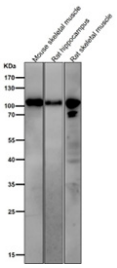
Phospho-AMPA Receptor 1 (pSer831) Antibody [clone 32G40] (FY12183)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY12183	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA	100 ul

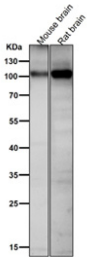
Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Availability	2-3 weeks
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Liquid
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Name	32G40
Purity	Affinity-chromatography
Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
UniProt	P42261
Applications	Western blot: 1:500-1:2000
Limitations	This Phospho-AMPA Receptor 1 (pSer831) antibody is available for research use only.



All lanes use the Phospho-AMPA Receptor 1 (pSer831) antibody at 1:1000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



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Description

Phospho-AMPA Receptor 1 (pSer831) antibody detects AMPA receptor subunit GluA1 when phosphorylated at serine 831, a modification critical for synaptic plasticity. AMPA receptors are glutamate-gated ion channels that mediate fast excitatory neurotransmission in the central nervous system. Phosphorylation of GluA1 at Ser831 by CaMKII or PKC increases channel conductance, strengthening synaptic transmission during processes such as long-term potentiation (LTP).

Research using Phospho-AMPA Receptor 1 (pSer831) antibody has shown that this modification plays a key role in learning and memory. Ser831 phosphorylation enhances calcium permeability and receptor function, promoting LTP in hippocampal neurons. Disruption of this phosphorylation event impairs memory consolidation and cognitive performance in animal models. It is therefore a crucial target for studies of synaptic plasticity and higher-order brain function.

Dysregulation of Ser831 phosphorylation has been implicated in neurodegenerative diseases, psychiatric disorders, and addiction. In Alzheimer's disease models, impaired AMPA receptor phosphorylation contributes to synaptic dysfunction and memory loss. Abnormal regulation of GluA1 phosphorylation has also been observed in schizophrenia and depression, linking it to disrupted glutamatergic signaling. In addiction research, Ser831 phosphorylation is modulated by repeated drug exposure, altering synaptic plasticity and reward circuitry.

Antibodies against phospho-AMPA receptor 1 (Ser831) are validated for immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence, and western blot. These reagents allow selective detection of the phosphorylated receptor, supporting studies of neuronal signaling, synaptic strength, and disease-related changes. Clone-based antibodies ensure specificity to the Ser831 site, avoiding cross-reactivity with unmodified AMPA receptors.

NSJ Bioreagents offers this Phospho-AMPA Receptor 1 (pSer831) antibody for neuroscience research focused on learning, memory, and synaptic disorders.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Phospho-AMPA Receptor 1 (pSer831) antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human Phospho-AMPA Receptor 1 (S831) was used as the immunogen for the Phospho-AMPA Receptor 1 (pSer831) antibody.

Storage

Store the Phospho-AMPA Receptor 1 (pSer831) antibody at -20oC.

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