abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-alpha 1 Glycine Receptor antibody ab475

2 References

Overview

Product name	Anti-alpha 1 Glycine Receptor antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to alpha 1 Glycine Receptor
Host species	Rabbit
Specificity	Reacts with Human and Rat a1 and a2 glycine receptor subunits.
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, WB
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Mouse, Rat, Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide: ARSATKPMSPSDFLDKLMGC conjugated to KLH, corresponding to N terminal amino acids 29-47 of Human alpha 1 Glycine Receptor. Run BLAST with Run BLAST with
Positive control	Spinal cord homogenate
General notes	Lyophilized from ammonium bicarbonate.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	Constituents: PBS
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab475** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ICC/IF		
IHC-Fr		
WB		

Application notes

WB: 1/1000.
IHC-Fr: 1/1000. We have no further details on the protocol used.
ICC/IF: 1/10 (from pubMed:17308032). Incubate cells with primary antibody for 30m ins at 37C, then wash and fix with 4% PFA in PBS for 10 mins, then wash and incubate with secondary antibody.

Not yet tested in other applications.
Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Target

Function

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).

Involvement in disease

Defects in GLRA1 are a cause of startle disease (STHE) [MIM:149400]; also known as hereditary hyperekplexia or congenital stiff-person syndrome. STHE is a genetically heterogeneous 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 tactile stimuli. Inheritance can be autosomal dominant or recessive.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the ligand-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.9) family. Glycine receptor (TC 1.A.9.3) subfamily. GLRA1 sub-subfamily.

Cellular localization

Cell junction > synapse > postsynaptic cell membrane. Cell membrane.

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