

AMPA Receptor 2 (GluA2) (E1L8U) Rabbit



Orders: 877-616-CELL (2355)

orders@cellsignal.com

Support: 877-678-TECH (8324)

Web: info@cellsignal.com

cellsignal.com

3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

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Applications: W, IP	Reactivity: H M R	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 100	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #P42262	Entrez-Gene Id 2891
Product Usage Information		Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation			Dilution 1:1000 1:50	
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
Specificity/Sensitivity		AMPA Receptor 2 (GluA2) (E1L8U) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total GluA2 protein. The antibody is not predicted to recognize other AMPA receptor subunits (e.g. GluA1, GluA3 or GluA4) based on sequence homology of the antigen.				
Source / Purification		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Gly580 of human GluA2 protein.				
Background		AMPA- (α-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid), kainate-, 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 central nervous system. AMPARs are implicated in synapse formation, stabilization, and plasticity (1). In contrast to GluR 2-containing AMPARs, AMPARs that lack GluR 2 are permeable to calcium (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 Alzheimer's, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), stroke, and epilepsy (1). Src family tyrosine kinases phosphorylate the GluR 2 subunit of AMPA receptors at Tyr876, which increases the interaction with GRIP1/2 but not PICK1. In addition, Tyr876 is important for AMPA- and NMDA-induced GluR 2 internalization (3). The phosphorylation sites at Tyr869, Tyr873 and Tyr876 were identified at Cell Signaling Technology (CST™) using PhosphoScan®, CST's MS/MS platform for phosphorylation site discovery (4). Phosphorylation of GluR 2 at Tyr869, Tyr873 and Tyr876 was observed in extracts isolated from ischemic rat brain. These sites were independently found in a large-scale identification of tyrosine phosphorylation sites from murine brain (5).				
Background References		 Palmer, C.L. et al. (2005) Pharmacol Rev 57, 253-77. Cull-Candy, S. et al. (2006) Curr Opin Neurobiol 16, 288-97. Hayashi, T. and Huganir, R.L. (2004) J Neurosci 24, 6152-60. Rush, J. et al. (2005) Nat Biotechnol 23, 94-101. Ballif, B.A. et al. (2008) J Proteome Res 7, 311-8. 				
Species Reacti	vity	Species reactivity is de	etermined by testir	g in at least one approve	ed application (e.g.,	western blot).
Western Blot Buffer		IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v nonfat				

dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

W: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat

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