



Rabbit Anti-GCOM1/GRINL1A antibody

SL8403R

Product Name:	GCOM1/GRINL1A
Chinese Name:	GCOM1 蛋白抗体
Alias:	Gcom2; Glutamate receptor ionotropic N methyl D aspartate like 1A combined; GRINL1A; GRINL1A combined protein; GRINL1A combined protein Gcom12; GRINL1A upstream protein; Gup1; Gup2; NMDAR1 subunit interacting protein.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:50-200 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	62kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GCOM1:51-150/550
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. Synaptic and extrasynaptic NMDA receptors have been shown to have

opposite effects on neuronal survival, CREB function and gene regulation. Gcom1 (GRINL1A complex locus protein 1), also known as GUP (GRINL1A upstream protein) and Gcom (GRINL1A combined protein), is a 466 amino acid protein that is a component of the GRINL1A complex transcription unit, which is thought to be involved in the modulation of glutamatergic neurotransmission through interaction with the NR1 subunit of the NMDA receptor. Gcom1 is expressed in small intestine, lung, liver, heart, skeletal muscle, testis and prostate and also colocalizes with NR1 in cortical and hippocampal neurons. There are eleven isoforms of Gcom1 that are produced as a result of alternative splicing events.

SWISS:

POCAP2

Gene ID:

81488

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 81488](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 28015](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 192147](#) Rat

[Omim: 606485](#) Human

[SwissProt: P0CAP2](#) Human

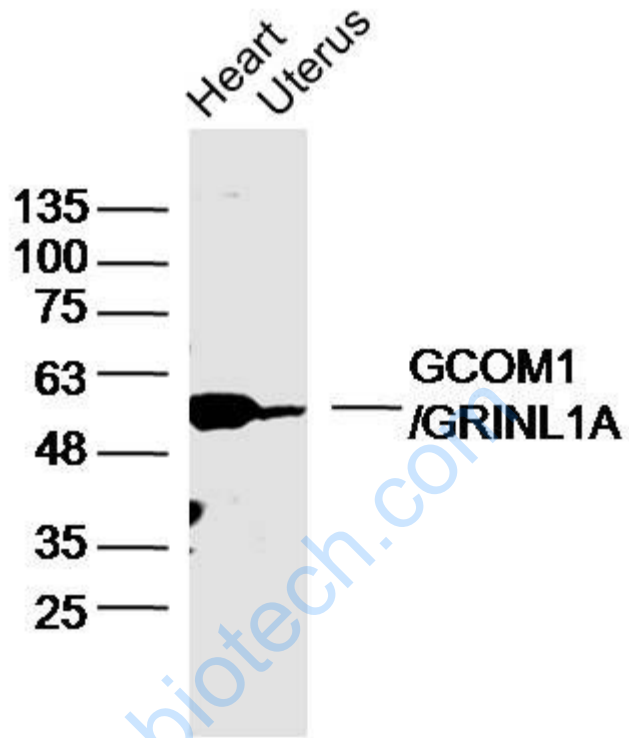
[SwissProt: Q6P6I6](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q91XQ4](#) Rat

Important Note:

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

Picture:



Sample:

Heart (Mouse)Lysate at 40 ug

Uterus (Mouse)Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-GCOM1'GRINL1A(SL8403R)at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-RabbitIgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 62kD

Observed band size: 62kD