



Product datasheet

Anti-alpha 1 Glycine Receptor antibody ab475

2 References

Overview

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

Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	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.
<b>Purity</b>	Immunogen affinity purified
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	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 30 mins 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	
<b>Function</b>	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).
<b>Involvement in disease</b>	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.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the ligand-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.9) family. Glycine receptor (TC 1.A.9.3) subfamily. GLRA1 sub-subfamily.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cell junction > synapse > postsynaptic cell membrane. Cell membrane.

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