



Rabbit Anti-Glycine Receptor alpha 1 + alpha 2 antibody

SL12090R

Product Name:	Glycine Receptor alpha 1 + alpha 2
Chinese Name:	甘氨酸受体 α 1+甘氨酸受体 α 2抗体
Alias:	GLRA1+GLRA2; GLRA1; GLRA2; Glycine receptor 48 kDa subunit; Glycine receptor alpha 1; Glycine receptor alpha 2; Glycine receptor subunit alpha 1; Glycine receptor subunit alpha 2; Glycine receptor, alpha 1 subunit; Glycine receptor, alpha 2 subunit; STHE; GLRA1_HUMAN; GLRA2_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,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:	49kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Glycine Receptor alpha 1 + alpha 2:201-300/457<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:	Glycine receptors are members of the ligand-gated ion channel superfamily, which

mediate fast inhibitory neurotransmission. The receptors are pentameric membrane proteins which form chloride channels. Binding of glycine to its receptor produces an increase in chloride conductance and membrane hyperpolarisation. Four genes encoding glycine receptor alpha subunits have been identified, together with a single beta polypeptide. Each subunit consists of a large extracellular N-terminal region, four transmembrane domains, and a large cytoplasmic domain.

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.

Subcellular Location:

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

DISEASE:

Defects in GLRA1 are the cause of hyperekplexia, hereditary, type 1 (HKPX1) [MIM:149400]. 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 tactile stimuli.

Similarity:

Belongs to the ligand-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.9) family. Glycine receptor (TC 1.A.9.3) subfamily. GLRA1 sub-subfamily.

SWISS:

P23415

Gene ID:

2741

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 2741](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 2742](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 14654](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 237213](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 24397](#)Rat

[Entrez Gene: 25674](#)Rat

[Omim: 138491](#)Human

[Omim: 305990](#)Human

[SwissProt: P23415](#)Human

[SwissProt: P23416](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q6DJV9](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q64018](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: Q7TNC8](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P07727](#)Rat

[SwissProt: P22771](#)Rat

[Unigene: 121490](#)Human

[Unigene: 2700](#)Human

[Unigene: 113877](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 358598](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 10109](#)Rat

[Unigene: 10379](#)Rat

Important Note:

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