

mGluR-7 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP70930

Specification

mGluR-7 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality WB, IHC-P, IF <u>014831</u> Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit Polyclonal

mGluR-7 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2917

Other Names GRM7; GPRC1G; MGLUR7; Metabotropic glutamate receptor 7; mGluR7

Dilution WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200

Format Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

mGluR-7 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name GRM7

Synonyms GPRC1G, MGLUR7

Function

G-protein coupled receptor activated by glutamate that regulates axon outgrowth through the MAPK-cAMP-PKA signaling pathway during neuronal development (PubMed:33500274). Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide- binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of downstream effectors, such as adenylate cyclase that it inhibits (PubMed:9473604).

Cellular Location Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein



Tissue Location

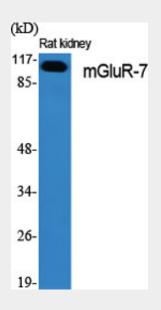
Expressed in many areas of the brain, especially in the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, and cerebellum. Expression of GRM7 isoforms in non-neuronal tissues appears to be restricted to isoform 3 and isoform 4.

mGluR-7 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

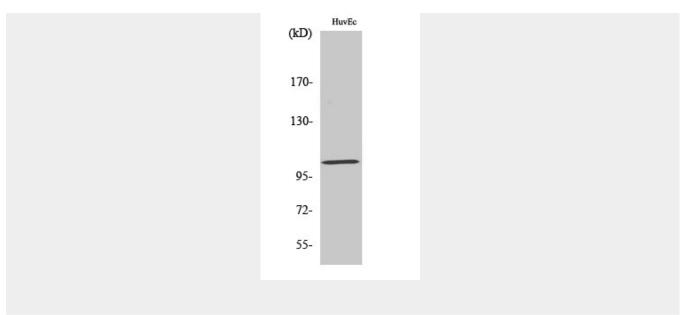
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

mGluR-7 Polyclonal Antibody - Images







mGluR-7 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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, such as adenylate cyclase. Signaling inhibits adenylate cyclase activity.