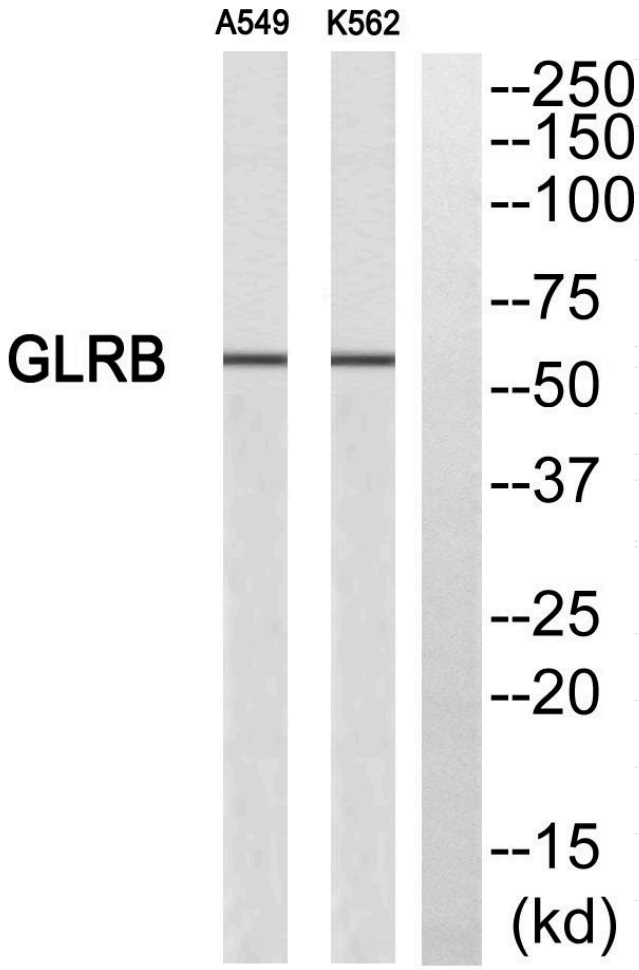
GlyRβ Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-16428
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	GLRB
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GLRB. AA range:211-260
Specificity	GlyRβ Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GlyRβ protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Cartilage-inducing factor;CED;Differentiation inhibiting factor;DPD1;LAP;Latency-associated peptide;Prepro transforming growth factor beta 1;TGF beta 1;TGF beta;TGF beta 1 protein;TGF-beta 1 protein;TGF-beta-1;TGF-beta-5;TGF-beta1; TGFB;Tgfb-1;tgfb1;TGFB1_HUMAN;TGFbeta;TGFbeta1;Transforming Growth Factor b1;Transforming Growth Factor beta 1;Transforming growth factor beta 1a;transforming growth factor beta-1;transforming growth factor;beta 1; Transforming Growth Factor-ß1;GlyRβ;GLRB;Glycine receptor subunit beta; Glycine receptor 58 kDa subunit
Observed Band	56kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	56kD
Cell Pathway	Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell junction, synapse . Cell projection, dendrite . Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasm . Retained in the cytoplasm upon heterologous expression by itself. Coexpression with GPHN promotes expression at the cell membrane (PubMed:12684523). Coexpression with GLRA1, GLRA2 or GLRA3 promotes expression at the cell membrane. .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Hippocampus,

Function	disease:Defects in GLRB are a cause of startle disease (STHE) [MIM:149400]; also known as hereditary hyperekplexia or congenital stiff-person syndrome. STHE is a genetically heterogeneous 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. Inheritance can be autosomal dominant or recessive.,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).,similarity:Belongs to the ligand-gated ionic channel (TC 1.A.9) family.,subunit:Pentamer composed of alpha and beta subunits. Interacts with GPHN.,
Background	This gene encodes the beta subunit of the glycine receptor, which is a pentamer composed of alpha and beta subunits. The receptor functions as a neurotransmitter-gated ion channel, which produces hyperpolarization via increased chloride conductance due to the binding of glycine to the receptor. Mutations in this gene cause startle disease, also known as hereditary hyperekplexia or congenital stiff-person syndrome, a disease characterized by muscular rigidity. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using GlyRβ Monoclonal Antibody