

GRIA4 Antibody (Center)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP12941c**Specification**

GRIA4 Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	P48058
Other Accession	P19493 , Q9Z2W8 , Q38PU5 , NP_000820.3
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Monkey, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	296-325

GRIA4 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2893**Other Names**

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

Target/Specificity

This GRIA4 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 296-325 amino acids from the Central region of human GRIA4.

Dilution

IHC-P~~1:10~50

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

GRIA4 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GRIA4 Antibody (Center) - 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:[21172611](#)).

Cellular Location

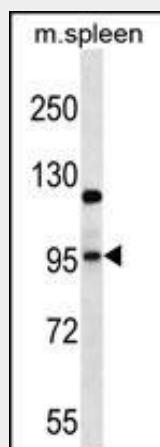
Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19493}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19493} Postsynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19493}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19493}. Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19493}. Postsynaptic cell membrane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

GRIA4 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

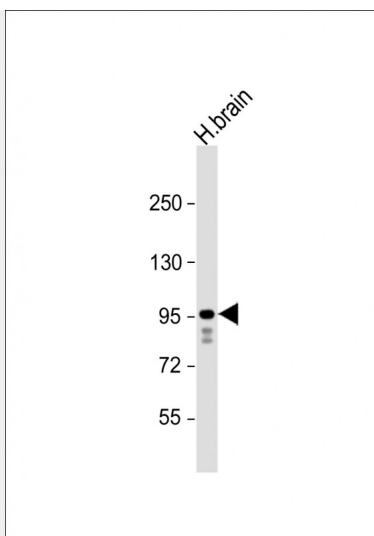
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

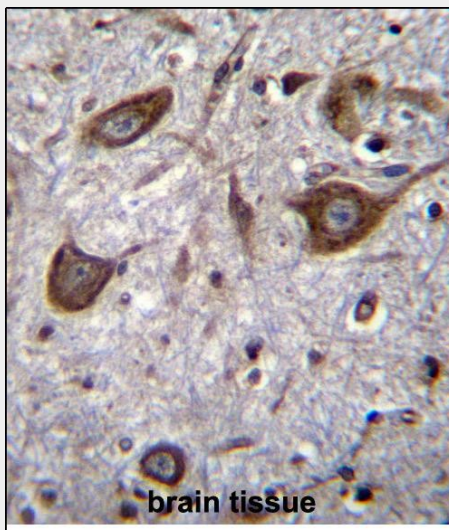
GRIA4 Antibody (Center) - Images



GRIA4 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP12941c) western blot analysis in mouse spleen tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the GRIA4 antibody detected the GRIA4 protein (arrow).



Anti-GRIA4 Antibody (Center) at 1:1000 dilution + human brain lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 101 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



GRIA4 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP12941c) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human brain tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of GRIA4 Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

GRIA4 Antibody (Center) - Background

Glutamate receptors are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain and are activated in a variety of normal neurophysiologic processes. These receptors are heteromeric protein complexes composed of multiple subunits, arranged to form ligand-gated ion channels. The classification of glutamate receptors is based on their activation by different pharmacologic agonists. The subunit encoded by this gene belongs to a family of AMPA (alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionate)-sensitive glutamate receptors, and is subject to RNA editing (AGA->GGA; R->G). Alternative splicing of this gene results in transcript variants encoding different isoforms, which may vary

in their signal transduction properties. Some haplotypes of this gene show a positive association with schizophrenia. [provided by RefSeq].

GRIA4 Antibody (Center) - References

Need, A.C., et al. Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 17(7):946-957(2009)
Volpi, S., et al. J Clin Psychiatry 70(6):801-809(2009)
Kessels, H.W., et al. Neuron 61(3):340-350(2009)
Arai, S., et al. Psychiatr. Genet. 19(1):6-13(2009)
Aruscavage, P.J., et al. RNA 6(2):257-269(2000)

GRIA4 Antibody (Center) - Citations

- [Analysis of Synaptic Gene Expression in the Neocortex of Primates Reveals Evolutionary Changes in Glutamatergic Neurotransmission.](#)