

Anti-Glycine Receptor Antibody

Our Anti-Glycine Receptor rabbit polyclonal primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is produced in-house

Catalog # AN1422

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P07727
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	52617

Additional Information

Gene ID	25674
Other Names	GLRA1 antibody, GLRA1_HUMAN antibody, Glycine receptor 48 kDa subunit antibody, glycine receptor alpha 1 antibody, Glycine receptor strychnine-binding subunit antibody, Glycine receptor subunit alpha-1 antibody, Glycine receptor, alpha 1 subunit antibody, HKPX1 antibody, STHF antibody
Target/Specificity	Glycine is an important inhibitory transmitter in the brainstem and spinal cord. Glycine receptors are members of the ligand-gated ion channel family (LGICs) that mediate rapid chemical neurotransmission (Schofield et al., 2003). The binding of glycine to its receptor produces a large increase in chloride conductance, which causes membrane hyperpolarization. Glycine receptors are anchored at inhibitory chemical synapses by a cytoplasmic protein, gephyrin (Fischer et al., 2000). The glycine receptor has been used to great advantage in the identification of the binding sites for alcohol on the LGIC family of proteins (Beckstead et al., 2001; Mihic et al., 1997). These receptors have also been extremely useful in studies of synaptic clustering of receptors (Craig and Lichtman, 2001). The glycine receptor may also act in concert with an NMDAR subunit to form an excitatory receptor (Chatterton et al., 2002).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500
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-Glycine Receptor Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

Glycine is an important inhibitory transmitter in the brainstem and spinal cord. Glycine receptors are members of the ligand-gated ion channel family (LGICs) that mediate rapid chemical neurotransmission (Schofield et al., 2003). The binding of glycine to its receptor produces a large increase in chloride conductance, which causes membrane hyperpolarization. Glycine receptors are anchored at inhibitory chemical synapses by a cytoplasmic protein, gephyrin (Fischer et al., 2000). The glycine receptor has been used to great advantage in the identification of the binding sites for alcohol on the LGIC family of proteins (Beckstead et al., 2001; Mihic et al., 1997). These receptors have also been extremely useful in studies of synaptic clustering of receptors (Craig and Lichtman, 2001). The glycine receptor may also act in concert with an NMDAR subunit to form an excitatory receptor (Chatterton et al., 2002).

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