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Anti-GluR1 Antibody

Our Anti-GluR1 primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is mouse monoclonal. It detects mouse and rat
Catalog # AN1415

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P19490
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a
Clone Names	RH95
Calculated MW	101579

Additional Information

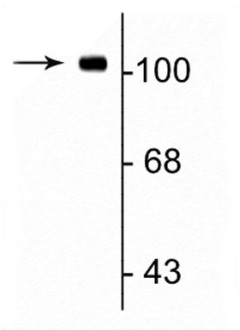
Gene ID	50592
Other Names	GLUR 1 antibody, GLUR A antibody, AMPA 1 antibody, AMPA selective glutamate receptor 1 antibody, AMPA-selective glutamate receptor 1 antibody, GluA1 antibody, GLUH1 antibody, GluR K1 antibody, GluR-1 antibody, GluR-A antibody, GluR-K1 antibody, GLUR1 antibody, GLURA antibody, GluRK1 antibody, Glutamate receptor 1 antibody, Glutamate receptor ionotropic AMPA 1 antibody, Glutamate receptor ionotropic antibody, Glutamate receptor, ionotropic, AMPA 1 antibody, Gria1 antibody, GRIA1_HUMAN antibody, HBGR1 antibody, MGC133252 antibody, OTTHUMP00000160643 antibody, OTTHUMP00000165781 antibody, THUMP00000224241 antibody, OTTHUMP00000224242 antibody, OTTHUMP00000224243 antibody
Target/Specificity	The ion channels activated by glutamate are typically divided into two classes. Those that are sensitive to N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) are designated NMDA receptors (NMDAR) while those activated by α-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxalone propionic acid (AMPA) are known as AMPA receptors (AMPAR). The AMPAR are comprised of four distinct glutamate receptor subunits designated (GluR1-4) and they play key roles in virtually all excitatory neurotransmission in the brain (Kein □nen et al., 1990;Hollmann and Heinemann, 1994).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	Protein G Purified
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-GluR1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

The ion channels activated by glutamate are typically divided into two classes. Those that are sensitive to N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) are designated NMDA receptors (NMDAR) while those activated by α-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxalone propionic acid (AMPA) are known as AMPA receptors (AMPAR). The AMPAR are comprised of four distinct glutamate receptor subunits designated (GluR1-4) and they play key roles in virtually all excitatory neurotransmission in the brain (Kein □nen et al., 1990;Hollmann and Heinemann, 1994).

Images



Western blot of rat hippocampal lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~105 kDa GluR1 protein.