



GluR-3 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-16305
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	GRIA3
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human GluR-3 expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity	GluR-3 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GluR-3 protein.
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide,0.5% BSA, 50%glycerol.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse
Purification	Affinity purification
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	AMPA 3;AMPA selective glutamate receptor 3;AMPA-selective glutamate receptor 3;dJ1171F9.1;GluA3;GLUK3;GluR 3;GLUR C;GLUR K3;GluR-3;GluR-C;GluR-K3;GLUR3;GLURC;Glutamate ionotropic receptor AMPA type subunit 3; Glutamate receptor 3;Glutamate receptor C;Glutamate receptor ionotrophic AMPA 3;Glutamate receptor ionotropic;Glutamate receptor subunit 3;Glutamate Receptor;ionotropic;GRIA 3;Gria3;GRIA3_HUMAN;Ionotropic Glutamate Receptor;MRX94
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Interaction with CNIH2 and CNIH3 promotes cell surface expression. .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Hippocampus,Skin,
Function	caution:It is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-7 is the initiator..disease:Defects in GRIA3 are the cause of mental retardation X-linked type 94 (MRX94) [MIM:300699]. Mental retardation is characterized by significantly sub-average general intellectual functioning associated with impairments in adaptative behavior and manifested during the developmental period. MRX94 patients have moderate mental retardation. Other variable features are macrocephaly,



seizures, myoclonic jerks, autistic behavior, asthenic body habitus, distal muscle weakness and hyporeflexia.,function:Ionotropic glutamate receptor. L-glutamate acts as an excitatory neurotransmitter at many synapses in the central nervous system. Binding of the excitatory neurotransmitter L-glutamate induces a conformation change, leading to the opening of the cation channel, and thereby converts the chemical signal to an electrical impulse.

Background

Glutamate receptors are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain and are activated in a variety of normal neurophysiologic processes. These receptors are heteromeric protein complexes composed of multiple subunits, arranged to form ligand-gated ion channels. The classification of glutamate receptors is based on their activation by different pharmacologic agonists. The subunit encoded by this gene belongs to a family of AMPA (alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionate)-sensitive glutamate receptors, and is subject to RNA editing (AGA->GGA; R->G). Alternative splicing at this locus results in different isoforms, which may vary in their signal transduction properties. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

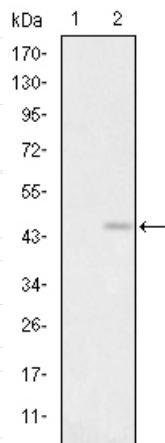
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

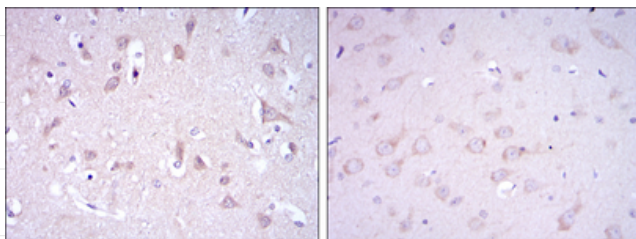
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Products Images



Western Blot analysis using GluR-3 Monoclonal Antibody against HEK293 (1) and GluR-3-hlgFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissues (left) and rat brain tissues (right) with DAB staining using GluR-3 Monoclonal Antibody.

