bsm-52652R

- DATASHEET -

Host: Rabbit

GenelD: 2911

Target: GRM1

Clonality: Recombinant

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

[Primary Antibody]

Isotype: IgG

SWISS: Q13255

CloneNo.: 7A9

GRM1 Recombinant Rabbit mAb



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Applications: WB (1:500-2000)

Reactivity: (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat)

Predicted MW.: 102 kDa

Subcellular Location: Cell membrane

 Concentration: 1mg/ml
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: L-glutamate is the major excitatory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system and activates both ionotropic and metabotropic glutamate recentors. Glutamatergic neurotransmission is involved

Immunogen: A synthesized peptide derived from human mGluR1: 315-385.

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. The canonical alpha isoform of the metabotropic glutamate receptor 1 gene is a disulfide-linked homodimer whose activity is mediated by a G-protein-coupled phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms; some of which may have distinct functions. [provided by RefSeq].