

GRM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13701b**Specification**

GRM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q13255](#)**GRM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 2911

Other Names

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

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13701b was selected from the C-term region of GRM1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GRM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - 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) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GRM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images**GRM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - 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) Blocking peptide - 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) :