

GRIA2 Antibody

Catalog No: #37006

Package Size: #37006-1 50ul #37006-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

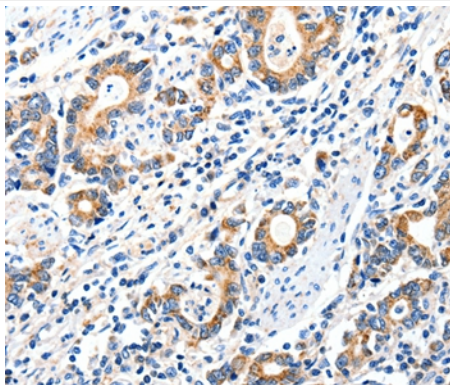
Description

Product Name	GRIA2 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification.
Applications	IHC
Species Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total GRIA2 protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide corresponding to a region derived from internal residues of human glutamate receptor, ionotropic, AMPA 2
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Target Name	GRIA2
Other Names	GLUR2; GLURB; GluA2; HBGR2; GluR-K2
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P42262NCBI Gene ID: 2891Gene Accssion: NP_000817
Concentration	1.1mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.3 PBS, 0.05% NaN ₃ , 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

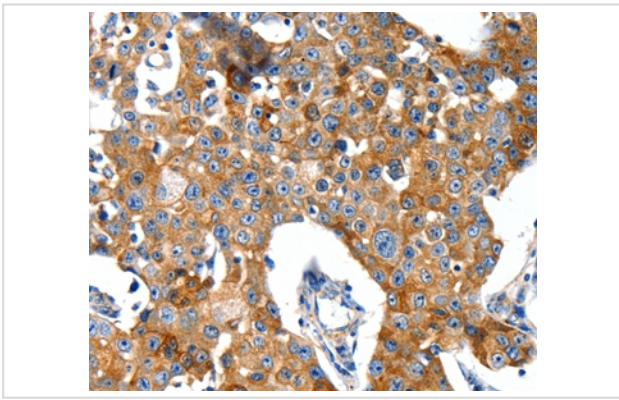
Application Details

Immunohistochemistry: 1:25-1:100

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human gastric cancer tissue using #37006 at dilution 1/40.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer tissue using #37006 at dilution 1/40.

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 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.

Published Papers

el at., The intermittent administration of ethanol during the juvenile period produces changes in the expression of hippocampal genes and proteins and deterioration of spatial memory. In *Behav Brain Res* on 2019 Oct 17 by Contreras A, Morales L, et al..PMID:31201872, , (2019)

[PMID:31201872](#)

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.