

## Anti-GluR2/3 Antibody

Our Anti-GluR2/3 rabbit polyclonal primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is produced in-house. It d
Catalog # AN1419

## **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 selective glutamate receptor 2 antibody, AMPA selective glutamate

receptor 3 antibody, GluR K2 antibody, GluR K3 antibody, GLURB antibody, GLURC antibody, GLUTAMATE RECEPTOR 2 antibody, GLUTAMATE RECEPTOR 3

antibody, Glutamate receptor ionotropic AMPA 2 antibody, Glutamate receptor ionotropic AMPA 3 antibody, GRIA2 antibody, GRIA3 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 Inen et al., 1990; Hollmann and Heinemann, 1994). The GluR2 subunit is widely expressed

throughout the nervous system where it is thought to play key roles in

synaptic plasticity and learning and memory (Duprat et al., 2003;Seidenman

et al., 2003; Chung et al., 2003; Yan et al., 2002).

**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-GluR2/3 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 [hen et al., 1990;Hollmann and Heinemann, 1994). The GluR2 subunit is widely expressed throughout the nervous system where it is thought to play key roles in synaptic plasticity and learning and memory (Duprat et al., 2003;Seidenman et al., 2003;Chung et al., 2003;Yan et al., 2002).

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