

Anti-GluR2-subunit (Ser880) Antibody

Our Anti-GluR2-subunit (Ser880) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary antibody from PhosphoSolut Catalog # AN1420

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 number of GluR2 subunits in the AMPA

receptor complex affects the Ca2+ permeability, rectification and

single-channel conductance of AMPA receptors. Ser-880 has been identified as the PKC phosphorylation site within the C-terminal region of GluR2 and has

been shown to differentially regulate the interaction of the PDZ domain-containing proteins GRIP1 and PICK 1 (Matsuda et al., 1999)

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-subunit (Ser880) 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 [Inen et al., 1990; Hollmann and Heinemann, 1994). The number of GluR2 subunits in the AMPA receptor complex affects the Ca2+ permeability, rectification and single-channel conductance of AMPA receptors. Ser-880 has been identified as the PKC phosphorylation site within the C-terminal region of GluR2 and has been shown to differentially regulate the interaction of the PDZ domain-containing proteins GRIP1 and PICK 1 (Matsuda et al., 1999)

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