

Product datasheet for **TA328832**

Grm4 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:200-1:2000
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide KPKGHPHMNSIR(C), corresponding to amino acid residues 33-44 of rat mGluR4. Extracellular, N-terminus.
Formulation:	Lyophilized. Concentration before lyophilization ~0.8mg/ml (lot dependent, please refer to CoA along with shipment for actual concentration). Buffer before lyophilization: Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 1% BSA, 0.05% NaN ₃ .
Reconstitution Method:	Add 50 ul double distilled water (DDW) to the lyophilized powder.
Purification:	Affinity purified on immobilized antigen.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	glutamate metabotropic receptor 4
Database Link:	NP_073157 Entrez Gene 2914 Human Entrez Gene 268934 Mouse Entrez Gene 24417 Rat P31423



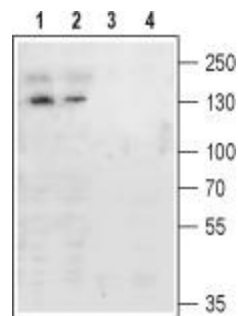
[View online »](#)

Background:

Metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluRs) belong to the super family of G-protein coupled receptors (seven transmembrane proteins). mGluRs are further divided into subfamilies: group I mGluRs (mGluR1 and mGluR5) which couple to Gq, thereby activating phospholipase C (PLC). Group II which include mGluR2 and mGluR3 couple to Gi, therefore inhibit the formation of adenylate cyclase. mGluR4, 6, 7, 8 which belong to group III also inhibit adenylate cyclase formation by coupling to Gi. The C-terminus of these receptors has important functions in modulating their activity. This region is important for G-protein coupling, post-translational modifications like phosphorylation as well as protein-protein interactions. The C-terminal region is also subject to alternative splicing. mGluR4 is predominantly expressed presynaptically in neurons and in the cerebellum. A splice variant of the protein is expressed in taste buds. This variant lacks a large portion of the N-terminus and is normally referred to taste mGluR4. It is responsible (along with taste mGluR1) for mediating the taste of monosodium glutamate (or unami). mGluR4 knock out mice display impaired cerebellar synaptic plasticity as well as some learning disabilities. In addition, this receptor has emerged as a target for the treatment of Parkinson's disease.

Synonyms:

GPRC1D; MGC177594; mGlu4; MGLUR4

Product images:

Western blot analysis of rat (lanes 1 and 3) and mouse (lanes 2 and 4) brain membranes: 1, 2. Anti-mGluR4 (extracellular) antibody, (1:200). 3, 4. Anti-mGluR4 (extracellular) antibody, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.