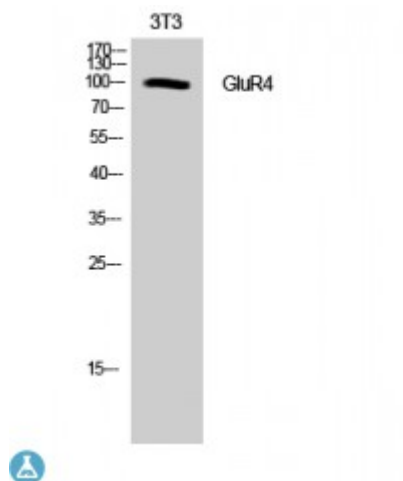


Anti-GluR4 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to GluR4.
Model	STJ93289
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human GluR4 around the non-phosphorylation site of S862.
Immunogen Region	800-880 aa
Gene ID	2893
Gene Symbol	GRIA4
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	GluR4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GluR4 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Glutamate receptor 4 GluR-4 GluR4 AMPA-selective glutamate receptor 4 GluR-D Glutamate receptor ionotropic, AMPA 4 GluA4
Molecular Weight	100 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:4574OMIM:138246
Alternative Names	Glutamate receptor 4 GluR-4 GluR4 AMPA-selective glutamate receptor 4 GluR-D Glutamate receptor ionotropic, AMPA 4 GluA4
Function	Receptor for glutamate that functions as ligand-gated ion channel in the central nervous system and plays an important role in excitatory synaptic transmission. 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 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.
Sequence and Domain Family	The M4 transmembrane segment mediates tetramerization and is required for cell surface expression.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane. Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane. Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell projection, dendrite. Interaction with CNIH2, CNIH3 and PRKCG promotes cell surface expression.
Post-translational Modifications	Palmitoylated. Depalmitoylated upon glutamate stimulation. Cys-611 palmitoylation leads to Golgi retention and decreased cell surface expression. In contrast, Cys-837 palmitoylation does not affect cell surface expression but regulates stimulation-dependent endocytosis . Phosphorylated at Ser-862 by PRKCG; phosphorylation increases plasma membrane-associated GRI4 expression.