

**Anti-Glycine Receptor Antibody**

Our Anti-Glycine Receptor rabbit polyclonal primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is produced in-house

Catalog # AN1422

**Specification**

---

**Anti-Glycine Receptor Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P07727</a>
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	52617

**Anti-Glycine Receptor Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID **25674**

**Other Names**

GLRA1 antibody, GLRA1\_HUMAN antibody, Glycine receptor 48 kDa subunit antibody, glycine receptor alpha 1 antibody, Glycine receptor strychnine-binding subunit antibody, Glycine receptor subunit alpha-1 antibody, Glycine receptor, alpha 1 subunit antibody, HKPX1 antibody, STHE antibody

**Target/Specificity**

Glycine is an important inhibitory transmitter in the brainstem and spinal cord. Glycine receptors are members of the ligand-gated ion channel family (LGICs) that mediate rapid chemical neurotransmission (Schofield et al., 2003). The binding of glycine to its receptor produces a large increase in chloride conductance, which causes membrane hyperpolarization. Glycine receptors are anchored at inhibitory chemical synapses by a cytoplasmic protein, gephyrin (Fischer et al., 2000). The glycine receptor has been used to great advantage in the identification of the binding sites for alcohol on the LGIC family of proteins (Beckstead et al., 2001; Mihic et al., 1997). These receptors have also been extremely useful in studies of synaptic clustering of receptors (Craig and Lichtman, 2001). The glycine receptor may also act in concert with an NMDAR subunit to form an excitatory receptor (Chatterton et al., 2002).

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**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-Glycine Receptor Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

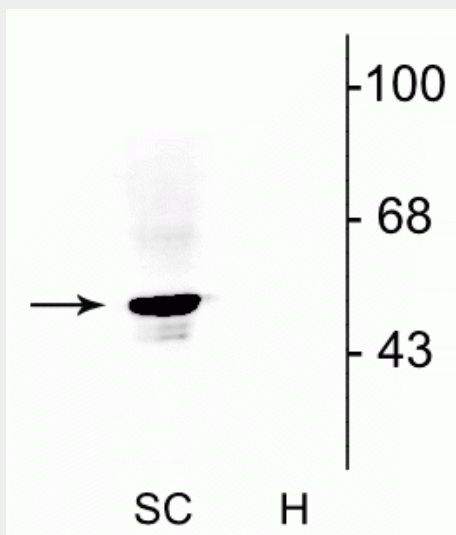
**Shipping**  
Blue Ice

### Anti-Glycine Receptor 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-Glycine Receptor Antibody - Images



Western blot of rat spinal cord lysate (SC) showing specific immunolabeling of the ~48 kDa  $\alpha 1$ - and  $\alpha 2$ -subunits of the glycine receptor. Immunolabeling was absent from a rat hippocampal lysate (H), as the glycine receptor is not expressed in the hippocampus.

### Anti-Glycine Receptor Antibody - Background

Glycine is an important inhibitory transmitter in the brainstem and spinal cord. Glycine receptors are members of the ligand-gated ion channel family (LGICs) that mediate rapid chemical neurotransmission (Schofield et al., 2003). The binding of glycine to its receptor produces a large increase in chloride conductance, which causes membrane hyperpolarization. Glycine receptors are anchored at inhibitory chemical synapses by a cytoplasmic protein, gephyrin (Fischer et al., 2000). The glycine receptor has been used to great advantage in the identification of the binding sites for alcohol on the LGIC family of proteins (Beckstead et al., 2001; Mihic et al., 1997). These receptors have also been extremely useful in studies of synaptic clustering of receptors (Craig and Lichtman, 2001). The glycine receptor may also act in concert with an NMDAR subunit to form an excitatory receptor (Chatterton et al., 2002).