

GluR-2 (phospho Ser880) rabbit pAb**Cat#: orb768511 (Manual)**

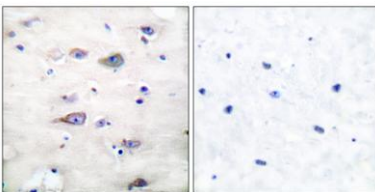
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Product Name	GluR-2 (phospho Ser880) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GluR2 around the phosphorylation site of Ser880. AA range:834-883
Specificity	Phospho-GluR-2 (S880) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GluR-2 protein only when phosphorylated at S880.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Glutamate receptor 2
Gene Name	GRIA2
Cellular localization	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic density membrane ; Multi-p
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

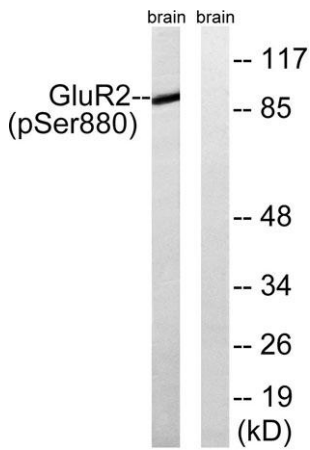
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	99kD
Human Gene ID	2891
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P42262
Alternative Names	GRIA2; GLUR2; Glutamate receptor 2; GluR-2; AMPA-selective glutamate receptor 2; GluR-B; GluR-K2; Glutamate receptor ionotropic; AMPA 2; GluA2

Background

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 a family of glutamate receptors that are sensitive to alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionate (AMPA), and function as ligand-activated cation channels. These channels are assembled from 4 related subunits, GRIA1-4. The subunit encoded by this gene (GRIA2) is subject to RNA editing (CAG->CGG; Q->R) within the second transmembrane domain, which is thought to render the channel impermeable to Ca(2+). Human and animal studies suggest that pre-mRNA editing is essential for brain function, and defective GRIA2 RNA editing at the Q/R site may be relevant to amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) etiology. Alternative splicing, resulting in transcript variants enco



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using GluR2 (Phospho-Ser880) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from mouse brain, using GluR2 (Phospho-Ser880) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.