

GRIK2 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP14429B**Specification**

GRIK2 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Application | WB,E |
| Primary Accession | Q13002 |
| Other Accession | Q91755 , P42260 , P39087 , Q38PU3 , NP_786944.1 , NP_068775.1 , NP_001159719.1 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Predicted | Monkey, Mouse, Rat, Xenopus |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 102583 |
| Antigen Region | 828-856 |

GRIK2 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2898**Other Names**Glutamate receptor ionotropic, kainate 2, GluK2, Excitatory amino acid receptor 4, EAA4,
Glutamate receptor 6, GluR-6, GluR6, GRIK2, GLUR6**Target/Specificity**

This GRIK2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 828-856 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human GRIK2.

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

GRIK2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GRIK2 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name GRIK2

Synonyms GLUR6

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 (PubMed:[14511640](#), PubMed:[28180184](#), PubMed:[34375587](#), PubMed:[7536611](#), PubMed:[8730589](#)). Modulates cell surface expression of NETO2. In association with GRIK3, involved in presynaptic facilitation of glutamate release at hippocampal mossy fiber synapses (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Postsynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P42260}; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

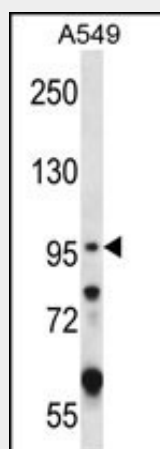
Expression is higher in cerebellum than in cerebral cortex.

GRIK2 Antibody (C-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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

GRIK2 Antibody (C-term) - Images



GRIK2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP14429b) western blot analysis in A549 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the GRIK2 antibody detected the GRIK2 protein (arrow).

GRIK2 Antibody (C-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. The subunit encoded by this gene is subject to RNA editing at multiple sites within the first and second transmembrane domains, which is thought to alter the structure and function of the receptor complex. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have also been described for this gene. Mutations in this gene have been associated with autosomal recessive mental retardation.

GRIK2 Antibody (C-term) - References

Han, Y., et al. Biochemistry 49(43):9207-9216(2010)
Holt, R., et al. Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 18(9):1013-1019(2010)
Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :
Sampaio, A.S., et al. CNS Neurosci Ther (2010) In press :
Sander, T., et al. Neurology 45(9):1713-1720(1995)