

Anti-GLUR2 Antibody
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to GLUR2
Catalog # AP59569**Specification**

Anti-GLUR2 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P42262
Other Accession	P23819
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Zebrafish, Monkey, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	98821

Anti-GLUR2 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2891**Other Names**

GLUR2; Glutamate receptor 2; GluR-2; AMPA-selective glutamate receptor 2; GluR-B; GluR-K2; Glutamate receptor ionotropic, AMPA 2; GluA2

Target/Specificity

Recognizes endogenous levels of GLUR2 protein.

Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000)

Format

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Anti-GLUR2 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** GRIA2 ([HGNC:4572](#))**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 (PubMed:20614889, PubMed:31300657, PubMed:8003671).

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 (PubMed:14687553). 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 monovalent and divalent cations such as sodium and calcium (PubMed:20614889, PubMed:8003671). The receptor then desensitizes rapidly and enters in a transient inactive state, characterized by the presence of bound agonist (By similarity). In the presence of CACNG4 or CACNG7 or CACNG8, shows resensitization which is characterized by a delayed accumulation of current flux upon continued application of L-glutamate (By similarity). Through complex formation with NSG1, GRIP1 and STX12 controls the intracellular fate of AMPAR and the endosomal sorting of the GRIA2 subunit toward recycling and membrane targeting (By similarity).

Cellular Location

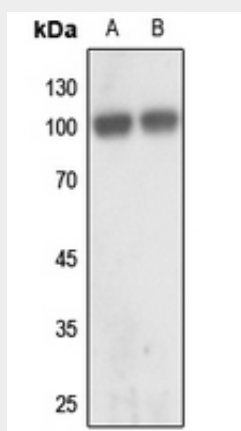
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Postsynaptic density membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P23819}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P23819}. Note=Interaction with CACNG2, CNIH2 and CNIH3 promotes cell surface expression (By similarity). Displays a somatodendritic localization and is excluded from axons in neurons (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19491, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P23819}

Anti-GLUR2 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 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of GLUR2 expression in mouse brain (A), rat brain (B) whole cell lysates.

Anti-GLUR2 Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the C-term region of human GLUR2. The exact sequence is proprietary.