

## 促代谢型谷氨酸受体 6 抗体

产品货号： mIR18802

英文名称： mGluR6

中文名称： 促代谢型谷氨酸受体 6 抗体

别名： Metabotropic Glutamate Receptor 6; CSNB1B; DKFZp686H1993; GluR6; Glutamate receptor metabotropic 6; GPRC1F; GRM6; GRM6\_HUMAN; Metabotropic glutamate receptor 6; mGlu6; mGluR6.

研究领域： 细胞生物 神经生物学 信号转导 G 蛋白偶联受体 G 蛋白信号

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 33, 95kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核

性状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度： 1mg/ml

**免疫原** : KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human mGluR6:501-600/877 <Extracellular>

**亚型** : IgG

**纯化方法** : affinity purified by Protein A

**储存液** : 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

**保存条件** : Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

**PubMed** : PubMed

**产品介绍** : 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:**

Receptor for glutamate. The activity of this receptor is mediated by a G-protein that inhibits adenylate cyclase activity.

**Subunit:**

Homodimer.

**Subcellular Location:**

Cell membrane.

**Tissue Specificity:**

Detected in melanocytes.

**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.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 3 family.

**SWISS:**

O15303

**Gene ID:**

2916

**Important Note:**



This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.