

**GluR4 Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP70107****Specification****GluR4 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P48058</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**GluR4 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2893**Other Names**

GRIA4; GLUR4; Glutamate receptor 4; GluR-4; GluR4; AMPA-selective glutamate receptor 4; GluR-D; Glutamate receptor ionotropic; AMPA 4; GluA4

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IHC-P~~N/A

**Format**

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

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**GluR4 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** GRIA4 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:29220673, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4574}**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 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 monovalent and divalent cations such as sodium and calcium. The receptor then desensitizes rapidly and enters a transient inactive state, characterized by the presence of bound agonist (By similarity). In the presence of CACNG8, shows resensitization which is characterized by a delayed accumulation of current flux upon continued application of L-glutamate (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21172611" target="\_blank">21172611</a>).

### Cellular Location

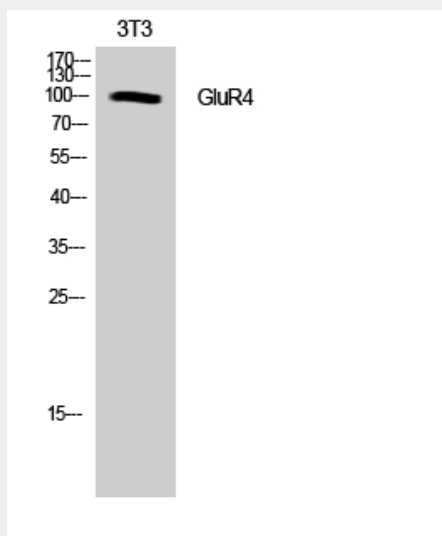
Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19493}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19493} Postsynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19493}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19493}. Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19493}. Postsynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P42262}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P42262}

### GluR4 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](#)

### GluR4 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Western Blot analysis of NIH-3T3 cells using GluR4 Polyclonal Antibody

### GluR4 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Receptor for glutamate that functions as ligand-gated ion channel in the central nervous system and plays an important role in excitatory synaptic transmission. 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. 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 glutamate.