

PRODUCT INFORMATION

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Tag                          | C-Flag Tag  |
| Target                       | GRIA3   |
| Synonyms                     | GLUR-C, GLUR-K3, GLUR3, GLURC, GluA3, MRX94, MRXSW  |
| Description                  | Human GRIA3 full length protein-synthetic nanodisc  |
| Delivery                     | 6~8weeks  |
| Uniprot ID                   | P42263  |
| Expression Host              | HEK293  |
| Protein Families             | Ion Channels: Glutamate Receptors   |
| Protein Pathways             | N/A   |
| Molecular Weight             | The human full length GRIA3 protein has a MW of 101.2kDa  |
| 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. Do not use solvents with a pH below 6.5 or those containing high concentrations of divalent metal ions (greater than 5 mM) in subsequent experiments.  |
| 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 at this locus results in different isoforms, which may vary in their signal transduction properties. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008] |
| Usage                        | Research use only   |
| Conjugate                    | Unconjugated  |

