GRIN1 Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C37001

Package Size: #C37001-AF350 100ul #C37001-AF405 100ul #C37001-AF488 100ul #C37001-AF555 100ul #C37001-AF594 100ul #C37001-AF647 100ul #C37001-AF680 100ul #C37001-AF750 100ul #C37001-Biotin 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	GRIN1 Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total GRIN1 protein.
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide corresponding to a region derived from internal residues of human glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 1
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	NR1, MRD8, GluN1, NMDA1, NMDAR1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q05586NCBI Gene ID:2902NCBI Protein#:NP_000823
Uniprot	Q05586
GeneID	2902;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a critical subunit of N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors, members of the glutamate receptor channel superfamily which are heteromeric protein complexes with multiple subunits arranged to form a ligand-gated ion channel. These subunits play a key role in the plasticity of synapses, which is believed to underlie memory and learning. Cell-specific factors are thought to control expression of different isoforms, possibly contributing to the functional diversity of the subunits. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only