# mGluR-6 (1A11): sc-517076



The Power to Question

#### **BACKGROUND**

The mGluR proteins (metabotropic glutamate receptors) are members of the G protein-coupled receptor family and are functionally and pharmacologically distinct from the GluR proteins (ionotropic glutamate receptors). The eight currently known mGluR proteins are mediated by two G-proteins with opposing regulation of adenylate cyclase pathways. The activities of mGluR1 and mGluR5 are mediated by a G-protein that activates a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system and generates a calcium-activated chloride current. The remainder of the eight sub-types of mGluR have an activity mediated by a G-protein that inhibits adenylate cyclase activity. mGluR-6 is expressed in the synapses of bipolar cell dendrites. This receptor is involved in mediating synaptic transmission from rod and cone photoreceptors to other neurons.

#### **REFERENCES**

- Hashimoto, T., et al. 1997. The whole nucleotide sequence and chromosomal localization of the gene for human metabotropic glutamate receptor subtype 6. Eur. J. Neurosci. 9: 1226-1235.
- 2. Dryja, T.P., et al. 2005. Night blindness and abnormal cone electroretinogram ON responses in patients with mutations in the GRM6 gene encoding mGluR6. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 102: 4884-4889.
- Zeitz, C., et al. 2005. Mutations in GRM6 cause autosomal recessive congenital stationary night blindness with a distinctive scotopic 15-Hz flicker electroretinogram. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 46: 4328-4335.
- 4. Yang, Z.Q. 2005. Agonists and antagonists for group III metabotropic glutamate receptors 6, 7 and 8. Curr. Top. Med. Chem. 5: 913-918.
- Dryja, T.P., et al. 2005. Night blindness and abnormal cone electroretinogram ON responses in patients with mutations in the GRM6 gene encoding mGluR-6. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 102: 4884-4889.
- O'Connor, E., et al. 2006. Congenital stationary night blindness associated with mutations in GRM6 encoding glutamate receptor MGluR6. Br. J. Ophthalmol. 90: 653-654.

#### **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: GRM6 (human) mapping to 5q35.3.

### **SOURCE**

mGluR-6 (1A11) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 477-566 representing partial length mGluR-6 of human origin.

#### **PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 100  $\mu$ g  $lgG_1$  kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

### **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## **APPLICATIONS**

mGluR-6 (1A11) is recommended for detection of mGluR-6 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for mGluR-6 siRNA (h): sc-61036, mGluR-6 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-61036-SH and mGluR-6 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-61036-V.

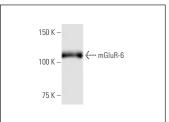
Molecular Weight of mGluR-6: 190 kDa.

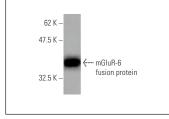
Positive Controls: human spleen extract: sc-363779.

## **RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

#### DATA





 $\,$  mGluR-6 (1A11): sc-517076. Western blot analysis of mGluR-6 expression in human spleen tissue extract.

mGluR-6 (1A11): sc-517076. Western blot analysis of human recombinant mGluR-6 fusion protein.

### **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

1. Liu, L.F., et al. 2023. Inhibiting 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 3 alleviates pathological changes of a mouse model of Alzheimer's disease. Neural Regen. Res. 18: 2019-2028.

## **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

### **PROTOCOLS**

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.