

Rabbit GLRA1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-GLRA1 antibody

GLRA1 Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA326855	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

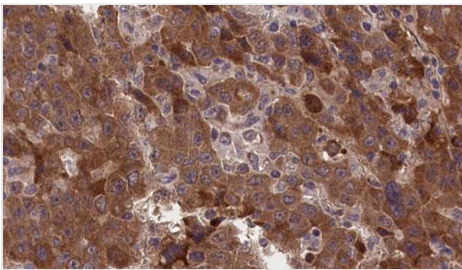
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

GLRA1; Polyclonal Antibody; GLRA1 Antibody; GLRA2; Glycine receptor 48 kDa subunit; Glycine receptor alpha 1; Glycine receptor alpha 2; Glycine receptor subunit alpha 1; Glycine receptor subunit alpha 2; Glycine receptor; alpha 1 subunit; alpha 2 subunit; anti-GLRA1 antibody

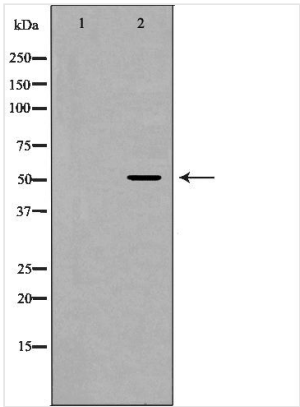
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	GLRA1 antibody detects endogenous levels of total GLRA1
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	449
Applicable Applications for anti-GLRA1 antibody	ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human GLRA1
Subcellular Location	Cell Membrane
Predicted Cross Reactivity	Pig, Zebrafish, Bovine, Horse, Sheep, Rabbit, Dog, Chicken
Similarity	Pig (100%), Zebrafish (100%), Bovine (100%), Horse (90%), Sheep (100%), Rabbit (100%), Dog (100%), Chicken (100%)
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
AAA326855 at 1/100 staining Human liver cancer tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of Mouse brain lysate, using GLRA1 Antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-GLRA1 antibody

Description: Glycine receptor subunit alpha-1 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the GLRA1 gene. The protein encoded by this gene is a subunit of a pentameric inhibitory glycine receptor. The receptor mediates postsynaptic inhibition in the central nervous system. Defects in this gene are a cause of startle disease (STHE), also known as hereditary hyperekplexia or congenital stiff-person syndrome. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

Function: Glycine receptors are ligand-gated chloride channels (PubMed:23994010, PubMed:25730860). Channel opening is triggered by extracellular glycine (PubMed:2155780, PubMed:7920629, PubMed:14551753, PubMed:16144831, PubMed:22715885, PubMed:22973015, PubMed:25973519, PubMed:9009272). Channel opening is also triggered by taurine and beta-alanine (PubMed:16144831, PubMed:9009272). Channel characteristics depend on the subunit composition; heteropentameric channels are activated by lower glycine levels and display faster desensitization (PubMed:14551753). Plays an important role in the down-regulation of neuronal excitability (PubMed:8298642, PubMed:9009272). Contributes to the generation of inhibitory postsynaptic currents (PubMed:25445488). Channel activity is potentiated by ethanol (PubMed:25973519). Potentiation of channel activity by intoxicating levels of ethanol contribute to the sedative effects of ethanol (By similarity).

Subunit Structure: Homopentamer (in vitro) (PubMed:22715885, PubMed:22973015, PubMed:23994010, PubMed:25730860). Interacts with GLRB to form heteropentameric channels; this is probably the predominant form in vivo (PubMed:22715885, PubMed:22973015, PubMed:25445488). Heteropentamer composed of two GLRA1 and three GLRB (PubMed:22715885). Heteropentamer composed of three GLRA1 and two GLRB (PubMed:22973015). Both homopentamers and heteropentamers form functional ion channels, but their characteristics are subtly different (PubMed:14551753, PubMed:22715885, PubMed:22973015, PubMed:25445488, PubMed:23994010, PubMed:25730860).

Similarity: The channel pore is formed by pentameric assembly of the second transmembrane domain from all five subunits. In the absence of the extracellular domain, the channel is in a constitutively open conformation (PubMed:23994010). Channel opening is effected by an outward rotation of the transmembrane domains that increases the diameter of the pore (By similarity). Belongs to the ligand-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.9) family. Glycine receptor (TC 1.A.9.3) subfamily. GLRA1 sub-subfamily.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	119372310
NCBI GeneID	2741
NCBI Accession #	NP_000162.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000171.3
UniProt Accession #	P23415; Q14C77; Q6DJV9; B2R6T3
Molecular Weight	Observed: 53 kDa Predicted: 53 kDa

NCBI Official Full Name	glycine receptor subunit alpha-1 isoform 2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	glycine receptor alpha 1
NCBI Official Symbol	GLRA1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	STHE; HKPX1
NCBI Protein Information	glycine receptor subunit alpha-1
UniProt Protein Name	Glycine receptor subunit alpha-1
UniProt Gene Name	GLRA1

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/glra1-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/326855>