

GRIK2 (GluR6) Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP63690**Specification**

GRIK2 (GluR6) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	Q13002
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

GRIK2 (GluR6) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2898**Other Names**

Glutamate receptor, ionotropic kainate 2 (Excitatory amino acid receptor 4) (EAA4) (Glutamate receptor 6) (GluR-6) (GluR6)

Dilution

IHC~~IHC 1:100-200

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

GRIK2 (GluR6) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** GRIK2**Synonyms** GLUR6**Function**

Ionotropic glutamate receptor. 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:28180184). Modulates cell surface expression of NETO2 (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

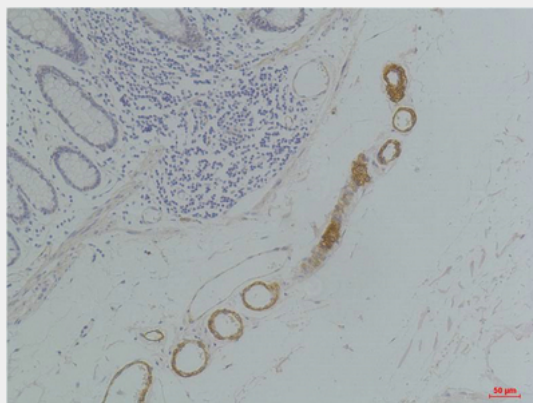
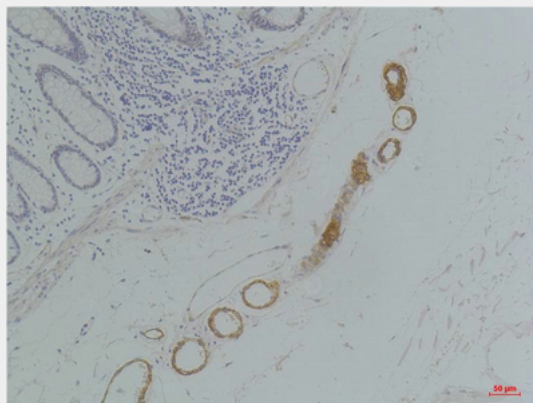
Expression is higher in cerebellum than in cerebral cortex

GRIK2 (GluR6) Polyclonal 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](#)

GRIK2 (GluR6) Polyclonal Antibody - Images



GRIK2 (GluR6) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Ionotropic glutamate receptor. 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:28180184). May

be involved in the transmission of light information from the retina to the hypothalamus. Modulates cell surface expression of NETO2 (By similarity).