SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571-56623320 Fax:0086-571-56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

[Marker Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-phospho-GluR1 (Ser849)/Cy3 Conjugated antibody

Catalog Number: SL8446R-Cy3

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	Anti-phospho-GluR1 (Ser849)/Cy3
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human GluR1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser849 [QQ(p-S)IN]
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Applications:	IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat(predicted:Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep)
Background:	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 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

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	signal to an electrical impulse. The receptor then desensitizes rapidly and enters a transient inactive state, characterized by the presence of bound agonist. In the presence of CACNG4 or CACNG7 or CACNG8, shows resensitization which is characterized by a delayed accumulation of current flux upon continued application of glutamate. **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 SYNDIG1 and GRIA2. Interacts with LRFN. Interacts with HIP1 and RASGRF2. Found in a complex with GRIA2, GRIA3, GRIA4, CNIH2, CNIH3, CACNG2, CACNG3, CACNG4, CACNG5, CACNG7 and CACNG8. Interacts with CACNG5. Interacts with CNIH2 and CACNG2. **Subcellular Location:** 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 cell membrane, postsynaptic density. Cell projection, dendrit. Cell projection, dendritic spine. Note=Interaction with CACNG2, CNIH2 and CNIH3 promotes cell surface expression. **Tissue Specificity:** Widely expressed in brain. **Post-translational modifications:** 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.10.1) family. GRIA1 subfamily. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 2890 Human **Entrez Gene:** 14799 Mouse **Entrez Gene:** 50592 Rat Omim: 138248 Human **SwissProt:** P42261 Human **SwissProt:** P23818 Mouse **SwissProt:** P19490 Rat **Unigene:** 519693 Human **Unigene:** 4920 Mouse **Unigene:** 29971 Rat Important **Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. NMDAR1, also known as GluR1 (Glutamate Receptor 1), in recent

	experimental studies, many NMDAR antagonists have been found to possess analgesic activity, indicating that NMDAR plays an important role in pain transmission, which provides a new target for the research and development of novel analgesics.

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