



Rabbit Anti-GRINA antibody

SL12098R

Product Name:	GRINA
Chinese Name:	谷氨酸受体相关蛋白1抗体
Alias:	Glutamate [NMDA] receptor associated protein 1; Glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N methyl D aspartate associated protein 1 (glutamate binding); Glutamate receptor, NMDA subtype, glutamate binding subunit; HNRGW; LFG1; MGC99687; NMDA receptor glutamate binding subunit; NMDARA1; Putative MAPK activating protein PM02; TMBIM3; Transmembrane BAX inhibitor motif containing 3; LFG1_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800Flow-Cyt=2µg/TestICC=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:	41kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GRINA:121-220/371
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. Iontropic glutamate receptors are categorized into NMDA receptors and kainate/AMPA

receptors, both of which contain glutamate-gated, cation-specific ion channels. Synaptic and extrasynaptic NMDA receptors have been shown to have opposite effects on neuronal survival, CREB function and gene regulation. As one of the four major proteins of the NMDA receptor ion channel, GRINA (Glutamate [NMDA] receptor-associated protein 1), also designated NMDA receptor glutamate-binding subunit or putative MAPK-activating protein PM02, is a 371 amino acid multi-pass transmembrane protein. Due to the chromosomal location of the gene encoding GRINA, studies have linked possible GRINA involvement with a form of idiopathic generalized epilepsy.

Function:

Potential apoptotic regulator.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein (potential).

Similarity:

Belongs to the B11 family. LFG subfamily.

SWISS:

Q7Z429

Gene ID:

2907

Database links:

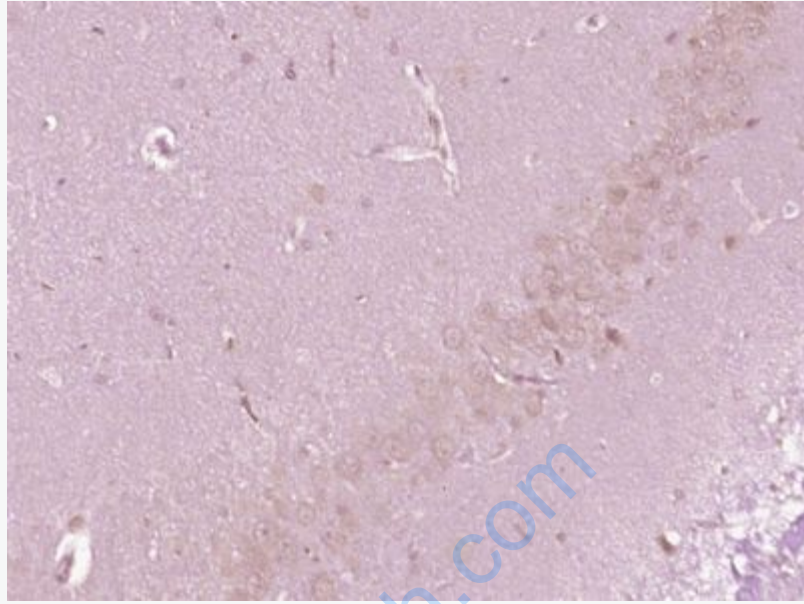
[Entrez Gene: 2907](#)Human

[Oimim: 138251](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q7Z429](#)Human

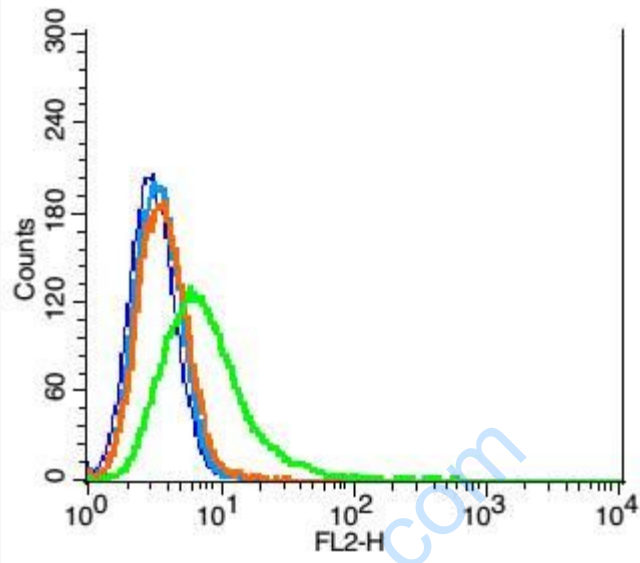
Important Note:

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



Picture:

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (GRINA) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL12098R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Blank control(blue): A549 (fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min)).

Primary Antibody:Rabbit Anti- GRINA antibody(SL12098R), Dilution: 1ug in 100 uL 1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA;

Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG(orange) ,used under the same conditions);

Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE(white blue), Dilution: 1:200 in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA.