

Rabbit Anti-GRID1 antibody

SL12095R

Product Name:	GRID1
Chinese Name:	谷氨酸受体 $\delta1/GluR-\delta1$ 抗体
Alias:	GluR delta 1; GluR delta 1 subunit; GluR delta-1 subunit; Glutamate receptor delta 1 subunit; Glutamate receptor delta-1 subunit; Glutamate receptor ionotropic delta 1; GRID 1; Grid1; GRID1_HUMAN; KIAA1220.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Cow,Horse,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:	110kDa 🧹
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GRID1:501- 600/1009 <extracellular></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 neurotransmissions in the brain and play an important role in neural plasticity, neural development and neurodegeneration. Ionotropic glutamate receptors are divided into two categories, namely NMDA receptors and kainate/AMPA receptors, both of which contain glutamate-gated, cation-

specific ion channels. Kainate/AMPA receptors consist of seven structurally related subunits, designated GluR-1 to -7, and are primarily responsible for fast excitatory neurotransmissions carried out by glutamate. GluR-delta 1 (Glutamate receptor delta-1 subunit), also known as GRID1, is a multi-pass membrane protein that belongs to the kainate/AMPA receptor family and is expressed primarily in the brain. Localized to the cell junction and the postsynaptic cell membrane, GluR-delta 1 functions as a glutamate receptor that regulates synaptic transmissions in the central nervous system (CNS) and is thought to play an important role in synaptic plasticity. Defects in the gene encoding GluR-delta 1 are associated with schizophrenia, a chronic and severe brain disorder.

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.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein (By similarity). Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein (By similarity).

Similarity:

Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10.1) family. GRID1 subfamily.

SWISS: Q9ULK0

Gene ID: 2894

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 2894Human

Entrez Gene: 14803Mouse

GenBank: NP 060021.1Human

Omim: 610659Human

SwissProt: Q9ULK0Human

SwissProt: Q61627Mouse

Unigene: 530653Human

Unigene: 121569Mouse

Unigene: 413604Mouse



