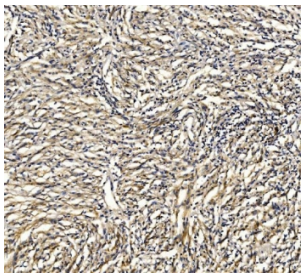
GRID2 Antibody (RQ6096)

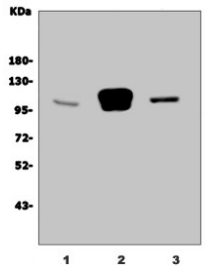
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ6096	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

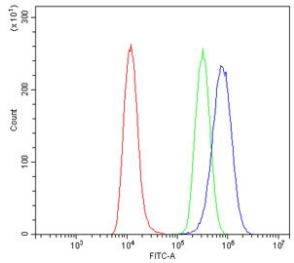
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose and 0.025% sodium azide
UniProt	O43424
Applications	Western blot: 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 2-5ug/ml Flow cytometry: 1-3ug/million cells
Limitations	This GRID2 antibody is available for research use only.



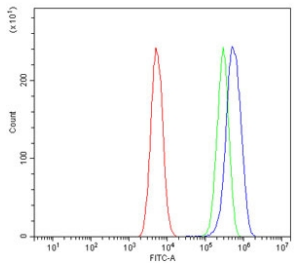
GRID2 Antibody Glioma Tissue IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human glioma tissue with GRID2 antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



GRID2 Antibody WB. Western blot testing of 1) human HL60, 2) rat brain and 2) mouse brain lysate with GRID2 antibody. Predicted molecular weight ~113 kDa.



GRID2 Antibody Human Sample FACS. Flow cytometry testing of human U-2 OS cells with GRID2 antibody at 1ug/million cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= GRID2 antibody.



GRID2 Antibody Rat Sample FACS. Flow cytometry testing of rat C6 cells with GRID2 antibody at 1ug/million cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= GRID2 antibody.

Description

GRID2 Antibody detects Glutamate receptor, ionotropic, delta 2, also known as GluD2 and GluR delta 2, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the GRID2 gene. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the family of ionotropic glutamate receptors which are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain. The encoded protein is a multi-pass membrane protein that is expressed selectively in cerebellar Purkinje cells. A point mutation in the mouse ortholog, associated with the phenotype named 'lurcher', in the heterozygous state leads to ataxia resulting from selective, cell-autonomous apoptosis of cerebellar Purkinje cells during postnatal development. Mice homozygous for this mutation die shortly after birth from massive loss of mid- and hindbrain neurons during late embryogenesis. This protein also plays a role in synapse organization between parallel fibers and Purkinje cells. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. Mutations in this gene cause cerebellar ataxia in humans.

This antibody is part of a broader antibody panel offered by NSJ Bioreagents.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the GRID2 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Amino acids KKDDEVFRTAVGDLNQN from the human protein were used as the immunogen for the GRID2 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the GRID2 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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