10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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GRIA3 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP14041a

Specification

GRIA3 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P42263
Other Accession	P19492, Q9Z2W9, Q38PU6, NP_015564.4, NP_000819.3, Q71E60
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Zebrafish, Monkey, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**101157**
Antigen Region	**188-217**

GRIA3 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2892

Other Names
Glutamate receptor 3, GluR-3, AMPA-selective glutamate receptor 3, GluR-C, GluR-K3, Glutamate receptor ionotropic, AMPA 3, GluA3, GRIA3, GLUR3, GLURC

Target/Specificity
This GRIA3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 188-217 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human GRIA3.

Dilution
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
GRIA3 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GRIA3 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

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Name GRIA3 (HGNC:4573)

Synonyms GluA3, GLUR3, GLURC

Function Ionotropic glutamate receptor that functions as a ligand- gated cation channel, gated by L-glutamate and glutamatergic agonists such as alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid (AMPA), quisqualic acid, and kainic acid (By similarity). L-glutamate acts as an excitatory neurotransmitter at many synapses in the central nervous system and plays an important role in fast excitatory synaptic transmission by inducing long-term potentiation (By similarity). 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 upon entry of calcium (PubMed:17989220). The receptor then desensitizes rapidly and enters a transient inactive state, characterized by the presence of bound agonist (PubMed:17989220). In the presence of CACNG8, shows resensitization which is characterized by a delayed accumulation of current flux upon continued application of glutamate (PubMed:21172611).

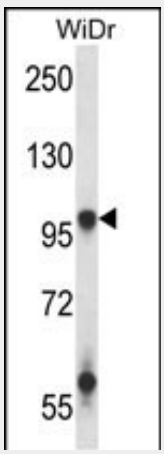
Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19492} Postsynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19492}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19492}. Postsynaptic density membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19492}

GRIA3 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

GRIA3 Antibody (N-term) - Images



GRIA3 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP14041a) western blot analysis in WiDr cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the GRIA3 antibody detected the GRIA3 protein (arrow).

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GRIA3 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. These receptors are heteromeric protein complexes composed of multiple subunits, arranged to form ligand-gated ion channels. The classification of glutamate receptors is based on their activation by different pharmacologic agonists. The subunit encoded by this gene belongs to a family of AMPA (alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionate)-sensitive glutamate receptors, and is subject to RNA editing (AGA->GGA; R->G). Alternative splicing at this locus results in different isoforms, which may vary in their signal transduction properties.

GRIA3 Antibody (N-term) - References

Ripka, S., et al. Neoplasia 12(8):659-667(2010)
Liu, Q., et al. Xi Bao Yu Fen Zi Mian Yi Xue Za Zhi 26(4):376-378(2010)
Feyissa, A.M., et al. Prog. Neuropsychopharmacol. Biol. Psychiatry 34(2):279-283(2010)
Marek, G.J., et al. Mol. Pharmacol. 77(3):317-326(2010)
Formicola, D., et al. BMC Med. Genet. 11, 103 (2010) :