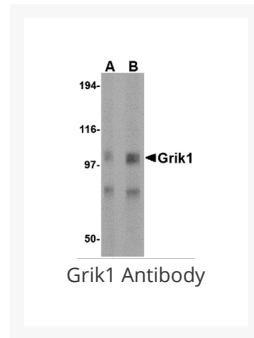




Grik1 Antibody

Cat. No.: 4383



Ψ Specifications

HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit
SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse, Rat
IMMUNOGEN:	Grik1 antibody was raised against a 16 amino acid synthetic peptide near the center of the human Grik1. The immunogen is located within amino acids 380 - 430 of Grik1.
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, IF, IHC-P, WB

APPLICATIONS:	Grik1 antibody can be used for detection of Grik1 by Western blot at 0.5 - 1 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL. Antibody validated: Western Blot in rat samples; Immunohistochemistry in human samples and Immunofluorescence in human samples. All other applications and species not yet tested.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. 1463 - Rat Brain Tissue Lysate
	2) Cat. No. 10-301 - Human Brain Tissue Slide

Ψ Properties

PURIFICATION:	Grik1 Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	Grik1 Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Grik1 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Ψ Additional Info

OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	GRIK1
ALTERNATE NAMES:	Grik1 Antibody: EAA3, EEA3, GLR5, GLUR5, GluK1, Glutamate receptor ionotropic, kainate 1, Excitatory amino acid receptor 3
ACCESSION NO.:	P39086
PROTEIN GI NO.:	729597
GENE ID:	2897
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

Ψ Background and References

BACKGROUND:	<p>Grik1 Antibody: Glutamate receptors are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain and are activated in a variety of normal neurophysiologic processes. Grik1, also known as glutamate receptor 5, belongs to the kainate family of glutamate receptors, which are composed of four subunits and function as ligand-activated ion channels. Grik1 is expressed in GABAergic interneurons of the hippocampus and are thought to participate in the formation of various subtypes of kainate receptors with Grik2 and KA2. Stimulation of Grik1 leads to intracellular calcium release and activation of protein kinase C. Excessive activation has been associated with psychiatric, neurological and neurodegenerative diseases. Numerous isoforms of Grik1 are known to exist and may be subject to RNA editing within the second transmembrane domain, which is thought to alter the properties of ion flow.</p>
REFERENCES:	1) Tanaka K. Functions of glutamate transports in the brain. <i>Neurosci. Res.</i> 2000; 37:15-9.
	2) Pinheiro P and Mulle C. Kainate receptors. <i>Cell Tissue Res.</i> 2006; 326:457-82.
	3) Bureau I, Dieudonne S, Coussen F, et al. Kainate receptor-mediated responses in the CA1 field of wild-type and GluR6-deficient mice. <i>J. Neurosci.</i> 1999; 19:653-63.
	4) Christensen JK, Paternain AV, Selak S, et al. A mosaic of functional kainate receptors in hippocampal interneurons. <i>J. Neurosci.</i> 2004; 24:8986-93.

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