

Product Datasheet

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Phospho-GluA2/GluR-2 (Tyr876) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog #: EAB10621

| Host/Isotype | Clonality | Applications | MW (kDa) | Reactivity |
|--------------|------------|----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Rabbit IgG | Polyclonal | WB, IHC-P, IF, ELISA | 99 | Human, Mouse, Rat |

Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

WB(Western Blotting)1:500-2000IHC-P(Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)1:50-300IF(Immunofluorescence)1:50-300ELISA(Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay)1:5000-20000

Product Information

Conjugate Unconjugate

Specificity

Phospho-GluA2/GluR-2 (Tyr876) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of

GluA2/GluR-2 only when phosphorylated at Tyr876.

Purification Affinity purification

Concentration1mg/mlFormatLiquid

Formulation In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol

Shipping Gel Pack

Storage Storag

Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks

 UniProt ID
 P42262

 Entrez-Gene Id
 2891

Product Description

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.