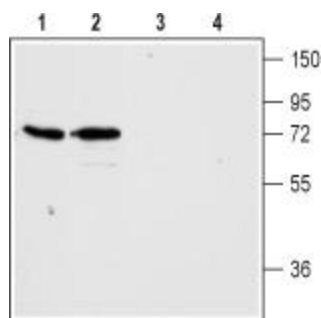
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Background:

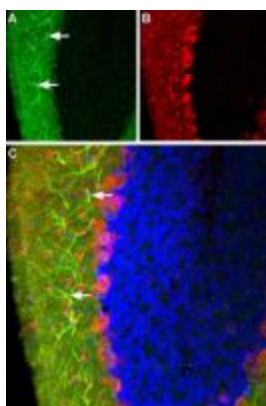
Histamine (2-[4-imidazole]ethylamine) is a low-molecular-weight amine synthesized from L-histidine. It is produced by various cells throughout the body, including central nervous system neurons, gastric mucosa parietal cells, mast cells, basophils and lymphocytes. Histamine is a major biological mediator whose functions include, among many others, regulation of vascular smooth muscle, immune regulation, regulation of sleep-wake cycles and regulation of gastric acid secretion. The biological effects of histamine are mediated through four receptors (H1- H4 Histamine receptors) all of which belong to the 7-transmembrane domain, G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) superfamily. H3 Histamine Receptor couples to Gi/G0 proteins and receptor activation leads to inhibition of adenylyl cyclase, activation of the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade and inhibition of the Na⁺/H⁺ exchanger. H3 receptors are expressed primarily in the central nervous system (CNS) where they are located in presynaptic membranes of histaminergic neurons, where they negatively regulate the synthesis and release of histamine. In addition, H3 receptors are also located on nonhistaminergic neurons, where they regulate the release of other amines such as dopamine, serotonin, and norepinephrine. Based on these studies, a central role for H3 receptors has been proposed in disorders involving cognition such as attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), Alzheimer disease and schizophrenia as well as sleep and energy homeostasis (i.e. obesity) disorders.

Synonyms:

GPCR97; HH3R

Product images:

Western blot analysis of rat (lanes 1 and 3) and mouse brain membranes (lanes 2 and 4): 1, 2. Anti-H3 Histamine Receptor antibody, (1:200). 3, 4. Anti-H3 Histamine Receptor antibody, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.



IHC staining of rat brain frozen sections with Anti-H3 Histamine Receptor antibody, (1:100), (green). A. H3 Histamine Receptor is particularly expressed in dendrites of Purkinje cells (arrows). B. Staining with mouse anti-parvalbumin (red) detected Purkinje cells and interneurons in the molecular layer. C. Merge of the two images demonstrates that the staining was restricted to dendrites of Purkinje cells. Cell nuclei were labeled with DAPI (blue) as the counterstain.