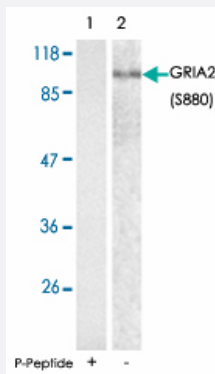


GRIA2 (phospho S880) polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB25871 Size 100 ug

Applications



Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot analysis of extracts from mouse brain tissue using GRIA2 (phospho S880) polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB25871).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic phosphopeptide of GRIA2.
Immunogen	Synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding S880 of human GRIA2.
Sequence	IE-Sp-V-K
Host	Rabbit
Theoretical MW (kDa)	100
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1:500-1:1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide)

Storage Instruction

Store at -20°C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note

This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot analysis of extracts from mouse brain tissue using GRIA2 (phospho S880) polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB25871).

Gene Info — GRIA2

Entrez GeneID[2891](#)**Protein Accession#**[P42262](#)**Gene Name**

GRIA2

Gene Alias

GLUR2, GLURB, GluR-K2, HBGR2

Gene Description

glutamate receptor, ionotropic, AMPA 2

Omim ID[138247](#)**Gene Ontology**[Hyperlink](#)**Gene Summary**

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 pre-mRNA 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. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

OTTHUMP00000165324|gluR-B|glutamate receptor 2

Pathway

- [Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis \(ALS\)](#)

- [Long-term depression](#)
- [Long-term potentiation](#)
- [Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction](#)

Disease

- [Anorexia Nervosa](#)
- [Bipolar Disorder](#)
- [Bulimia](#)
- [Cognition](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Mental Disorders](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Schizophrenia](#)
- [Schizophrenic Psychology](#)
- [Weight Gain](#)