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Rabbit Anti-GRIK5 antibody

SL12033R

Product Name:	GRIK5
Chinese Name:	谷氨酸受体红藻氨酸离子5抗体
Alias:	EAA 2; EAA2; Excitatory amino acid receptor 2; GluRgamma2; Glutamate receptor; Glutamate receptor KA 2; Glutamate receptor KA-2; Glutamate receptor KA2; Glutamate receptor, ionotropic kainate 5 [Precursor]; Glutamate receptor, ionotropic, kainate 5 (gamma 2); Glutamate receptor, ionotropic, kainate 5; GRIK 2; GRIK 5; GRIK2; Grik5; GRIK5_HUMAN; iGlu5; ionotropic kainate 5; KA2; MGC118086.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=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:	109kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GRIK5/KA2:201-300/980<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:	Glutamate receptors mediate most excitatory neurotransmission in the brain and play an important role in neural plasticity, neural development and neurodegeneration.

	Ionotropic glutamate receptors are categorized into NMDA receptors and kainate/AMPA receptors, both of which contain glutamate-gated, cation-specific ion channels. Kainate/AMPA receptors are co-localized with NMDA receptors in many synapses and consist of the structurally related subunits GluR-1 to -7, KA1 and KA2. KA1 (also designated EEA1) and KA2 (also designated EEA2) form heteromeric receptors with GluR subunits when coexpressed, forming ion channels with various properties. The kainate/AMPA receptors are primarily responsible for the fast excitatory neuro-transmission by glutamate. **Function:** Receptor for glutamate. L-glutamate acts as an excitatory neurotransmitter at many synapses in the central nervous system. The postsynaptic actions of Glu are mediated by a variety of receptors that are named according to their selective agonists. This receptor binds kainate > quisqualate > domoate > L-glutamate >> AMPA >> NMDA = 1S,3R-ACPD. **Subunit:** Tetramer of two or more different subunits. Associates with GRIK1 (both edited and unedited versions), GRIK2, or GRIK3 to form functional channels. Homomeric associations do not produce any channel activity **Subcellular Location:** Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. **Similarity:** Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10.1) family. GRIK5 subfamily. **SWISS:** Q16478 **Gene ID:** 2901 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 2901 Human Entrez Gene: 14809 Mouse Entrez Gene: 24407 Rat Omim: 600283 Human SwissProt: Q16478 Human

	SwissProt: Q61626 Mouse SwissProt: Q63273 Rat Unigene: 367799 Human Unigene: 2879 Mouse Unigene: 74042 Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.