



## Mouse anti-Human GRID2 monoclonal antibody, clone 2B2 (CABT-B10363)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Immunogen</b>	GRID2 (NP_001501, 908 a.a. ~ 1008 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Clone</b>	2B2
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	WB, sELISA, ELISA
<b>Sequence Similarities</b>	DTLPTRQALEQISDFRNTHITTTFIPEQIQTLSRTLSAKAASGFTFGNVPEHRTGPFRH RAPNGGFFRSPIKTMSSIPYQPTPTLGLNLGNDPDRGTSI*
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Size</b>	100 µg
<b>Buffer</b>	In 1x PBS, pH 7.2
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

### BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the family of ionotropic glutamate receptors which are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain. The
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encoded protein is a multi-pass membrane protein that is expressed selectively in cerebellar Purkinje cells. A point mutation in the mouse ortholog, associated with the phenotype named *lurcher*, in the heterozygous state leads to ataxia resulting from selective, cell-autonomous apoptosis of cerebellar Purkinje cells during postnatal development. Mice homozygous for this mutation die shortly after birth from massive loss of mid- and hindbrain neurons during late embryogenesis. This protein also plays a role in synapse organization between parallel fibers and Purkinje cells. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. Mutations in this gene cause cerebellar ataxia in humans. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2014]

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<b>Keywords</b>	GRID2; glutamate receptor, ionotropic, delta 2; GluD2; glutamate receptor ionotropic, delta-2; gluR delta-2 subunit; glutamate receptor delta-2 subunit;
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## GENE INFORMATION

<b>Entrez Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">2895</a>
<b>UniProt ID</b>	<a href="#">O43424</a>
<b>Pathway</b>	Long-term depression, organism-specific biosystem; Long-term depression, conserved biosystem; Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction, organism-specific biosystem; Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction, conserved biosystem
<b>Function</b>	extracellular-glutamate-gated ion channel activity; glutamate receptor activity; ion channel activity; ionotropic glutamate receptor activity; receptor activity; transporter activity

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