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Anti-GluR2 Antibody

Our Anti-GluR2 rabbit polyclonal primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is produced in-house. It det

Catalog # AN1418

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P19491
Reactivity	Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	98688

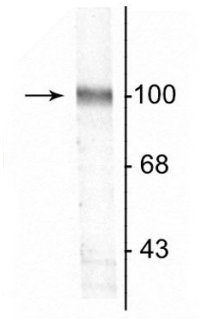
Additional Information

Gene ID	29627
Other Names	AMPA 2 antibody, AMPA selective glutamate receptor 2 antibody, AMPA-selective glutamate receptor 2 antibody, AMPA2 antibody, GluA2 antibody, GLUR 2 antibody, GLUR B antibody, GluR K2 antibody, GluR-2 antibody, GluR-B antibody, GluR-K2 antibody, GLUR2 antibody, GLURB antibody, Glutamate receptor 2 antibody, Glutamate receptor ionotropic AMPA 2 antibody, Glutamate receptor ionotropic antibody, Gria2 antibody, GRIA2_HUMAN antibody, HBGR2 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 hen et al., 1990;Hollmann and Heinemann, 1994). The GluR2 subunit is thought to play a key role in forms of synaptic plasticity such as LTD (Chung et al., 2003).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum
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-GluR2 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). The GluR2 subunit is thought to play a key role in forms of synaptic plasticity such as LTD (Chung et al., 2003).

Images



Western blot of a rat hippocampal lysate showing the specific immunolabeling of the ~100 kDa GluR2 protein.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.