Best Tools for immunology Research

mGluR-6 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT2746
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	mGluR-6
Fields :	>>Phospholipase D signaling pathway;>>Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;>>Glutamatergic synapse
Gene Name :	GRM6
Protein Name :	Metabotropic glutamate receptor 6
Human Gene Id :	2916
Human Swiss Prot No :	O15303
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q5NCH9
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human mGluR6. AA range:828-877
Specificity :	mGluR-6 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of mGluR-6 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 100kD

Cell Pathway : Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;

Background : 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],

Function : 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

Subcellular Location : Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Golgi apparatus membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell projection, dendrite . Subject to trafficking from the endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi apparatus and then to the cell membrane.

Expression : Detected in melanocytes.

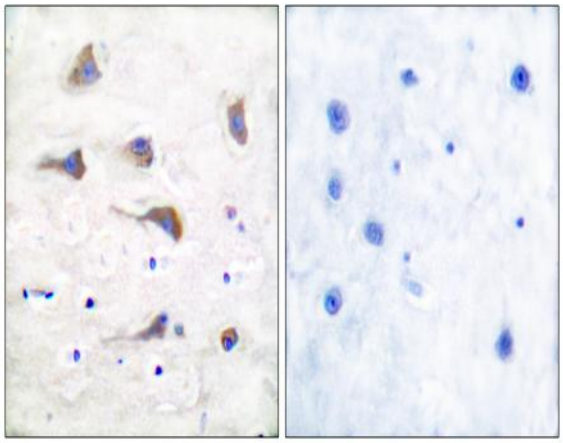
Sort : 9618

No4 : 1

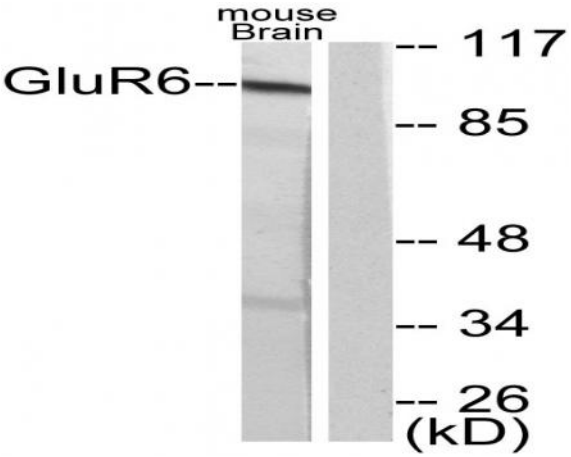
Host : Rabbit

Modifications : Unmodified

Products Images



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



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