

Anti-GRIK1 Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO11899**Specification****Anti-GRIK1 Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P39086
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Glutamate receptor ionotropic, kainate 1(GRIK1) detection.
Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-GRIK1 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID 2897****Other Names**

Glutamate receptor ionotropic, kainate 1, GluK1, Excitatory amino acid receptor 3, EAA3, Glutamate receptor 5, GluR-5, GluR5, GRIK1, GLUR5

Calculated MW

103981 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity

Most abundant in the cerebellum and the suprachiasmatic nuclei (SCN) of the hypothalamus.

Protein Name

Glutamate receptor ionotropic, kainate 1

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived human GRIK1 recombinant protein (Position: R271-I450). Human GRIK1 shares 88% and 94% amino acid (aa) sequences identity with mouse and rat GRIK1, respectively.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-GRIK1 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information**Name** GRIK1**Synonyms** GLUR5**Function**

Ionotropic glutamate receptor that functions as a cation- permeable ligand-gated ion channel, gated by L-glutamate and the glutamatergic agonist kainic acid. 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.

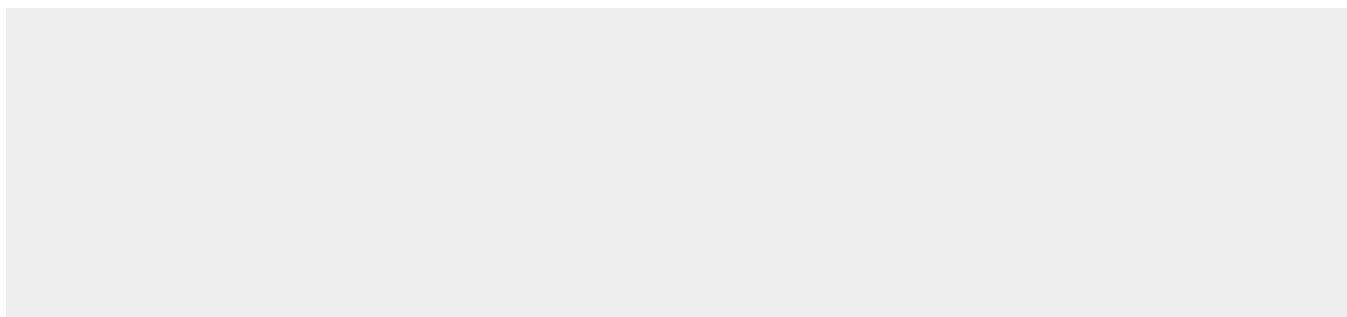
Cellular Location

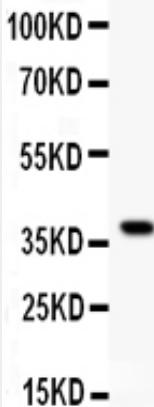
Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P22756}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Postsynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P22756}; Multi-pass membrane protein

Anti-GRIK1 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

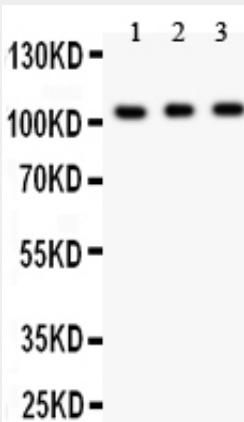
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-GRIK1 Picoband Antibody - Images



Anti- GRIK1 antibody, ABO11899, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti GRIK1 (ABO11899) at 0.5ug/mlWB: Recombinant Human GRIK1 Protein 0.5ngPredicted bind size: 40KDObserved bind size: 40KD



Anti- GRIK1 antibody, ABO11899, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti GRIK1 (ABO11899) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: Mouse Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 2: Mouse Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 3: SHG Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 104KDObserved bind size: 104KD

Anti-GRIK1 Picoband Antibody - Background

Glutamate receptor, ionotropic, kainate 1, also known as GLUR5, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the GRIK1 gene. It is mapped to 21q21.3. This gene encodes one of the many ionotropic glutamate receptor (GluR) subunits that function as a ligand-gated ion channel. The specific GluR subunit encoded by this gene is of the kainate receptor subtype. Receptor assembly and intracellular trafficking of ionotropic glutamate receptors are regulated by RNA editing and alternative splicing. These receptors mediate excitatory neurotransmission and are critical for normal synaptic function. Exons of this gene are interspersed with exons from the C21orf41 gene, which is transcribed in the same orientation as this gene but does not seem to encode a protein.