

产品名称: GluR-5 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号: APRab11495



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	GluR-5 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human,Mouse,Rat

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Unmodified
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)	GRIK1
别名 (Alternative Names)	GRIK1; GLUR5; Glutamate receptor; ionotropic kainate 1; Excitatory amino acid receptor 3; EAA3; Glutamate receptor 5; GluR-5; GluR5
基因 ID (Gene ID)	2897.0
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	P39086.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GluR5. AA range:10-59

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	100kDa

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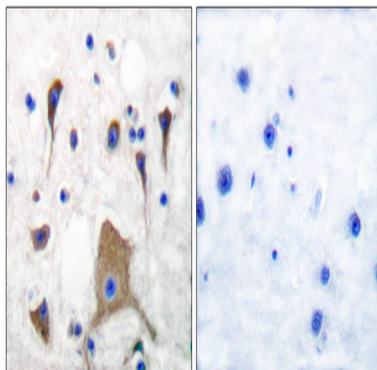
研究背景 (Background)

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 the kainate family of glutamate receptors, which are composed of four subunits and function as ligand-activated ion channels. The subunit encoded by this gene is subject to RNA editing (CAG->CGG; Q->R) within the second transmembrane domain, which is thought to alter the properties of ion flow. Alternative splicing, resulting in transcript variants encoding different isoforms, has been noted for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008], alternative products: Additional isoforms seem to exist, function: 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. May be involved in the transmission of light information from the retina to the hypothalamus., miscellaneous: The postsynaptic actions of Glu are mediated by a variety of receptors that are named according to their selective agonists. This receptor binds domoate > kainate > L-glutamate = quisqualate > CNQX = DNQX > AMPA > dihydrokainate > NMDA., RNA editing: Partially edited., 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 (Probable). The unedited version (Q) assembles into a functional kainate-gated homomeric channel, whereas the edited version (R) is unable to produce channel activity when expressed alone. Both edited and unedited versions can form functional channels with GRIK4 and GRIK5., tissue specificity: Most abundant in the cerebellum and the suprachiasmatic nuclei (SCN) of the hypothalamus.,

研究领域 (Research Area)

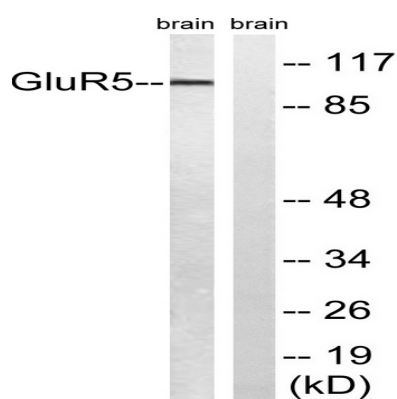
Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;

图片 (Image Data)



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using GluR5 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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Western blot analysis of lysates from mouse brain, using GluR5 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .