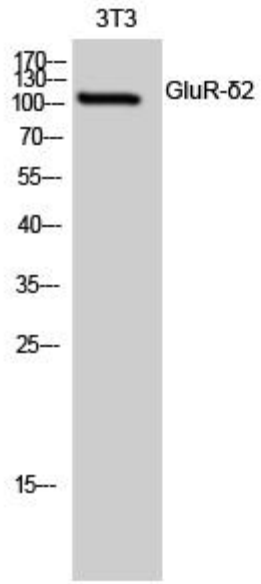
GluR-δ 2 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-16427
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	GRID2
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GRID2. AA range:831-880
Specificity	GluR-δ2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GluR-δ2 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	delta-2;GluD2;GLUR D2;GluR delta 2;GluR delta-2 subunit;GLURD 2;GLURD2; Glutamate receptor delta 2 subunit;Glutamate receptor ionotropic;Glutamate receptor ionotropic delta 2;GRID 2;Grid2;GRID2_HUMAN;MGC11722; MGC11723;MGC11724;Glutamate receptor delta-2 subunit
Observed Band	113kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	113kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Cerebellum,PCR rescued clones,
Function	domain:The PDZ-binding motif mediates interaction with GOPC., 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.,similarity:Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10) family.,subunit:Interacts with AIP1, AP4M1, BECN1, GOPC, GRID2IP, SHANK1 and SHANK2.,

Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the family of ionotropic glutamate receptors which are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain. The encoded protein is a multi-pass membrane protein that is expressed selectively in cerebellar Purkinje cells. A point mutation in the mouse ortholog, associated with the phenotype named 'lurcher', in the heterozygous state leads to ataxia resulting from selective, cell-autonomous apoptosis of cerebellar Purkinje cells during postnatal development. Mice homozygous for this mutation die shortly after birth from massive loss of mid- and hindbrain neurons during late embryogenesis. This protein also plays a role in synapse organization between parallel fibers and Purkinje cells. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. Mutations in this
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 GluR-δ 2 Monoclonal Antibody