
Product Name: GRIA2 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**Catalog #: AMM81886**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Mouse monoclonal Antibody
Host	Mouse
Application	ELISA,FC
Reactivity	Human
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide
Purification	Affinity Purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	ELISA 1:5000-1:20000,FC 1:200-1:400
Molecular Weight	99kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	GRIA2
Alternative Names	GLUR2; GLURB; GluA2; HBGR2; GluR-K2
Gene ID	2891.0
SwissProt ID	P42262
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human GRIA2 (AA: 35-175) expressed in E. Coli.

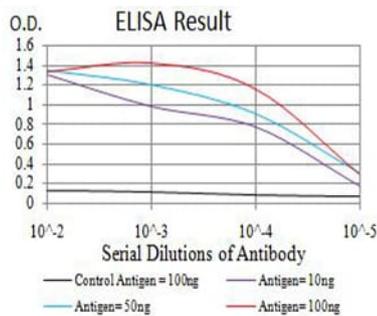
Background

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 a family of glutamate receptors that are sensitive to alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionate (AMPA), and function as ligand-activated cation channels. These

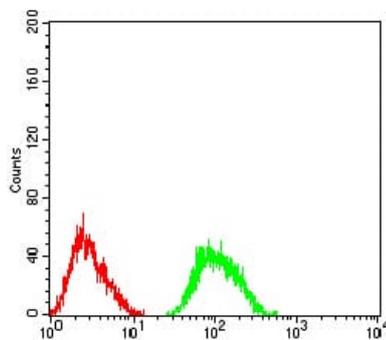
channels are assembled from 4 related subunits, GRIA1-4. The subunit encoded by this gene (GRIA2) is subject to RNA editing (CAG->CGG; Q->R) within the second transmembrane domain, which is thought to render the channel impermeable to Ca(2+). Human and animal studies suggest that pre-mRNA editing is essential for brain function, and defective GRIA2 RNA editing at the Q/R site may be relevant to amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) etiology. Alternative splicing, resulting in transcript variants encoding different isoforms, (including the flip and flop isoforms that vary in their signal transduction properties), has been noted for this gene.

Research Area

Image Data



Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng);Purple line: Antigen (10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line:Antigen (100 ng)



Flow cytometric analysis of SK-N-SH cells using GRIA2 mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).