

GRIA4

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications: WB

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:1000 - 1:4000

Calculated MW: 101kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human GLUR4

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonym:

GLUR4; GLURD; GluA4; GLUR4C

Catalog #: A1492

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID: 2893

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot: P48058

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

AMPA- (-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid), kainite-, and NMDA- (N-methyl-D-aspartate) receptors are the three main families of ionotropic glutamate-gated ion channels. AMPA receptors (AMPA) are comprised of four subunits (GluR 1-4), which assemble as homo- or hetero-tetramers to mediate the majority of fast excitatory transmissions in the CNS. AMPARs are implicated in synapse formation, stabilization, and plasticity (1). AMPARs that lack GluR 2 are permeable to calcium, in contrast to GluR 2-containing AMPARs (2). Post-transcriptional modifications (alternative splicing, nuclear RNA editing) and post-translational modifications (glycosylation, phosphorylation) result in a very large number of permutations, fine-tuning the kinetic properties of AMPARs. Research studies have implicated activity changes in AMPARs in a variety of diseases including Alzheimers, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), stroke, and epilepsy (1). GluR 4 containing AMPA receptors are found in synapses and GluR 4 delivery to synapses and cell surface expression is mediated through phosphorylation of Ser842 by PKA or PKC (3).

To place an order, please [Click HERE](#).