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GLRB Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP14931a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P48167
Other Accession	P20781, P48168, Q9GJS9, NP_001159532.1, NP_000815.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB35424
Calculated MW	56122
Antigen Region	103-132

Additional Information

Gene ID	2743
Other Names	Glycine receptor subunit beta, Glycine receptor 58 kDa subunit, GLRB
Target/Specificity	This GLRB antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 103-132 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human GLRB.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	GLRB Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	GLRB
Function	Subunit of heteromeric glycine-gated chloride channels (PubMed: 11929858, PubMed:15302677, PubMed:16144831, PubMed:22715885, PubMed:23238346, PubMed:25445488, PubMed:34473954,

PubMed:8717357). Plays an important role in the down-regulation of neuronal excitability (PubMed:11929858, PubMed:23238346). Contributes to the generation of inhibitory postsynaptic currents (PubMed:25445488).

Cellular Location

Postsynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P48168}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P23415}. Synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P48168} Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P48168}. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P23415}. Cytoplasm. Note=Retained in the cytoplasm upon heterologous expression by itself. Coexpression with GPHN promotes expression at the cell membrane (PubMed:12684523). Coexpression with GLRA1, GLRA2 or GLRA3 promotes expression at the cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P20781, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12684523}

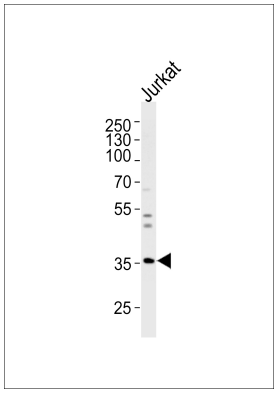
Background

This gene encodes the beta subunit of the glycine receptor, which is a pentamer composed of alpha and beta subunits. The receptor functions as a neurotransmitter-gated ion channel, which produces hyperpolarization via increased chloride conductance due to the binding of glycine to the receptor. Mutations in this gene cause startle disease, also known as hereditary hyperekplexia or congenital stiff-person syndrome, a disease characterized by muscular rigidity. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

References

Joslyn, G., et al. Alcohol. Clin. Exp. Res. 34(5):800-812(2010)
Wheeler, H.E., et al. PLoS Genet. 5 (10), E1000685 (2009) :
Ziegler, E., et al. Naunyn Schmiedebergs Arch. Pharmacol. 380(4):277-291(2009)
Tabakoff, B., et al. BMC Biol. 7, 70 (2009) :
Ahrens, J., et al. Pharmacology 83(4):217-222(2009)

Images



Western blot analysis of lysate from Jurkat cell line, using GLRB Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP14931a). AP14931a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug per lane.