GLRB Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	GLRB, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	GLRB, NT (GLRB, Glycine receptor subunit beta, Glycine receptor 58kD subunit) (MaxLight 750)
Product Gene Name	anti-GLRB antibody
Product Synonym Names	GLRB; Glycine receptor subunit beta; Glycine receptor 58kD subunit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with MaxLight750.
Purity/Purification	Purified by Protein A Affinity Chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C in the dark. DO NOT FREEZE! Stable at 4 degree C for 12 months after receipt as an undiluted liquid. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer. Caution: MaxLight750 conjugates are sensitive to light. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap.
Molecular Weight	56,122 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 4; NC_000004.11 (157997277..158093251). Location: 4q31.3
OMIM	138492
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P48167
Immunogen	GLRB antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 102-132 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human GLRB.
Conjugate	MaxLight750
Note	Preservative Free
Product Categories/Family for anti-GLRB antibody	Antibodies; Receptors
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-GLRB antibody	Western Blot (WB), FLISA
Application Notes for anti-GLRB antibody	WB: 1:100-500 FLISA: 1:1,000 Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-GLRB antibody	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.
Product References and Citations for anti-GLRB antibody	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).

Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-GLRB antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for GLRB purchase	MBS6302620 is an antibody targeting GLRB. Also known as GLRB, NT (GLRB, Glycine receptor subunit beta, Glycine receptor 58kD subunit) (MaxLight 750). Reactive in Mouse. Host: Rabbit.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for GLRB. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	260593684
NCBI GeneID	2743
NCBI Accession #	NP_001159532.1
NCBI Related Accession #	NP_000815.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P48167
UniProt Secondary Accession #	A8K3K2; D3DP23; F5GWE1
UniProt Related Accession #	P48167
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001166060.1
NCBI Official Full Name	glycine receptor subunit beta isoform A
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	glycine receptor, beta
NCBI Official Symbol	GLRB
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	HKPX2
UniProt Protein Name	Glycine receptor subunit beta
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Glycine receptor 58 kDa subunit
Protein Family	Glycine receptor
UniProt Gene Name	GLRB
UniProt Entry Name	GLRB_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	glycine receptor subunit beta; glycine receptor, beta subunit; glycine receptor 58 kDa subunit

UniProt Comments for GLRB	GLRB: The glycine receptor is a neurotransmitter-gated ion channel. Binding of glycine to its receptor increases the chloride conductance and thus produces hyperpolarization (inhibition of neuronal firing). Defects in GLRB are the cause of hyperekplexia type 2 (HKPX2). HKPX2 is a neurologic disorder characterized by muscular rigidity of central nervous system origin, particularly in the neonatal period, and by an exaggerated startle response to unexpected acoustic or tactile2 stimuli. Belongs to the ligand-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.9) family. Glycine receptor (TC 1.A.9.3) subfamily. GLRB sub- subfamily. Protein type: Membrane protein, multi-pass; Transporter, ion channel; Transporter; Membrane protein, integral; Channel, ligand-gated Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 4q31.3 Cellular Component: postsynaptic membrane; integral to plasma membrane; plasma membrane; cell junction Molecular Function: protein binding; extracellular-glycine-gated chloride channel activity; glycine binding; extracellular-glycine-gated ion channel activity; drug binding Biological Process: nervous system development; startle response; synaptic transmission, glycinergic; righting reflex; protein heterooligomerization; acrosome reaction; adult walking behavior; synaptic transmission; regulation of membrane potential; visual perception; neuropeptide signaling pathway; ion transport; transmembrane transport Disease: Hyperekplexia 2
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