

**Phospho-GluA/GluR-2 (Ser880) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody****Catalog #: EAB13801**

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.

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

**Product Information**

<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugate
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-GluA2/GluR-2 (Ser880) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GluA2/GluR-2 only when phosphorylated at Ser880.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Formulation</b>	In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol
<b>Shipping</b>	Gel Pack
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks
<b>UniProt ID</b>	<a href="#">P42262</a>
<b>Entrez-Gene Id</b>	<a href="#">2891</a>

**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 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.

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