GRID2 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-92148

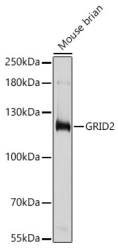
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human GRID2
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

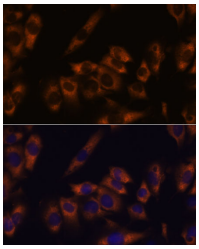
Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IF	1:50-1:200

Data

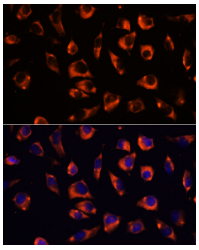


Western blot analysis of extracts of Mouse brain using GRID2 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

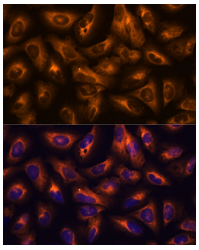
Observed-MW: 113 kDa



Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using GRID2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of L929 cells using GRID2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of U2OS cells using GRID2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the family of ionotropic glutamate receptors which are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain. The encoded protein is a multi-pass membrane protein that is expressed selectively in cerebellar Purkinje cells. A point mutation in the mouse ortholog, associated with the phenotype named 'lurcher', in the heterozygous state leads to ataxia resulting from selective, cell-autonomous apoptosis of cerebellar Purkinje cells during postnatal development. Mice homozygous for this mutation die shortly after birth from massive loss of mid- and hindbrain neurons during late embryogenesis. This protein also plays a role in synapse organization between parallel fibers and Purkinje cells. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. Mutations in this gene cause cerebellar ataxia in humans. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2014]

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