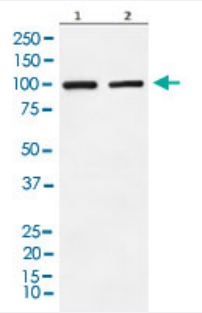
GRIA2 monoclonal antibody, clone ACIB-7

Catalog # MAB22237 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: Human fetal brain lysate; Lane 2: Mouse brain lysate.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of human GRIA2.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human GRIA2.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Specificity	The antibody reacts with human, mouse GRIA2, in native form and recombinant. Superfamily members of GRIA2 are not reactive to this antibody.
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunocytochemistry (1:50-1:200) Immunofluorescence (1:50-1:200) Immunoprecipitation (1:50) Western Blot (1:500-1:2000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

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Storage Buffer	In PBS, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C for short term storage. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunofluorescence
- Immunocytochemistry
- Immunoprecipitation
- Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

  Western blot analysis of Lane 1: Human fetal brain lysate; Lane 2: Mouse brain lysate.

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

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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

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