



Rabbit Anti-TRPM5 antibody

SL9047R

Product Name:	TRPM5
Chinese Name:	瞬时受体电位离子Channel protein5抗体(M亚家族)
Alias:	MLSN1 and TRP related gene 1; MLSN1 and TRP related gene 1 protein; MLSN1 and TRP-related; MLSN1- and TRP-related gene 1 protein; MTR1; Novel protein similar to vertebrate transient receptor potential cation channel, subfamily M, member 5 ; Transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily M member 5; Transient receptor potential cation channel, subfamily M, member 5; Trpm5; TRPM5 transient receptor potential cation channel, subfamily M, member 5; TRPM5_HUMAN; 9430099A16Rik; Long transient receptor potential channel 5; LTrpC-5; LTrpC5.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Cow,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	131kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TRPM5:701-800/1165<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Voltage-modulated Ca(2+)-activated, monovalent cation channel (VCAM) that

mediates a transient membrane depolarization and plays a central role in taste transduction. Monovalent-specific, non-selective cation channel that mediates the transport of Na(+), K(+) and Cs(+) ions equally well. Activated directly by increases in intracellular Ca(2+), but is impermeable to it. Gating is voltage-dependent and displays rapid activation and deactivation kinetics upon channel stimulation even during sustained elevations in Ca(2+). Also activated by a fast intracellular Ca(2+) increase in response to inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate-producing receptor agonists. The channel is blocked by extracellular acidification. External acidification has 2 effects, a fast reversible block of the current and a slower irreversible enhancement of current inactivation. Is a highly temperature-sensitive, heat activated channel showing a steep increase of inward currents at temperatures between 15 and 35 degrees Celsius. Heat activation is due to a shift of the voltage-dependent activation curve to negative potentials. Activated by arachidonic acid in vitro. May be involved in perception of bitter, sweet and umami tastes. May also be involved in sensing semiochemicals.

Function:

Voltage-modulated Ca(2+)-activated, monovalent cation channel (VCAM) that mediates a transient membrane depolarization and plays a central role in taste transduction. Monovalent-specific, non-selective cation channel that mediates the transport of Na(+), K(+) and Cs(+) ions equally well. Activated directly by increases in intracellular Ca(2+), but is impermeable to it. Gating is voltage-dependent and displays rapid activation and deactivation kinetics upon channel stimulation even during sustained elevations in Ca(2+). Also activated by a fast intracellular Ca(2+) increase in response to inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate-producing receptor agonists. The channel is blocked by extracellular acidification. External acidification has 2 effects, a fast reversible block of the current and a slower irreversible enhancement of current inactivation. Is a highly temperature-sensitive, heat activated channel showing a steep increase of inward currents at temperatures between 15 and 35 degrees Celsius. Heat activation is due to a shift of the voltage-dependent activation curve to negative potentials. Activated by arachidonic acid in vitro. May be involved in perception of bitter, sweet and umami tastes. May also be involved in sensing semiochemicals.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane

Tissue Specificity:

Strongly expressed in fetal brain, liver and kidney, and in adult prostate, testis, ovary, colon and peripheral blood leukocytes. Also expressed in a large proportion of Wilms' tumors and rhabdomyosarcomas. In monochromosomal cell lines shows exclusive paternal expression.

Similarity:

Belongs to the transient receptor (TC 1.A.4) family. LTrpC subfamily. TRPM5 sub-subfamily.

SWISS:

Q9NZQ8

Gene ID:
29850

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 29850](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 56843](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 365391](#) Rat

[Omim: 604600](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9NZQ8](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9JJH7](#) Mouse

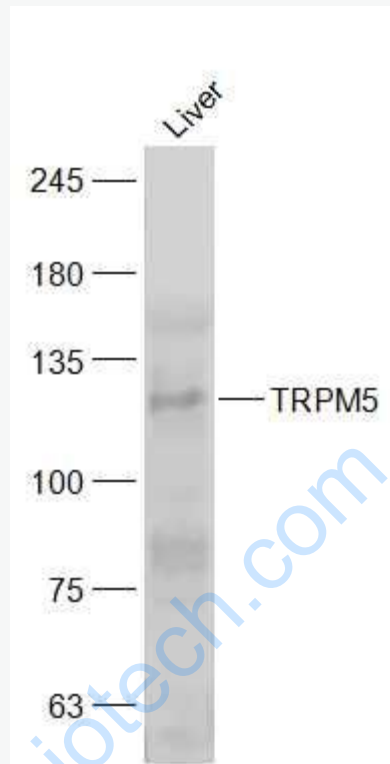
[Unigene: 272287](#) Human

[Unigene: 286668](#) Mouse

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Sample:

Liver(Human) Cell Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-TRPM5 (SL9047R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 131 kD

Observed band size: 131 kD