

mGluR-7 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP70930**Specification**

mGluR-7 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF
Primary Accession	Q14831
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	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

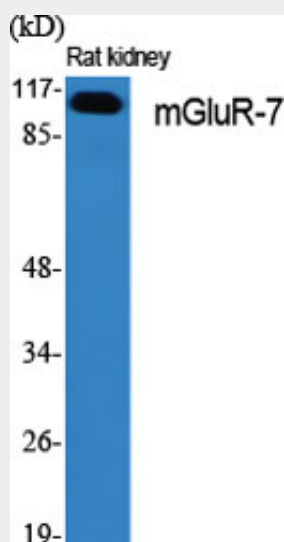
Tissue Location

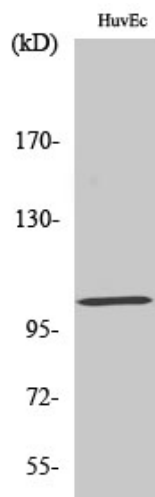
Expressed in many areas of the brain, especially in the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, and cerebellum. Expression of GRM7 isoforms in non-neuronal tissues appears to be restricted to isoform 3 and isoform 4.

mGluR-7 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

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.