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GRIA4

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications:WB

Recommended Dilution:WB 1:1000 - 1:4000

Calculated MW:101kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human GLUR4

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonym:

GLUR4; GLURD; GluA4; GLUR4C

Catalog #:A1492

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID:2893

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot:P48058

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

AMPA- (-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid), kainite-, and NMDA-(N-methyl-D-aspartate) receptors are the three main families of ionotropic glutamate-gated ion channels. AMPA receptors (AMPARs) are comprised of four subunits (GluR 1-4), which assemble as homo- or hetero-tetramers to mediate the majority of fast excitatory transmissions in the CNS. AMPARs are implicated in synapse formation, stabilization, and plasticity (1). AMPARs that lack GluR 2 are permeable to calcium, in contrast to GluR 2-containing AMPARs (2).
Post-transcriptional modifications (alternative splicing, nuclear RNA editing) and post-translational modifications (glycosylation, phosphorylation) result in a very large number of permutations, fine-tuning the kinetic properties of AMPARs. Research studies have implicated activity changes in AMPARs in a variety of diseases including Alzheimers, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), stroke, and epilepsy (1).GluR 4 containing AMPA receptors are found in synapses and GluR 4 delivery to synapses and cell surface expression is mediated through phosphorylation of Ser842 by PKA or PKC (3).

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