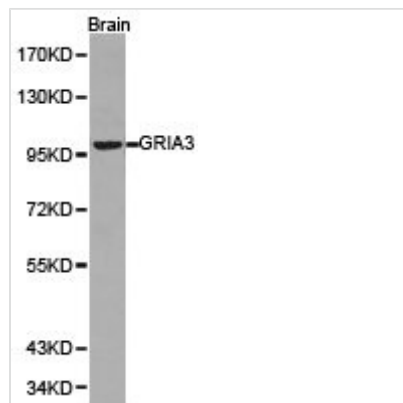




GRIA3 Antibody

Product Code	CSB-PA009900KA01HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P42263
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of Human GRIA3
Raised In	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Tested Applications	ELISA,WB,IHC;WB:1:500-1:2000,IHC:1:50-1:200
Relevance	AMPA- (α -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 (AMPA receptors) are comprised of four subunits (GluR 1-4) that assemble as homo- or hetero-tetramers and mediate the majority of fast excitatory transmissions in the CNS. AMPARs are implicated in synapse formation, stabilization and plasticity. Post-transcriptional modifications (alternative splicing and nuclear RNA editing) and post-translational modifications (glycosylation, phosphorylation) result in a very large number of permutations, fine-tuning the kinetic properties of AMPARs. GluR 3 knockout mice exhibited normal basal synaptic transmission and long-term depression (LTD) but enhanced long-term potentiation (LTP). In contrast, GluR 2/3 double knockout mice are impaired in basal synaptic transmission. Aberrant GluR 3 expression or activity is implicated in a number of diseases, including autoimmune epilepsy, X-linked mental retardation, Retts syndrome, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and Alzheimer disease.
Storage Buffer	Store at -20oC or -80oC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Purification Method	Affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Alias	GLUR3; GLURC; GluA3; MRX94; GLUR-C; GLUR-K3
Product Type	Rabbit Anti Human PolyClonal Antibody
Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Intended Use	For research use only. Not for human, diagnostic or therapeutic use.
Target Names	GRIA3
Image	



Western blot analysis of brain cell lysate using GRIA3 antibody.

Target Details

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 composed of multiple subunits, arranged to form ligand-gated ion channels. The classification of glutamate receptors is based on their activation by different pharmacologic agonists. The subunit encoded by this gene belongs to a family of AMPA (alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionate)-sensitive glutamate receptors, and is subject to RNA editing (AGA->GGA; R->G). Alternative splicing at this locus results in different isoforms, which may vary in their signal transduction properties.