

GRIK1 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP54709

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	P39086
Predicted	Rat, Dog, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	103981
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GRIK1/GLR5
Epitope Specificity	181-280/918
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Glutamate receptors are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain and are activated in a variety of normal neurophysiologic processes. This gene product belongs to the kainate family of glutamate receptors, which are composed of four subunits and function as ligand-activated ion channels. The subunit encoded by this gene is subject to RNA editing (CAG->CGG; Q->R) within the second transmembrane domain, which is thought to alter the properties of ion flow. Alternative splicing, resulting in transcript variants encoding different isoforms, has been noted for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

Gene ID	2897
Other Names	Glutamate receptor ionotropic, kainate 1, GluK1, Excitatory amino acid receptor 3, EAA3, Glutamate receptor 5, GluR-5, GluR5, GRIK1, GLUR5
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:500 0-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	GRIK1
Synonyms	GLUR5
Function	Ionotropic glutamate receptor that functions as a cation- permeable ligand-gated ion channel, gated by L-glutamate and the glutamatergic agonist kainic acid. L-glutamate acts as an excitatory neurotransmitter at many synapses in the central nervous system. Binding of the excitatory neurotransmitter L-glutamate induces a conformation change, leading to the opening of the cation channel, and thereby converts the chemical signal to an electrical impulse. The receptor then desensitizes rapidly and enters a transient inactive state, characterized by the presence of bound agonist.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P22756}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Postsynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P22756}; Multi-pass membrane protein

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