# GluR-δ2 (D-9): sc-393437



The Power to Question

### **BACKGROUND**

Glutamate receptors mediate most excitatory neurotransmission in the brain and play an important role in neural plasticity, neural development and neurodegeneration. Ionotropic glutamate receptors are categorized into NMDA receptors and kainate/AMPA receptors, both of which contain glutamategated, cation-specific ion channels. Kainate/AMPA receptors co-localize with NMDA receptors in many synapses and consist of seven structurally related subunits designated GluR-1 to -7 as well as GluR- $\delta 2$ . The kainate/AMPA receptors are primarily responsible for the fast excitatory neuro-transmission by glutamate whereas the NMDA receptors are functionally characterized by a slow kinetic and a high permeability for Ca²+ ions. The NMDA receptors consist of five subunits:  $\epsilon$  1, 2, 3, 4 and one  $\zeta$  subunit. The  $\zeta$  subunit is expressed throughout the brainstem whereas the four  $\epsilon$  subunits display limited distribution. In mice, mutations in the gene encoding GluR- $\delta 2$  (GRID2) cause the Lurcher phenotype. The gene encoding human GluR- $\delta 2$  maps to chromosome 4q22.1.

### **REFERENCES**

- 1. Choi, D.W., et al. 1990. The role of glutamate neurotoxicity in hypoxic-ischemic neuronal death. Annu. Rev. Neurosci. 13: 171-182.
- 2. Nakanishi, S. 1992. Molecular diversity of glutamate receptors and implications for brain function. Science 258: 597-603.
- 3. Stern, P., et al. 1992. Fast and slow components of unitary EPSCs on stellate cells elicited by focal stimulation in slices of rat visual cortex. J. Physiol. 449: 247-278.

### **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: GRID2 (human) mapping to 4q22.1; Grid2 (mouse) mapping to 6 C1.

#### **SOURCE**

GluR- $\delta$ 2 (D-9) is a mouse monoclonal antibody specific for an epitope mapping between amino acids 972-1005 at the C-terminus of GluR- $\delta$ 2 of human origin.

## **PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g \; lgG_{2b}$  kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

GluR- $\delta$ 2 (D-9) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-393437 AC), 500  $\mu$ g/ 0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-393437 HRP), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-393437 PE), fluorescein (sc-393437 FITC), Alexa Fluor\* 488 (sc-393437 AF488), Alexa Fluor\* 546 (sc-393437 AF546), Alexa Fluor\* 594 (sc-393437 AF594) or Alexa Fluor\* 647 (sc-393437 AF647), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor\* 680 (sc-393437 AF680) or Alexa Fluor\* 790 (sc-393437 AF790), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-393437 P, (100  $\mu$ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% stabilizer protein).

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### **APPLICATIONS**

GluR- $\delta$ 2 (D-9) is recommended for detection of GluR- $\delta$ 2 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for GluR-δ2 siRNA (h): sc-42491, GluR-δ2 siRNA (m): sc-42492, GluR-δ2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-42491-SH, GluR-δ2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-42492-SH, GluR-δ2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42491-V and GluR-δ2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42492-V.

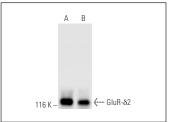
Molecular Weight of GluR-δ2: 110 kDa.

Positive Controls: rat cerebellum extract: sc-2398 or mouse brain extract: sc-2235.

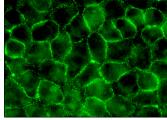
### **RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>TM</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## DATA



GluR-82 (D-9): sc-393437. Western blot analysis of GluR-82 expression in rat cerebellum (**A**) and mouse brain (**B**) tissue extracts.



GluR-82 (D-9): sc-393437. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells showing membrane localization

#### **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

1. zur Nedden, S., et al. 2018. Protein kinase N1 critically regulates cerebellar development and long-term function. J. Clin. Invest. 128: 2076-2088.

# **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

### **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.