

**Anti-GluR2-subunit (Ser880) Antibody**

**Our Anti-GluR2-subunit (Ser880) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary antibody from PhosphoSolut**  
**Catalog # AN1420**

**Specification**

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**Anti-GluR2-subunit (Ser880) Antibody - Product Information**

Primary Accession	<a href="#">P19491</a>
Reactivity	<b>Bovine</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG</b>
Calculated MW	<b>98688</b>

**Anti-GluR2-subunit (Ser880) Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID **29627**

**Other Names**

AMPA 2 antibody, AMPA selective glutamate receptor 2 antibody, AMPA-selective glutamate receptor 2 antibody, AMPA2 antibody, GluA2 antibody, GLUR 2 antibody, GLUR B antibody, GluR K2 antibody, GluR-2 antibody, GluR-B antibody, GluR-K2 antibody, GLUR2 antibody, GLURB antibody, Glutamate receptor 2 antibody, Glutamate receptor ionotropic AMPA 2 antibody, Glutamate receptor ionotropic antibody, Gria2 antibody, GRIA2\_HUMAN antibody, HBGR2 antibody

**Target/Specificity**

The ion channels activated by glutamate are typically divided into two classes. Those that are sensitive to N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) are designated NMDA receptors (NMDAR) while those activated by  $\alpha$ -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxalone propionic acid (AMPA) are known as AMPA receptors (AMPA). The AMPAR are comprised of four distinct glutamate receptor subunits designated (GluR1-4) and they play key roles in virtually all excitatory neurotransmission in the brain (Keinänen et al., 1990; Hollmann and Heinemann, 1994). The number of GluR2 subunits in the AMPA receptor complex affects the  $Ca^{2+}$  permeability, rectification and single-channel conductance of AMPA receptors. Ser-880 has been identified as the PKC phosphorylation site within the C-terminal region of GluR2 and has been shown to differentially regulate the interaction of the PDZ domain-containing proteins GRIP1 and PICK 1 (Matsuda et al., 1999)

**Format**

Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Anti-GluR2-subunit (Ser880) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Shipping**

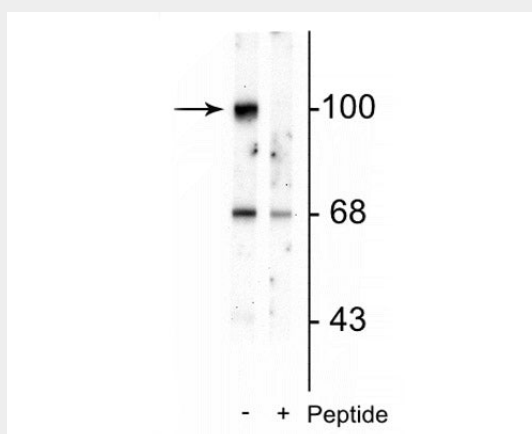
Blue Ice

### Anti-GluR2-subunit (Ser880) 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-GluR2-subunit (Ser880) Antibody - Images



Western blot of rat brain lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~100 kDa GluR2 protein phosphorylated at Ser880 in the first lane (-). Phosphospecificity is shown in the second lane (+) where immunolabeling is blocked by preadsorption of the phosphopeptide used as the antigen, but not by the corresponding non-phosphopeptide (not shown).

### Anti-GluR2-subunit (Ser880) Antibody - Background

The ion channels activated by glutamate are typically divided into two classes. Those that are sensitive to N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) are designated NMDA receptors (NMDAR) while those activated by  $\alpha$ -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxalone propionic acid (AMPA) are known as AMPA receptors (AMPA). The AMPAR are comprised of four distinct glutamate receptor subunits designated (GluR1-4) and they play key roles in virtually all excitatory neurotransmission in the brain (Keinänen et al., 1990; Hollmann and Heinemann, 1994). The number of GluR2 subunits in the AMPA receptor complex affects the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  permeability, rectification and single-channel conductance of AMPA receptors. Ser-880 has been identified as the PKC phosphorylation site within the C-terminal region of GluR2 and has been shown to differentially regulate the interaction of the PDZ domain-containing proteins GRIP1 and PICK 1 (Matsuda et al., 1999)