

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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| Tag | C-Flag Tag |
| Target | GRIA4 |
| Synonyms | GLUR4, GLUR4C, GLURD, GluA4, GluA4-ATD, NEDSGA |
| Description | Human GRIA4 full length protein-synthetic nanodisc |
| Delivery | 6~8weeks |
| Uniprot ID | P48058 |
| Expression Host | HEK293 |
| Protein Families | Ion Channels: Glutamate Receptors |
| Protein Pathways | N/A |
| Molecular Weight | The human full length GRIA4 protein has a MW of 100.9kDa |
| Formulation & Reconstitution | Lyophilized from nanodisc solubilization buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0). Normally 5% - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution. |
| Storage&Shipping | Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature. |
| Background | Glutamate receptors are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain and are activated in a variety of normal neurophysiologic processes. These receptors are heteromeric protein complexes composed of multiple subunits, arranged to form ligand-gated ion channels. The classification of glutamate receptors is based on their activation by different pharmacologic agonists. The subunit encoded by this gene belongs to a family of AMPA (alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionate)-sensitive glutamate receptors, and is subject to RNA editing (AGA->GGA; R->G). Alternative splicing of this gene results in transcript variants encoding different isoforms, which may vary in their signal transduction properties. Some haplotypes of this gene show a positive association with schizophrenia. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008] |
| Usage | Research use only |
| Conjugate | Unconjugated |

