

## NMDAR1(Phospho-Ser896) Antibody

Catalog No: #11104

Package Size: #11104-1 50ul #11104-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

## Description

Product Name	NMDAR1(Phospho-Ser896) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide.
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of NMDAR1 only when phosphorylated at serine896.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 896 (R-R-S(p)-S-K) derived from Human NMDAR1.
Target Name	NMDAR1
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	GLURZ1; GRIN1; NMD-R1; NMDZ1; NMZ1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: Q05586NCBI Protein: NP_000823.4
Uniprot	Q05586
GeneID	2902;
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg <sup>2+</sup> and Ca <sup>2+</sup> ), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.

## Application Details

Predicted MW: 120kd

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

## Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from Mouse Brain tissue using NMDAR1(Phospho-Ser896) Antibody #11104.

## Background

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NMDA receptors are members of the ionotropic class of glutamate receptors, which also includes Kainate and AMPA receptors. NMDA receptors consist of NR1 subunits combined with one or more NR2 (A-D) or NR3 (A-B) subunits. The ligand-gated channel is permeable to cations including  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , and at resting membrane potentials NMDA receptors are inactive due to a voltage-dependent blockade of the channel pore by  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ . NMDA receptor activation, which requires binding of glutamate and glycine, leads to an influx of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  into the postsynaptic region where it activates several signaling cascades, including pathways leading to the induction of long-term potentiation (LTP) and depression (LTD). NMDA receptors have a critical role in excitatory synaptic transmission and plasticity in the CNS. They govern a range of physiological conditions including neurological disorders caused by excitotoxic neuronal injury, psychiatric disorders and neuropathic pain syndromes.

Tyszkiewicz JP, et al. J Physiol. 2004 Feb 1; 554(Pt 3): 765-777

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only