

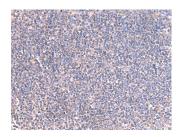
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GRIA2 Polyclonal Antibody

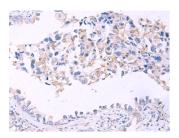
Catalog No.E-AB-52034ReactivityH,M,RStorageStore at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.HostRabbitApplicationsIHC,ELISAIsotypeIgG

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Images



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Human tonsil tissue using GRIA2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:40(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Human lung cancer tissue using GRIA2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:40(×200)

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Synthetic peptide of human GRIA2

Gene Accession NP000817 **Swissprot** P42262

Synonyms AMPA 2,AMPA2,GluA2,GLUR 2,GLUR B,GluR K2

,GluR-2,GluR-B,GluR-K2,GLUR2,GLURB,HBGR2

Product Information

Buffer PBS with 0.05% NaN3 and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4

Purify Antigen affinity purification

Dilution IHC 1:40-1:200, ELISA 1:5000-1:10000

Background

Glutamate receptors are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain and are activated in a variety of normal neurophysiologic processes. This gene product belongs to a family of glutamate receptors that are sensitive to alpha-

amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionate (AMPA), and function as ligand-activated cation channels. These channels are assembled from 4 related subunits, GRIA1-4. The subunit encoded by this gene (GRIA2) is subject to RNA editing (CAG->CGG; Q->R) within the second transmembrane domain, which is thought to render the channel impermeable to Ca(2+). Human and animal studies suggest that premRNA editing is essential for brain function, and defective GRIA2 RNA editing at the Q/R site may be relevant to amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) etiology. Alternative splicing, resulting in transcript variants encoding different isoforms, (including the flip and flop isoforms that vary in their signal transduction properties), has been noted for this gene.