

GLRB Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP14080c**Specification**

GLRB Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P48167](#)**GLRB Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2743**Other Names**

Glycine receptor subunit beta, Glycine receptor 58 kDa subunit, GLRB

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP14080c was selected from the Center region of GLRB. 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.

GLRB Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** GLRB**Function**

Glycine receptors are ligand-gated chloride channels. GLRB does not form ligand-gated ion channels by itself, but is part of heteromeric ligand-gated chloride channels. Channel opening is triggered by extracellular glycine (PubMed: [8717357](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8717357), PubMed: [15302677](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15302677), PubMed: [16144831](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16144831), PubMed: [22715885](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22715885), PubMed: [25445488](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25445488), PubMed: [11929858](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11929858), PubMed: [23238346](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23238346), PubMed: [34473954](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34473954)). Heteropentameric channels composed of GLRB and GLRA1 are activated by lower glycine levels than homopentameric GLRA1 (PubMed: [8717357](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8717357)). Plays an

important role in the down-regulation of neuronal excitability (PubMed:11929858, PubMed:23238346). Contributes to the generation of inhibitory postsynaptic currents (PubMed:25445488).

Cellular Location

Postsynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P48168}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P23415}. Synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P48168} Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P48168}. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P23415}. Cytoplasm Note=Retained in the cytoplasm upon heterologous expression by itself Coexpression with GPHN promotes expression at the cell membrane (PubMed:12684523). Coexpression with GLRA1, GLRA2 or GLRA3 promotes expression at the cell membrane. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P20781, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12684523}

GLRB Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GLRB Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images

GLRB Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background

This gene encodes the beta subunit of the glycine receptor, which is a pentamer composed of alpha and beta subunits. The receptor functions as a neurotransmitter-gated ion channel, which produces hyperpolarization via increased chloride conductance due to the binding of glycine to the receptor. Mutations in this gene cause startle disease, also known as hereditary hyperekplexia or congenital stiff-person syndrome, a disease characterized by muscular rigidity. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

GLRB Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References

Joslyn, G., et al. Alcohol. Clin. Exp. Res. 34(5):800-812(2010) Wheeler, H.E., et al. PLoS Genet. 5(10), E1000685 (2009) :Ziegler, E., et al. Naunyn Schmiedeberg's Arch. Pharmacol. 380(4):277-291(2009) Tabakoff, B., et al. BMC Biol. 7, 70 (2009) :Ahrens, J., et al. Pharmacology 83(4):217-222(2009)