



mGluR1α

Product Type:

Data Sheet

Catalog Number: RA19065

Affinity Purified Species Rat

Reactivity:

Immunogen Sequence:SSVPSSPVSESVL. Corresponding to residues 1159-1171 of rat mGluR1αFormat: Sent in liquid form.Affinity purified. 1.0 mg/ml. Sent in liquid form.

Applications: Immunohistochemistry 1:250 Immunocytochemistry 1:250

Western Blotting 1:1000

Dilutions listed as a recommendation. Optimal dilution should be determined by investigator.

Storage: Maintain at +2-8 C for 3 months or at -20 C for longer periods. Stable for 1 year. Avoid

repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

References: Reid, S. N., Romano, C., Hughes, T., and Daw, N. W. (1995). Immunohistochemical study of

two phosphoinositide-linked metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluR1 alpha and mGluR5) in the cat visual cortex before, during, and after the peak of the critical period for eye-specific

Host:

Rabbit

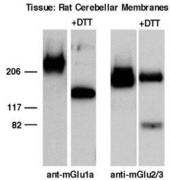
connections. J Comp Neurol 355 (3), 470-7.

Application Notes

Immunohistochemistry: Antiserum was used on perfusion fixed tissue. Perfusion: 1) calcium-free Tyrode's solution, 2) paraformaldehyde-picric acid fixative, and 3) 10% sucrose in PBS as a cryo-protectant. Desired tissues were dissected and stored overnight in 10% sucrose in PBS.

Slide-mounted tissue sections were processed for indirect immunofluorescence. Slides were incubated with blocking buffer for 1 hour at room temperature. Primary antiserum was diluted with blocking buffer to the appropriate working concentration. Blocking buffer was removed and slides were incubated for 18-24 hours at 4°C with primary antiserum. Slides were rinsed 3 times and then incubated with secondary antibodies for 1 hour at room temperature. Slides were again rinsed 3 times and coverslipped. Staining was examined using fluorescence microscopy.

Immunocytochemistry and Western Blotting: for more information see Romano, C., Sesma, M. A., McDonald, C. T., O'Malley, K., Van den Pol, A. N., and Olney, J. W. (1995). *Distribution of metabotropic glutamate receptor mGluR5 immunoreactivity in rat brain*. J Comp Neurol *355* (3), 455-69.



Note: Sodium azide (NaN3) interferes with peroxidase reactions and should not be used with peroxidase methodologies. If sodium azide is present in any steps of the staining procedure, the tissue should thoroughly be rinsed with sodium azide-free buffer before performing the peroxidase reaction.

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