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GRIA2 antibody - N-terminal region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI16208

Specification

GRIA2 antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P42262
Other Accession	NM_000826, NP_000817
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig**
Predicted	**Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Chicken, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**99kDa KDa**

GRIA2 antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information

Gene ID 2891

Alias Symbol **GLUR2, GLURB, GluA2, HBGR2, GluR-K2**

Other Names
Glutamate receptor 2, GluR-2, AMPA-selective glutamate receptor 2, GluR-B, GluR-K2, Glutamate receptor ionotropic, AMPA 2, GluA2, GRIA2, GLUR2

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

Reconstitution & Storage
Add 100 ul of distilled water. Final anti-GRIA2 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
GRIA2 antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GRIA2 antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information

Name GRIA2 (HGNC:4572)

Synonyms GLUR2

Function
Receptor for glutamate that functions as a ligand-gated ion channel in the central nervous system (PubMed:31300657). It plays an important role in excitatory synaptic transmission. 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. In the presence of CACNG4 or CACNG7 or CACNG8, shows resensitization which is characterized by a delayed accumulation of current flux upon continued application of glutamate. Through complex formation with NSG1, GRIP1 and STX12 controls the intracellular fate of AMPAR and the endosomal sorting of the GRIA2 subunit toward recycling and membrane targeting (By similarity).

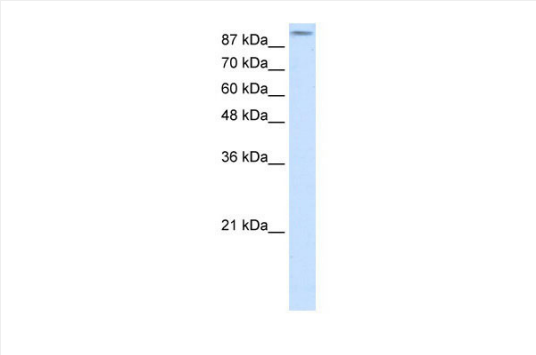
Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Postsynaptic density membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P23819}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P23819}. Note=Interaction with CACNG2, CNIH2 and CNIH3 promotes cell surface expression (By similarity). Displays a somatodendritic localization and is excluded from axons in neurons (By similarity). {ECO:0000250, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P23819}

GRIA2 antibody - N-terminal 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

GRIA2 antibody - N-terminal region - Images



WB Suggested Anti-GRIA2 Antibody Titration: 2.5µg/ml
ELISA Titer: 1:1562500
Positive Control: HepG2 cell lysate

GRIA2 antibody - N-terminal region - Background

Receptor for glutamate that functions as ligand-gated ion channel in the central nervous system and plays an important role in excitatory synaptic transmission. 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. In the presence of CACNG4 or CACNG7 or CACNG8, shows resensitization which is characterized by a delayed accumulation of current flux upon continued application of glutamate.

GRIA2 antibody - N-terminal region - References

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Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 434:724-731(2005).
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