

产品名称: mGluR-6 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号: AP Rab13863



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	mGluR-6 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human,Rat,Mouse

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Unmodified
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Polyclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

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

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	100kDa

研究背景 (Background)

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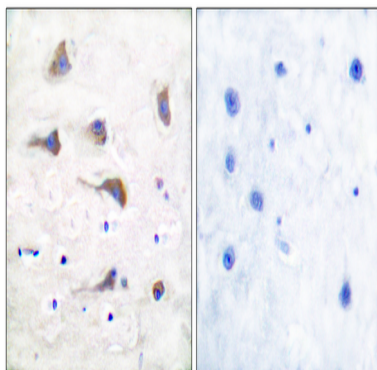


glutamate metabotropic receptor 6 (GRM6) Homo sapiens L-glutamate is the major excitatory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system and activates both ionotropic and metabotropic glutamate receptors. Glutamatergic neurotransmission is involved in most aspects of normal brain function and can be 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 consists 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.,

研究领域 (Research Area)

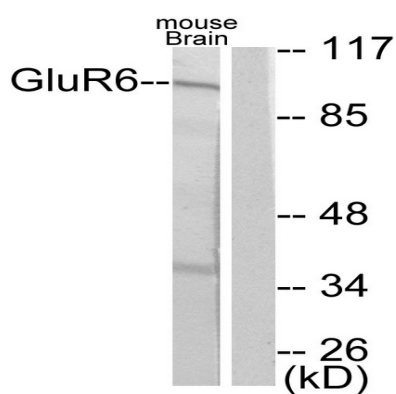
Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;

图片 (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.

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .