



Catalog Number: RA22153

Host: Rabbit

Product Type: Rabbit Polyclonal

Species Reactivity: Human, Rat, Mouse, Cow

Immunogen Sequence: KSITPETPTEIPCGDIRLNAV coupled to KLH

Format: Affinity purified antibody at 1mg/mL in 50% PBS, 50% glycerol plus 5mM NaN3

Applications: Immunofluorescence: 1:2,000-5,000

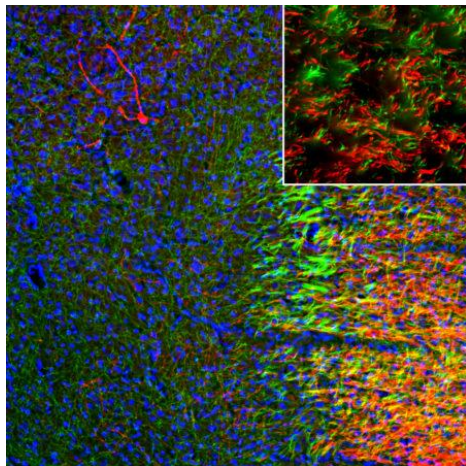
Dilutions listed as a recommendation. Optimal dilution should be determined by investigator.

Storage: Antibody can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20° C in a manual defrost freezer for six months without detectable loss of activity. The antibody can be stored at 2° - 8° C for 1 month without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Application Notes

Description/Data

Serotonin, also known as 5-hydroxytryptamine, is an important neurotransmitter in the CNS and has many important functions outside the CNS. Serotonergic neuron cell bodies in the CNS are found in the raphe nucleus and send their fine beaded processes throughout the brain and spinal cord. The serotonergic system modulates mood, perception, emotion, aggression, stress responses, sleep and appetite and contributes to learning and memory formation. The processes of serotonergic neurons express the Na⁺/Cl⁻ dependent serotonin transporter (SERT), which is responsible for uptake of serotonin from the extracellular space following synaptic release.



RA22153 was made against a peptide identical to the C-terminal 21 amino acids of human SERT and can be used to visualize serotonergic neurons and their processes in cell culture and in sectioned material. The homologous rodent peptide differs by one conservative amino acid substitution and we have shown that this antibody works well on rodent and bovine tissues and, based on sequence conservation, is expected to be widely applicable to other mammals.

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Image: Immunofluorescent analysis of a rat brain section stained with RA22153 in green and counterstained with chicken polyclonal antibody to tyrosine hydroxylase in red. The axons of serotonergic neurons course throughout the section but are clearly distinct from the chatacholinergic processes and cell bodies revealed with the TH antibody. The blue stain reveals DNA in cell nuclei.

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