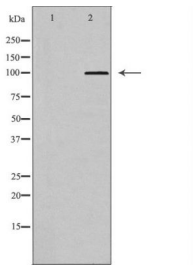
GRIA3 Antibody

#24319

Catalog Number: 24319-1, 24319-2
Amount: 50μg/50μl, 100μg/100μl
Swiss-Prot No. :P42263
Form of Antibody: Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl,0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage/Stability: Store at -20℃/1 year
Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from Human GRIA3
Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Specificity/Sensitivity:GRIA3 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total GRIA3
Reactivity: Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications:
Predicted MW:101kd WB:1:500-2000 IHC:1:50-200



Western blot analysis of brian cell lysateusing GRIA3 antibody

Background :AMPA- (α-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid), kainite- and NMDA- (N-methyl-D-aspartate) receptors are the three main families of ionotropic glutamate-gated ion channels. AMPA receptors (AMPARs) are comprised of four subunits (GluR 1-4) that assemble as homo- or hetero-tetramers and mediate the majority of fast excitatory transmissions in the CNS. AMPARs are implicated in synapse formation, stabilization and plasticity. Post-transcriptional modifications (alternative splicing and nuclear RNA editing) and post-translational modifications (glycosylation, phoshorylation) result in a very large number of permutations, fine-tuning the kinetic properties of AMPARs. GluR 3 knockout mice exhibited normal basal synaptic transmission and long-term depression (LTD) but enhanced long-term potentiation (LTP). In contrast, GluR 2/3 double knockout mice are impaired in basal synaptic transmission. Aberrant GluR 3 expression or activity is implicated in a number of diseases, including autoimmune epilepsy, X-linked mental retardation, Rett's syndrome, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and Alzheimer disease.