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GRIA2

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications:WB IP

Recommended Dilution:WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IP 1:50 - 1:100

Calculated MW:99kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human GRIA2

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Concentration:

gi

Synonym:

GLUR2; GLURB; GluA2; HBGR2; GluR-K2;

Catalog #:A0111

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID:2891

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot:P42262

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

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 encoding different isoforms, (including the flip and flop isoforms that vary in their signal transduction properties), has been noted for this gene.

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