Product Name: mGluR-6 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab13863

Summary

Production Name	mGluR-6 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	GRM6
Alternative Names	GRM6; GPRC1F; MGLUR6; Metabotropic glutamate receptor 6; mGluR6
Gene ID	2916.0
SwissProt ID	O15303.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human mGluR6. AA range:828-877

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:20000..
Molecular Weight	100kD

Background

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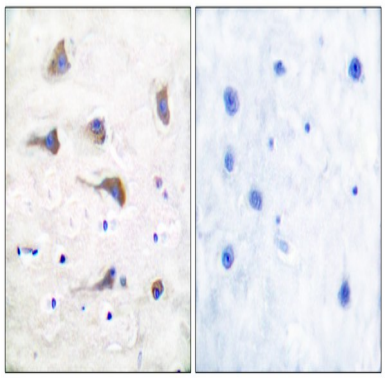
glutamate metabotropic receptor 6(GRM6) Homo sapiens L-glutamate is the major excitatory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system and activates both ionotropic and metabotropic glutamate receptors. Glutamatergic neurotransmission is involved in most aspects of normal brain function and can be perturbed in many neuropathologic conditions. The metabotropic glutamate receptors are a family of G protein-coupled receptors, that have been divided into 3 groups on the basis of sequence homology, putative signal transduction mechanisms, and pharmacologic properties. Group I includes GRM1 and GRM5 and these receptors have been shown to activate phospholipase C. Group II includes GRM2 and GRM3 while Group III includes GRM4, GRM6, GRM7 and GRM8. Group II and III receptors are linked to the inhibition of the cyclic AMP cascade but differ in their agonist selectivities. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2012],disease:Defects in GRM6 are the cause of congenital stationary night blindness type 1B (CSNB1B) [MIM:257270]. This disorder consits of a previously unrecognized, autosomal recessive form of congenital night blindness associated with a negative electroretinogram waveform. Patients are night blind from an early age, and when maximally dark-adapted, they could perceive lights only with an intensity equal to or slightly dimmer than that normally detected by the cone system. ERGs in response to single brief flashes of light have clearly detectable a-waves, which are derived from photoreceptors, and greatly reduced b-waves, which are derived from the second-order inner retinal neurons. ERGs in response to sawtooth flickering light indicate a markedly reduced ON response and a nearly normal OFF response. There is no subjective delay in the perception of suddenly appearing white vs black objects on a gray background.,function:Receptor for glutamate. The activity of this receptor is mediated by a G-protein that inhibits adenylate cyclase activity.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 3 family.,

Research Area

Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;

Image Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using mGluR6 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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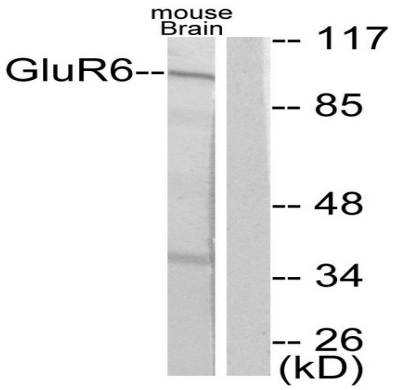

Western blot analysis of lysates from mouse brain, using mGluR6 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

Note

For research use only.