

GRM2 Antibody (C-Term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP22322b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q14416
Other Accession	P31421
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB57773
Calculated MW	95568

Additional Information

Gene ID	2912
Other Names	Metabotropic glutamate receptor 2, mGluR2, GRM2, GPRC1B, MGLUR2
Target/Specificity	This GRM2 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 681-715 amino acids from the human region of human GRM2.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
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	GRM2 Antibody (C-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	GRM2 (HGNC:4594)
Synonyms	GPRC1B, MGLUR2
Function	Dimeric G protein-coupled receptor which is activated by the excitatory neurotransmitter L-glutamate (PubMed: 37286794). Plays critical roles in

modulating synaptic transmission and neuronal excitability. Upon activation by glutamate, inhibits presynaptic calcium channels, reducing further glutamate release and dampening excitatory signaling (By similarity). Mechanistically, 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. May mediate suppression of neurotransmission or may be involved in synaptogenesis or synaptic stabilization.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Synapse. Cell projection, dendrite

Tissue Location

Detected in brain cortex (at protein level). Widely expressed in different regions of the adult brain as well as in fetal brain.

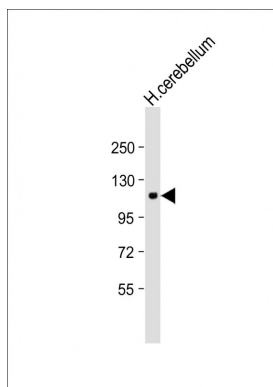
Background

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. May mediate suppression of neurotransmission or may be involved in synaptogenesis or synaptic stabilization.

References

Flor P.J.,et al.Eur. J. Neurosci. 7:622-629(1995).
Yasuyuki F.,et al.Submitted (JUN-2000) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Bonner T.I.,et al.Submitted (APR-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Kaighin V.A.,et al.Submitted (DEC-2007) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Images



Anti-GRM2 Antibody (C-Term) at 1:2000 dilution + Human cerebellum lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 96 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.