

Summary

Production Name	GluR-1 (phospho Ser849) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC,ELISA
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phospho Antibody
lsotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw
	cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	GRIA1
Alternative Names	GRIA1; GLUH1; GLUR1; Glutamate receptor 1; GluR-1; AMPA-selective glutamate
	receptor 1; GluR-A; GluR-K1; Glutamate receptor ionotropic; AMPA 1; GluA1
Gene ID	2890.0
SwissProt ID	P42261.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human
	GluR1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser849. AA range:816-865

Application

Dilution Ratio IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:40000..

Molecular Weight



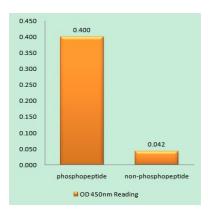
Background

Glutamate receptors are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain and are activated in a variety of normal neurophysiologic processes. These receptors are heteromeric protein complexes with multiple subunits, each possessing transmembrane regions, and all arranged to form a ligand-gated ion channel. The classification of glutamate receptors is based on their activation by different pharmacologic agonists. This gene belongs to a family of alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionate (AMPA) receptors. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008], function: Ionotropic glutamate receptor. 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., miscellaneous: The postsynaptic actions of Glu are mediated by a variety of receptors that are named according to their selective agonists. This receptor binds AMPA (guisgualate) > glutamate > kainate.,PTM:Palmitoylated. Depalmitoylated upon glutamate stimulation. Cys-603 palmitoylation leads to Golgi retention and decreased cell surface expression. In contrast, Cys-829 palmitoylation does not affect cell surface expression but regulates stimulation-dependent endocytosis., similarity:Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10) family, subcellular location: Interaction with CACNG2 promotes cell surface expression, subunit: Homotetramer or heterotetramer of pore-forming glutamate receptor subunits. Tetramers may be formed by the dimerization of dimers. Interacts with DLG1 via its C-terminus. Interacts with CACNG2, HIP1 and RASGRF2., tissue specificity: Widely expressed in brain.,

Research Area

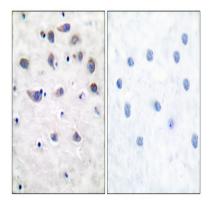
Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;Long-term potentiation;Long-term depression;Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS);

Image Data



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using GluR1 (Phospho-Ser849) Antibody





Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using GluR1 (Phospho-Ser849) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

Note

For research use only.