



GluR-1 (phospho Ser849) Polyclonal Antibody

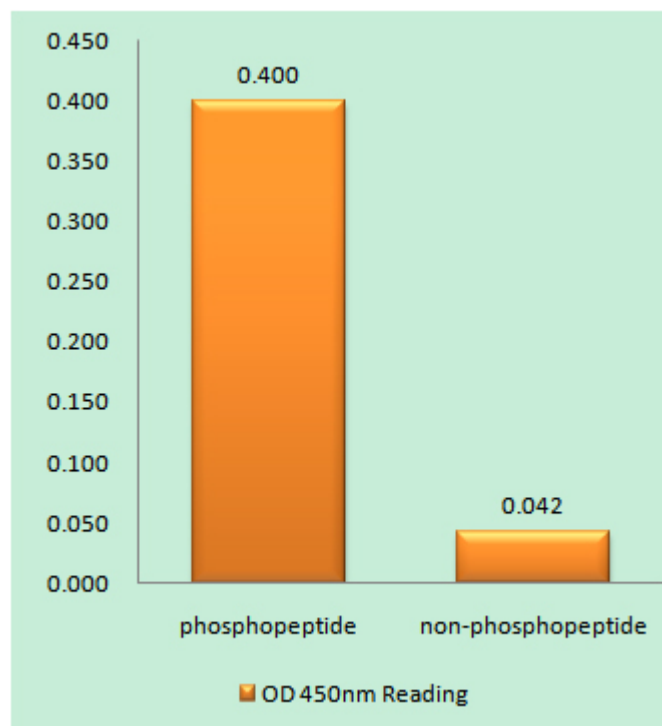
Catalog No	BYab-16357
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	GRIA1
Protein Name	Glutamate receptor 1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GluR1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser849. AA range:816-865
Specificity	Phospho-GluR-1 (S849) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GluR-1 protein only when phosphorylated at S849.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	GRIA1; GLUH1; GLUR1; Glutamate receptor 1; GluR-1; AMPA-selective glutamate receptor 1; GluR-A; GluR-K1; Glutamate receptor ionotropic; AMPA 1; GluA1
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic density membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell projection, dendrite . Cell projection, dendritic spine . Early endosome membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Recycling endosome membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell junction, synapse, presynapse . Cell junction, synapse . Interaction with CACNG2, CNIH2 and CNIH3 promotes cell surface expression. Colocalizes with PDLIM4 in early endosomes. Displays a somatodendritic localization and is excluded from axons in neurons (By similarity). Localized to cone photoreceptor pedicles (By similarity). .
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed in brain.

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Function	function:Ionotropic glutamate receptor. 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.,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 regul
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],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



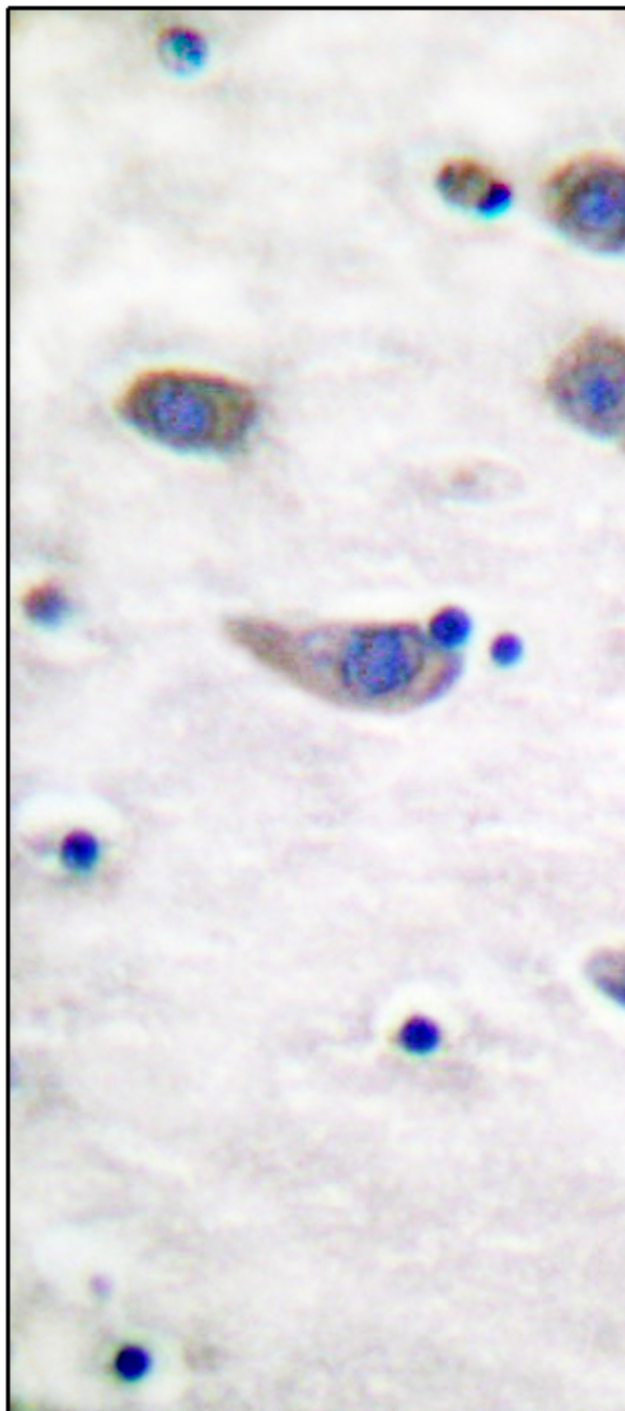
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using GluR1 (Phospho-Ser849) Antibody

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Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using GluR1 (Phospho-Ser849) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.