

GRIA3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP14041a**Specification**

GRIA3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P42263](#)**GRIA3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2892**Other Names**

Glutamate receptor 3, GluR-3, AMPA-selective glutamate receptor 3, GluR-C, GluR-K3, Glutamate receptor ionotropic, AMPA 3, GluA3, GRIA3, GLUR3, GLURC

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP14041a was selected from the N-term region of GRIA3. 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.

GRIA3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** GRIA3**Synonyms** GLUR3, GLURC**Function**

Receptor for glutamate that functions as a 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.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein Note=Interaction with CNIH2 and CNIH3 promotes cell surface expression

GRIA3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GRIA3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

GRIA3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

Glutamate receptors are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain and are activated in a variety of normal neurophysiologic processes. These receptors are heteromeric protein complexes composed of multiple subunits, arranged to form ligand-gated ion channels. The classification of glutamate receptors is based on their activation by different pharmacologic agonists. The subunit encoded by this gene belongs to a family of AMPA (alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionate)-sensitive glutamate receptors, and is subject to RNA editing (AGA->GGA; R->G). Alternative splicing at this locus results in different isoforms, which may vary in their signal transduction properties.

GRIA3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Ripka, S., et al. Neoplasia 12(8):659-667(2010) Liu, Q., et al. Xi Bao Yu Fen Zi Mian Yi Xue Za Zhi 26(4):376-378(2010) Feyissa, A.M., et al. Prog. Neuropsychopharmacol. Biol. Psychiatry 34(2):279-283(2010) Marek, G.J., et al. Mol. Pharmacol. 77(3):317-326(2010) Formicola, D., et al. BMC Med. Genet. 11, 103 (2010) :