

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Tag</b>	C-Flag Tag
<b>Target</b>	GRM6
<b>Synonyms</b>	CSNB1B, GPRC1F, MGLUR6, mGlu6
<b>Description</b>	Human GRM6 full length protein-synthetic nanodisc
<b>Delivery</b>	6~8weeks
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	O15303
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293
<b>Protein Families</b>	Transmembrane,Druggable Genome, GPCRDB Class C Metabotropic glutamate pheromone,
<b>Protein Pathways</b>	The human full length GRM6 protein has a MW of 95.5kDa
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	Lyophilized from nanodisc solubilization buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0). Normally 5% - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
<b>Storage&amp;Shipping</b>	L-glutamate is the major excitatory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system and activates both ionotropic and metabotropic glutamate receptors. Glutamatergic neurotransmission is involved in most aspects of normal brain function and can be perturbed in many neuropathologic conditions. The metabotropic glutamate receptors are a family of G protein-coupled receptors, that have been divided into 3 groups on the basis of sequence homology, putative signal transduction mechanisms, and pharmacologic properties. Group I includes GRM1 and GRM5 and these receptors have been shown to activate phospholipase C. Group II includes GRM2 and GRM3 while Group III includes GRM4, GRM6, GRM7 and GRM8. Group II and III receptors are linked to the inhibition of the cyclic AMP cascade but differ in their agonist selectivities. Mutations in this gene result in congenital stationary night blindness type 1B. [provided by RefSeq, May 2018]
<b>Background</b>	Research use only
<b>Usage</b>	Unconjugated

