

GLRB Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP97585

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	P48167
Other Accession	P48167
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	56122
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GLRB
Epitope Specificity	51-150/497
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	Preservative: 0.02% Proclin300, Constituents: 1% BSA, 0.01M PBS, pH7.4.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the ligand-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.9) family. Glycine receptor (TC 1.A.9.3) subfamily. GLRB sub-subfamily.
SUBUNIT	Pentamer composed of alpha and beta subunits. Interacts with GPHN
DISEASE	Defects in GLRB are the cause of hyperekplexia type 2 (HKPX2) [MIM:614619]. HKPX2 is a neurologic disorder characterized by muscular rigidity of central nervous system origin, particularly in the neonatal period, and by an exaggerated startle response to unexpected acoustic or tactile2 stimuli.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	GLRB (Glycine receptor beta) is a neurotransmitter-gated ion channel concentrated within the spinal cord and brainstem. Expression is also observed in several upper brain regions including the cortex, cerebellum, hippocampus and amygdala. Binding of glycine to GLRB increases the chloride conductance and thus produces hyperpolarization (inhibition of neuronal firing), controlling spinal reflexes and locomotor behavior.

Additional Information

Gene ID	2743
Other Names	HKPX2; Glyrb; spa; spastic; GLRB_HUMAN; GLRB; Glycine receptor 58 kDa subunit; GLRB_MOUSE; GLRB_RAT; glycine receptor beta
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
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	GLRB
Function	Subunit of heteromeric glycine-gated chloride channels (PubMed: 11929858 , PubMed: 15302677 , PubMed: 16144831 , PubMed: 22715885 , PubMed: 23238346 , PubMed: 25445488 , PubMed: 34473954 , PubMed: 8717357). Plays an important role in the down-regulation of neuronal excitability (PubMed: 11929858 , PubMed: 23238346). Contributes to the generation of inhibitory postsynaptic currents (PubMed: 25445488).
Cellular Location	Postsynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P48168}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P23415}. Synapse {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P48168} Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P48168}. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P23415}. Cytoplasm. Note=Retained in the cytoplasm upon heterologous expression by itself. Coexpression with GPHN promotes expression at the cell membrane (PubMed:12684523). Coexpression with GLRA1, GLRA2 or GLRA3 promotes expression at the cell membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P20781, ECO:0000269 PubMed:12684523}

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