

产品名称: GluR-2 (Phospho-Tyr876) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号: APRab05748



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	GluR-2 (Phospho-Tyr876) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,IHC,ICC/IF
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human,Mouse,Rat

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Phosphorylated
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Polyclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name)	GRIA2 GLUR2
别名 (Alternative Names)	Glutamate receptor 2 (GluR-2;AMPA-selective glutamate receptor 2;GluR-B;GluR-K2;Glutamate receptor ionotropic, AMPA 2;GluA2)
基因 ID (Gene ID)	2891.0
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	P42262.Synthesized peptide derived from human GluR-2 (Phospho-Tyr876)

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:50-1:200,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	99kDa

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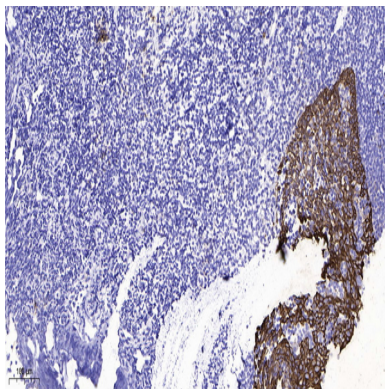
研究背景 (Background)

Glutamate receptors are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain and are activated in a variety of normal neurophysiologic processes. This gene product belongs to a family of glutamate receptors that are sensitive to alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionate (AMPA), and function as ligand-activated cation channels. These channels are assembled from 4 related subunits, GRIA1-4. The subunit encoded by this gene (GRIA2) is subject to RNA editing (CAG->CGG; Q->R) within the second transmembrane domain, which is thought to render the channel impermeable to Ca(2+). Human and animal studies suggest that pre-mRNA editing is essential for brain function, and defective GRIA2 RNA editing at the Q/R site may be relevant to amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) etiology. Alternative splicing, resulting in transcript variants encodes: Ionotropic glutamate receptor. L-glutamate acts as an excitatory neurotransmitter at many synapses in the central nervous system. Binding of the excitatory neurotransmitter L-glutamate induces a conformation change, leading to the opening of the cation channel, and thereby converts the chemical signal to an electrical impulse. The receptor then desensitizes rapidly and enters a transient inactive state, characterized by the presence of bound agonist. The postsynaptic actions of Glu are mediated by a variety of receptors that are named according to their selective agonists. This receptor binds AMPA (quisqualate) > glutamate > kainate. PTM: Palmitoylated. Depalmitoylated upon glutamate stimulation. Cys-610 palmitoylation leads to Golgi retention and decreased cell surface expression. In contrast, Cys-836 palmitoylation does not affect cell surface expression but regulates stimulation-dependent endocytosis. RNA editing: Partially edited. Fully edited in the brain. Heteromerically expressed edited GLUR2 (R) receptor complexes are impermeable to calcium, whereas the unedited (Q) forms are highly permeable to divalent ions. Similarity: Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10) family. Subunit: Homotetramer or heterotetramer of pore-forming glutamate receptor subunits. Tetramers may be formed by the dimerization of dimers. May interact with MPP4. Forms a ternary complex with GRIP1 and CSPG4. Interacts with PRKCABP, GRIP1 and GRIP2.

研究领域 (Research Area)

Neuroscience

图片 (Image Data)



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4° overnight) . 2, Tris-

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EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 45min) .

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .