

# **GRM1** Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP13701b

# **Specification**

# **GRM1** Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application WB,E
Primary Accession 013255

Other Accession <u>NP\_001107801.1</u>, <u>NP\_000829.2</u>

Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Polyclonal
Isotype
Calculated MW
Antigen Region

Human
Rabbit
Rabbit
Polyclonal
Rabbit IgG
132357
1095-1123

## **GRM1** Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

#### **Gene ID 2911**

#### **Other Names**

Metabotropic glutamate receptor 1, mGluR1, GRM1, GPRC1A, MGLUR1

### Target/Specificity

This GRM1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1095-1123 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human GRM1.

# **Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

# **Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

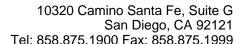
#### **Precautions**

GRM1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

# GRM1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

# Name GRM1

Synonyms GPRC1A, MGLUR1





**Function** G-protein coupled receptor for glutamate. Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of down-stream effectors. Signaling activates a phosphatidylinositol- calcium second messenger system. May participate in the central action of glutamate in the CNS, such as long-term potentiation in the hippocampus and long-term depression in the cerebellum (PubMed:24603153, PubMed:28886343, PubMed:7476890). May function in the light response in the retina (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

### **Tissue Location**

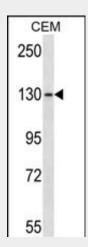
Detected in brain..

## **GRM1** Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## GRM1 Antibody (C-term) - Images



GRM1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP13701b) western blot analysis in CEM cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the GRM1 antibody detected the GRM1 protein (arrow).

# GRM1 Antibody (C-term) - Background

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. 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].

# **GRM1** Antibody (C-term) - References

Jiang, Y., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(43):33463-33474(2010) Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010) Gong, P., et al. J. Mol. Neurosci. 42(1):120-126(2010) Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010): Boer, K., et al. Brain Res. 1324, 24-33 (2010):