SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571- 56623320 Fax:0086-571- 56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

Rabbit Anti-GLRB antibody

SL11559R

Product Name:	GLRB
Chinese Name:	甘氨酸受体β/GlyR β抗体
Alias:	Glycine receptor 58 kDa subunit; Glycine receptor beta; Glycine receptor subunit beta; Glycine receptor, beta subunit; GLRB_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	54kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GLRB:23-110/497<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	GLRB (Glycine receptor beta) is a neurotransmitter-gated ion channel concentrated within the spinal cord and brainstem. Expression is also observed in several upper brain regions including the cortex, cerebellum, hippocampus and amygdala. Binding of glycine to GLRB increases the chloride conductance and thus produces hyperpolarization (inhibition of neuronal firing), controlling spinal reflexes and

locomotor behavior.

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).

Subunit:
Pentamer composed of alpha and beta subunits. Interacts with GPHN

Subcellular Location:
Plasma membrane; multi-pass membrane protein.

DISEASE:
Defects in GLRB are the cause of hyperekplexia type 2 (HKPX2) [MIM:614619]. HKPX2 is a 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 tactile2 stimuli.

Similarity:
Belongs to the ligand-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.9) family. Glycine receptor (TC 1.A.9.3) subfamily. GLRB sub-subfamily.

SWISS:
P48167

Gene ID:
2743

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 2743Human

Entrez Gene: 14658Mouse

Entrez Gene: 25456Rat

Omim: 138492Human

SwissProt: P48167Human

SwissProt: P48168Mouse

SwissProt: P20781Rat

Unigene: 32973Human

Unigene: 275639Mouse

	Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.