

GLRA1 antibody - middle region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI16200**Specification**

GLRA1 antibody - middle region - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P23415
Other Accession	NM_000171 , NP_000162
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Chicken, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	51kDa kDa

GLRA1 antibody - middle region - Additional Information**Gene ID 2741**Alias Symbol **STHE****Other Names**

Glycine receptor subunit alpha-1, Glycine receptor 48 kDa subunit, Glycine receptor strychnine-binding subunit, GLRA1

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-GLRA1 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

GLRA1 antibody - middle region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GLRA1 antibody - middle region - Protein Information**Name GLRA1****Function**

Glycine receptors are ligand-gated chloride channels (PubMed:23994010, PubMed:25730860). Channel opening is triggered by extracellular glycine (PubMed:2155780, PubMed:7920629, PubMed:7920629).

[14551753](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14551753), PubMed: [16144831](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16144831), PubMed: [22715885](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22715885), PubMed: [22973015](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22973015), PubMed: [25973519](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25973519), PubMed: [9009272](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9009272)). Channel opening is also triggered by taurine and beta- alanine (PubMed: [16144831](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16144831), PubMed: [9009272](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9009272)). Channel characteristics depend on the subunit composition; heteropentameric channels are activated by lower glycine levels and display faster desensitization (PubMed: [14551753](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14551753)). Plays an important role in the down-regulation of neuronal excitability (PubMed: [8298642](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8298642), PubMed: [9009272](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9009272)). Contributes to the generation of inhibitory postsynaptic currents (PubMed: [25445488](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25445488)). Channel activity is potentiated by ethanol (PubMed: [25973519](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25973519)). Potentiation of channel activity by intoxicating levels of ethanol contribute to the sedative effects of ethanol (By similarity).

Cellular Location

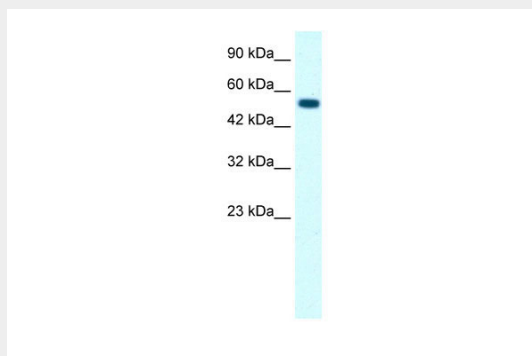
Postsynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q64018}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q64018}. Synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q64018} Perikaryon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q64018}. Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q64018}. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

GLRA1 antibody - middle region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

GLRA1 antibody - middle region - Images



WB Suggested Anti-GLRA1 Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 µg/ml

Positive Control: Raji cell lysate

GLRA1 is supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in Raji

GLRA1 antibody - middle region - Background

The glycine receptor is a neurotransmitter-gated ion channel. Binding of glycine to its receptor increases the chloride conductance and thus produces hyperpolarization (inhibition of neuronal firing).

GLRA1 antibody - middle region - References

Grenningloh G.,et al.EMBO J. 9:771-776(1990).

Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).

Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Vogel N.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 284:36128-36136(2009).

Durisic N.,et al.J. Neurosci. 32:12915-12920(2012).