

GluR-2 (phospho Ser880) rabbit pAb

Cat No.: ES5636

For research use only

Overview

Product Name GluR-2 (phospho Ser880) rabbit pAb

Host species Rabbit

Applications WB;IHC;IF;ELISA Species Cross-Reactivity Human;Mouse;Rat

Recommended dilutions Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000.

Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized

peptide derived from human GluR2 around the phosphorylation site of Ser880. AA range:834-883

Specificity Phospho-GluR-2 (S880) Polyclonal Antibody detects

endogenous levels of GluR-2 protein only when

phosphorylated at S880.

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and

0.02% sodium azide.

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Name Glutamate receptor 2

Gene Name GRIA2

Cell ular localization Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, synapse,

postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic density

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membrane; Multi-p

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit

antiserum by affinity-chromatography using

epitope-specific immunogen.

Clonality Polyclonal
Concentration 1 mg/ml
Observed band 99kD
Human Gene ID 2891
Human Swiss-Prot Number P42262

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Alternative Names GRIA2; GLUR2; Glutamate receptor 2; GluR-2;

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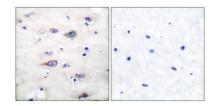
Background

AMPA-selective glutamate receptor 2; GluR-B; GluR-K2; Glutamate receptor ionotropic; AMPA 2; GluA2

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 enco

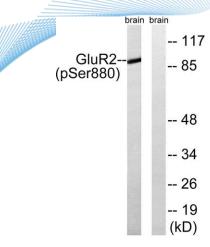
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using GluR2 (Phospho-Ser880) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



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Western blot analysis of lysates from mouse brain, using GluR2 (Phospho-Ser880) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

