

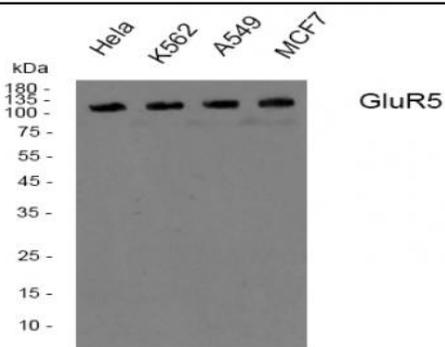
## GluR-5 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT1925
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	GluR-5
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;>>Glutamatergic synapse
<b>Gene Name :</b>	GRIK1
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Glutamate receptor ionotropic kainate 1
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	2897
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P39086
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q60934
<b>Rat Gene Id :</b>	29559
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	P22756
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GluR5. AA range:10-59
<b>Specificity :</b>	GluR-5 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GluR-5 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:40000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

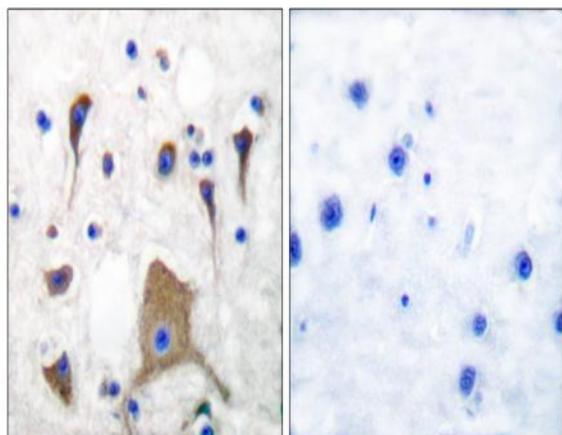
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	100kD
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;
<b>Background :</b>	Glutamate receptors are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain and are activated in a variety of normal neurophysiologic processes. This gene product belongs to the kainate family of glutamate receptors, which are composed of four subunits and function as ligand-activated ion channels. The subunit encoded by this gene is subject to RNA editing (CAG->CGG; Q->R) within the second transmembrane domain, which is thought to alter the properties of ion flow. Alternative splicing, resulting in transcript variants encoding different isoforms, has been noted for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
<b>Function :</b>	alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,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. The receptor then desensitizes rapidly and enters a transient inactive state, characterized by the presence of bound agonist. May be involved in the transmission of light information from the retina to the hypothalamus.,miscellaneous:The postsynaptic actions of Glu are mediated by a variety of receptors that are named according to their selective agonists. This receptor binds domoate > kainate > L-glutamate = quisqualate > CNQX = DNQX > AMPA > dihydrokainate > NMDA.,RNA editing:Partially edited.,simila
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
<b>Expression :</b>	Most abundant in the cerebellum and the suprachiasmatic nuclei (SCN) of the hypothalamus.

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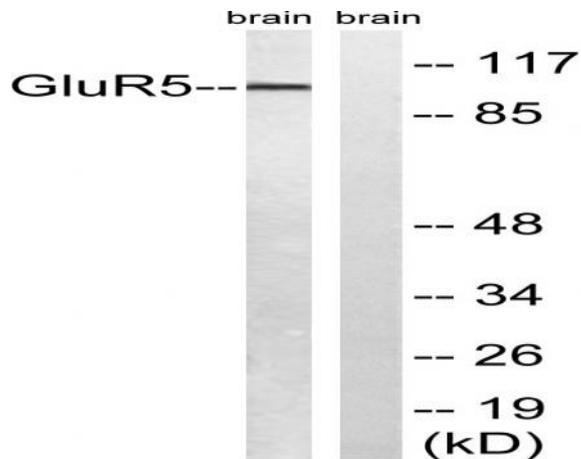
## Products Images



Western blot analysis of GluR-5 Polyclonal Antibody, using HeLa, MCF7, k562, A549 cell, 4° over night, secondary antibody (cat: RS0002) was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1 hour.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using GluR5 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from mouse brain, using GluR5 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.