

GluR4 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YT1924

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: GluR4

Fields: >>cAMP signaling pathway;>>Neuroactive ligand-receptor

interaction;>>Circadian entrainment;>>Retrograde endocannabinoid

signaling;>>Glutamatergic synapse;>>Dopaminergic synapse;>>Huntington disease;>>Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases;>>Amphetamine

addiction;>>Nicotine addiction

Gene Name: GRIA4

Protein Name: Glutamate receptor 4

P48058

Q9Z2W8

Human Gene Id: 2893

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 14802

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene ld: 29629

Rat Swiss Prot No: P19493

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

GluR4. AA range:828-877

Specificity: GluR4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GluR4 protein.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

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Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 100kD

Cell Pathway: Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;

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 of this gene results in transcript variants encoding different isoforms, which may vary in their signal transduction properties. Some haplotypes of this gene show a positive

association with schizophrenia. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function: function:lonotropic 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., miscellaneous: The postsynaptic actions of Glu are mediated by a variety of receptors that are named according to their selective agonists. This receptor

binds AMPA (quisqualate) > glutamate > kainate.,PTM:Palmitoylated.

Depalmitoylated upon glutamate stimulation. Cys-611 palmitoylation leads to Golgi retention and decreased cell surface expression. In contrast, Cys-837

palmitoylation does not affect cell surface expression but regul

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell projection, dendrite. Interaction with CNIH2, CNIH3 and PRKCG promotes cell surface

expression...

Expression: Brain, Donated clones, PCR rescued clones,

Tag: orthogonal

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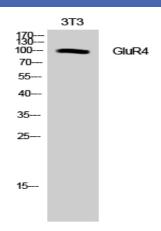
Sort : 6631

No4: 1

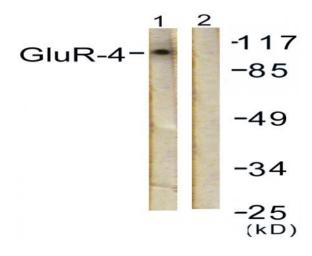
Host: Rabbit

Modifications: Unmodified

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of NIH-3T3 cells using GluR4 Polyclonal Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysates from NIH/3T3 cells, treated with Forskolin 40nM 30', using GluR4 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.