

GRID2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13471b**Specification**

GRID2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O43424](#)**GRID2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2895**Other Names**

Glutamate receptor ionotropic, delta-2, GluR2, GluR delta-2 subunit, GRID2, GLUR2

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13471b was selected from the C-term region of GRID2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GRID2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** GRID2**Synonyms** GLUR2**Function**

Receptor for glutamate. L-glutamate acts as an excitatory neurotransmitter at many synapses in the central nervous system. The postsynaptic actions of Glu are mediated by a variety of receptors that are named according to their selective agonists. Promotes synaptogenesis and mediates the D-Serine-dependent long term depression signals and AMPA receptor endocytosis of cerebellar parallel fiber- Purkinje cell (PF-PC) synapses through the beta-NRX1-CBLN1-GRID2 triad complex (PubMed:27418511).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi- pass membrane protein

GRID2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GRID2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

GRID2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

Human glutamate receptor delta-2 (GRID2) is a relatively new member of the family of ionotropic glutamate receptors which are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain. GRID2 is a predicted 1,007 amino acid protein that shares 97% identity with the mouse homolog which is expressed selectively in cerebellar Purkinje cells. A point mutation in mouse GRID2, associated with the phenotype named 'lurcher', in the heterozygous state leads to ataxia resulting from selective, cell-autonomous apoptosis of cerebellar Purkinje cells during postnatal development. Mice homozygous for this mutation die shortly after birth from massive loss of mid- and hindbrain neurons during late embryogenesis. This strongly suggests a role for GRID2 in neuronal apoptotic death.

GRID2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) ; Joubert, B.R., et al. Genome Med 2 (3), 17 (2010) ; Kakegawa, W., et al. J. Neurosci. 28(6):1460-1468 (2008) ; Sonoda, T., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 350(3):748-752 (2006) ; Yap, C.C., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 301(4):1122-1128 (2003)