bs-23927R **[Primary Antibody]**

TRPV1 Rabbit pAb

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DATASHEET

Host: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

GeneID: 7442 **SWISS:** Q8NER1

Target: TRPV1

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TRPV1: 641-740/839.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Concentration: 1mg/1ml

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: The detection of noxious stimuli (chemical, mechanical, or thermal) occurs predominantly at the peripheral terminals of primary afferent neurons. This information is ultimately transmitted to the central nervous system to evoke a perception of pain which initiates appropriate protective reflexes. The receptor for capsaicin, VR1 (vanilloid receptor 1; TRPV1 is a nonselective cation channel that resembles members of the transient receptor potential (TRP) family of ion channels. The vanilloid receptor 1 protein functions both as a receptor for capsaicin and a transducter of noxious thermal stimuli. VR1 protein is localized to small-diameter sensory neurons within the dorsal root ganglia and nerve terminals in the dorsal horn.

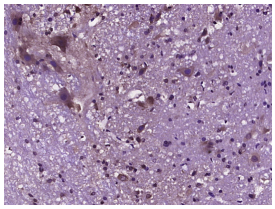
Applications: **WB** (1:500-2000)
IHC-P (1:100-500)
IHC-F (1:100-500)
IF (1:100-500)

Reactivity: Mouse, Rat (predicted: Human, Rabbit, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Dog, Horse)

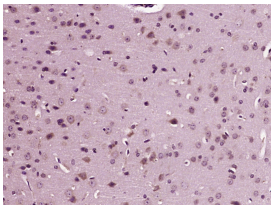
Predicted MW.: 92 kDa

Subcellular Location: Cell membrane

VALIDATION IMAGES



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat spinal cord); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (TRPV1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-23927R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (TRPV1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-23927R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.

SELECTED CITATIONS

- **[IF=15.8]** Leihou Shao. et al. Graphdiyne as a Highly Efficient and Neuron-Targeted Photothermal Transducer for in Vivo Neuromodulation. ACS NANO. 2024;18(24):15607–15616 IF ;Rat. 38838347
- **[IF=13.7]** Jiangtao Lin. et al. Supramolecular Gels With Controllable Degradation for Suppressing Tumor Recurrence and Relieving Postoperative Pain. Aggregate. 2025 Jan;:e734 IF ;Rat. 10.1002/agt2.734

- **[IF=8.6]** Yuchen Cai. et al. Crosstalk between TRPV1 and immune regulation in Fuchs endothelial corneal dystrophy. CLIN IMMUNOL. 2023 Sep;254:109701 ICC ;Human. 37482117
- **[IF=5]** Jiayue Xu. et al. Paeoniflorin ameliorates oxaliplatin-induced peripheral neuropathy via inhibiting neuroinflammation through influence on gut microbiota. EUR J PHARMACOL. 2024 May;971:176516 IHC ;Rat. 38513881
- **[IF=4.4]** ZhiPeng Jiang. et al.Targeting TRPV1 channels in desensitized neural afferent pathways may help mitigate pain and lower urinary tract symptoms caused by prostatitis..Frontiers in Pharmacology.2025 Feb 25:16:1541684. Western blot ;Rat. 40070569