## Anti-Phospho-Ser<sup>845</sup> GluR1

**Catalog Number**: SY-p1160-845 **Size**: 150 μl \$375.00

**Product Description:** Affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody

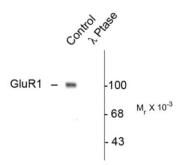
**Applications: WB**: 1:1000 **IHC**: 1:1000 (frozen sections)

**Antigen**: Phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding the phospho-Ser<sup>845</sup> of GluR1.

**Species reactivity**: The antibody has been directly tested for reactivity in Western blots with rat tissue. It is anticipated that the antibody will react with human, mouse and non-human primate based on the fact that these species have 100% homology with the amino acid sequence used as antigen.

**Biological Significance:** The ion channels activated by glutamate are typically divided into two classes. Those that are sensitive to N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) are designated NMDA receptors (NMDAR) while those activated by  $\alpha$ -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxalone propionic acid (AMPA) are known as AMPA receptors (AMPAR). The AMPAR are comprised of four distinct glutamate receptor subunits designated (GluR1-4) and they play key roles in virtually all excitatory neurotransmission in the brain (Keinänen et al., 1990; Hollmann and Heinemann, 1994). The GluR1 subunit is widely expressed throughout the nervous system. Phosphorylation of Ser<sup>845</sup> on GluR1 is thought to be mediated by PKA and phosphorylation of this site increases the conductance of the AMPAR (Roche et al., 1996; Banke et al., 2000). In addition, phosphorylation of this site has been linked to synaptic plasticity as well as learning and memory (Lee at al., 2003; Esteban at al., 2003).

## Anti-Phospho Ser845 GluR1



Western blot of rat hippocampal lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~100k GluR1 protein phosphorylated at  $Ser^{845}$  (Control). The phosphospecificity of this labeling is shown in the second lane (lambda-phosphatase:  $\lambda$ -Ptase). The blot is identical to the control except that it was incubated in  $\lambda$ -Ptase (1200 units for 30 min) before being exposed to the GluR1  $Ser^{845}$  antibody. The immunolabeling is completely eliminated by treatment with  $\lambda$ -Ptase.

**Purification Method:** Prepared from rabbit serum by affinity purification via sequential chromatography on phospho- and dephosphopeptide affinity columns.

**Antibody Specificity:** Specific for the ~100k GluR1 protein phosphorylated at Ser<sup>845</sup> in Western blots of rat brain extracts. Immunolabeling is blocked by the phosphopeptide used as antigen but not by the corresponding dephosphopeptide. Immunolabeling is s completely eliminated by treatment with  $\lambda$ -Ptase.

Quality Control Tests: Western blots performed on each lot.

## References:

Banke TG, Bowie D, Lee HK, Huganir RL, Schousboe A, Traynelis SF (2000) Control of GluR1 AMPA receptor function by cAMP-dependent protein kinase. J Neurosci 20:89-102.

Esteban JA, Shi SH, Wilson C, Nuriya M, Huganir RL, Malinow R (2003) PKA phosphorylation of AMPA receptor subunits controls synaptic trafficking underlying plasticity. Nature Neurosci 6:136-143.

Hollmann M, Heinemann S (1994) Cloned glutamate receptors. Annu Rev Neurosci 17:31-108.

Keinänen K, Wisden W, Sommer B, Werner P, Herb A, Verdoorn TA, Sakmann B, Seeburg PH (1990) A family of AMPA-selective glutamate receptors. Science 249:556-560.

Lee HK, Takamiya K, Han JS, Man HY, Kim CH, Rumbaugh G, Yu S, Ding L, He C, Petralia RS, Wenthold RJ, Gallagher M, Huganir RL (2003) Phosphorylation of the AMPA receptor GluR1 subunit is required for synaptic plasticity and retention of spatial memory. Cell 112(5):631-643.

Roche KW, O'Brien RJ, Mammen AL, Bernhardt J, Huganir RL (1996) Characterization of multiple phosphorylation sites on the AMPA receptor GluR1 subunit. Neuron 16:1179-1188.