Product Data Sheet
GluR-1 (phospho Ser863) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product name:	GluR-1 (phospho Ser863) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN04735
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100ul
Clone:	POLY
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	Phosphopeptide Phospho-left and Non-Phosphopeptide Phospho-right, using GluR1 Phospho-Ser863 Antibody Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using GluR1 Phospho-Ser863 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000
Molecular Weight:	102kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Synonyms:	GRIA1; GLUH1; GLUR1; Glutamate receptor 1; GluR-1; AMPA-selective glutamate receptor 1; GluR-A; GluR-K1; Glutamate receptor ionotropic; AMPA 1; GluA1
Source:	Rabbit
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 with multiple subunits, each possessing transmembrane regions, and all arranged to form a ligand-gated ion channel. The classification of glutamate receptors is based on their activation by different pharmacologic agonists. This gene belongs to a family of alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionate (AMPA) receptors. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],function:Ionotropic glutamate receptor. L-glutamate acts as an

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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.,miscellaneous:The postsynaptic actions of Glu are mediated by a variety of receptors that are named according to their selective agonists. This receptor binds AMPA (quisqualate) > glutamate > kainate.,PTM:Palmitoylated. Depalmitoylated upon glutamate stimulation. Cys-603 palmitoylation leads to Golgi retention and decreased cell surface expression. In contrast, Cys-829 palmitoylation does not affect cell surface expression but regulates stimulation-dependent endocytosis.,similarity:Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10) family.,subcellular location:Interaction with CACNG2 promotes cell surface expression.,subunit:Homotetramer or heterotetramer of pore-forming glutamate receptor subunits. Tetramers may be formed by the dimerization of dimers. Interacts with DLG1 via its C-terminus. Interacts with CACNG2, HIP1 and RASGRF2.,tissue specificity:Widely expressed in brain.,

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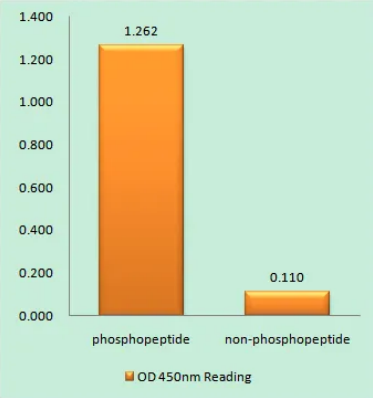
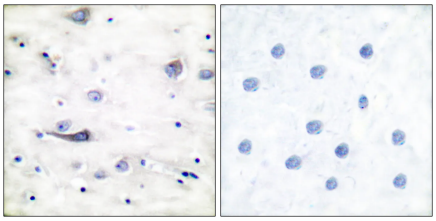
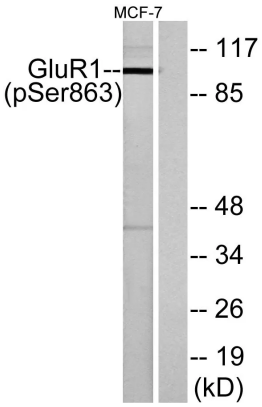


Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using GluR1 (Phospho-Ser863) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using GluR1 (Phospho-Ser863) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from MCF-7 cells, using GluR1 (Phospho-Ser863) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

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