

## GluR-2(Phospho-Tyr876) Polyclonal Antibody

### Description

<b>Product type</b>	Primary Antibody
<b>Code</b>	BT-AP15745
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Size</b>	100ul, 50ul, 20ul
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human GluR-2 (Phospho-Tyr876)
<b>Mol wt</b>	N/A
<b>Species reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Recommended application</b>	IHC-p, IF, WB
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Full name</b>	GluR-2
<b>Synonyms</b>	GluR-2 ;Phospho-Tyr876; Glutamate receptor 2; GluR-2; AMPA-selective glutamate receptor 2; GluR-B; GluR-K2; Glutamate receptor ionotropic, AMPA 2; GluA2

**This product is for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic procedure.**

### 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 enco

### Recommended Dilution

WB: 1: 500 - 1: 2000

IHC-p: 1: 50 - 1: 200

Not yet tested in other applications.

### Images

No images.

### Storage

-20°C for 1 year