

Summary

Production Name	GlyR β Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat

Performance

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

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:40000.
Molecular Weight	56kD

Background

Product Name: GlyRβ Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog #: APRab11525



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











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