
Product Name: GlyR β Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab11525**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000
Molecular Weight	56kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	GLRB
Alternative Names	GLRB; Glycine receptor subunit beta; Glycine receptor 58 kDa subunit
Gene ID	2743.0
SwissProt ID	P48167
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GLRB. AA range:211-260

Background

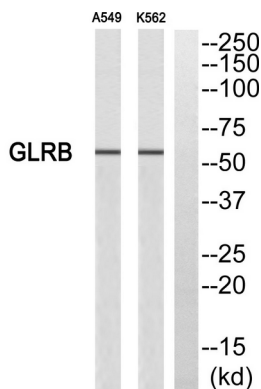
This gene encodes the beta subunit of the glycine receptor, which is a pentamer composed of alpha and beta subunits. The

receptor functions as a neurotransmitter-gated ion channel, which produces hyperpolarization via increased chloride conductance due to the binding of glycine to the receptor. Mutations in this gene cause startle disease, also known as hereditary hyperekplexia or congenital stiff-person syndrome, a disease characterized by muscular rigidity. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009],disease:Defects in GLRB are a cause of startle disease (STHE) [MIM:149400]; also known as hereditary hyperekplexia or congenital stiff-person syndrome. STHE is a genetically heterogeneous 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 tactile stimuli. Inheritance can be autosomal dominant or recessive.,function:The glycine receptor is a neurotransmitter-gated ion channel. Binding of glycine to its receptor increases the chloride conductance and thus produces hyperpolarization (inhibition of neuronal firing),similarity:Belongs to the ligand-gated ionic channel (TC 1.A.9) family.,subunit:Pentamer composed of alpha and beta subunits. Interacts with GPHN,

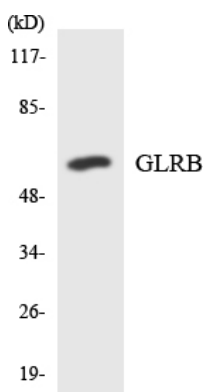
Research Area

Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;

Image Data



Western blot analysis of GLRB Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the GLRB peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HUVEC cells using GLRB antibody.