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GRIK3 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP13113A

Specification

GRIK3 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P, WB,E**
Primary Accession	Q13003
Other Accession	P42264, B1AS29, Q38PU2, NP_000822.2
Reactivity	**Mouse**
Predicted	**Monkey, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**104037**
Antigen Region	**70-98**

GRIK3 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2899

Other Names
Glutamate receptor ionotropic, kainate 3, GluK3, Excitatory amino acid receptor 5, EAA5, Glutamate receptor 7, GluR-7, GluR7, GRIK3, GLUR7

Target/Specificity
This GRIK3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 70-98 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human GRIK3.

Dilution
IHC-P~~1:10~50
WB~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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

Precautions
GRIK3 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GRIK3 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

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Name GRIK3

Synonyms GLUR7

Function Ionotropic glutamate receptor that functions as a cation- permeable ligand-gated ion channel, gated by L-glutamate and the glutamatergic agonist kainic acid. 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 (PubMed:7719709). In association with GRIK2, involved in presynaptic facilitation of glutamate release at hippocampal mossy fiber synapses (By similarity).

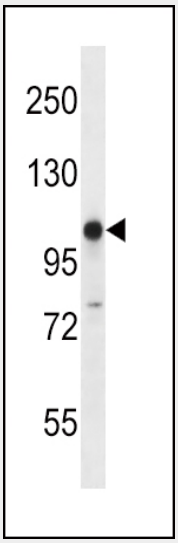
Cellular Location
Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P42264}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Postsynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P42264}; Multi-pass membrane protein

GRIK3 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

GRIK3 Antibody (N-term) - Images



GRIK3 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP13113a) western blot analysis in mouse stomach tissue lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the GRIK3 antibody detected the GRIK3 protein (arrow).

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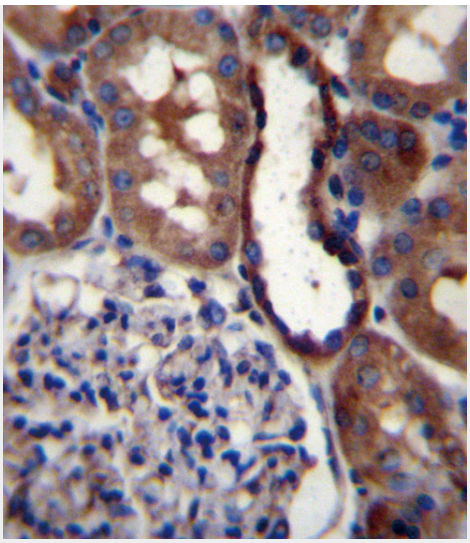

GRIK3 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP13113a)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human kidney tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of GRIK3 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

GRIK3 Antibody (N-term) - Background

Glutamate receptors are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain and are activated in a variety of normal neurophysiologic processes. This gene product belongs to the kainate family of glutamate receptors, which are composed of four subunits and function as ligand-activated ion channels. It is not certain if the subunit encoded by this gene is subject to RNA editing as the other 2 family members (GRIK1 and GRIK2). A Ser310Ala polymorphism has been associated with schizophrenia, and there are conflicting reports of its association with the pathogenesis of delirium tremens in alcoholics. [provided by RefSeq].

GRIK3 Antibody (N-term) - References

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :
Luciano, M., et al. Behav. Genet. 40(4):518-532(2010)
Kilic, G., et al. Psychiatry Res 175 (1-2), 43-46 (2010) :
Gill, M.B., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(21):14503-14512(2009)
Ahmad, Y., et al. World J. Biol. Psychiatry 10(4):330-333(2009)