TRPM5 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN6325

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse

Applications
- WB

MW
- 128kD (Calculated)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human TRPM5
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of TRPM5 at Human, Mouse

Target Information

Gene name	TRPM5 LTRPC5 MTR1

Protein Name Transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily M member 5 (Long transient receptor potential channel 5) (LTrpC-5) (LTrpC5) (MLSN1- and TRP-related gene 1 protein)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	29850;	Q9NZQ8;
Mouse	56843;	Q9JJH7;

Cellular Localization Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .

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.

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.

Validation Data

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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