NMDAε1/2 (phospho Tyr1246/1252) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #13668

Package Size: #13668-1 50ul #13668-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	NMDAε1/2 (phospho Tyr1246/1252) Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Applications	WB,IHC-p,IF/ICC,ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Specificity	Phospho-NMDAε1/2 (Y1246/1252) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NMDAε1/2 protein only when phosphorylated at Y1246/1252.
Immunogen Description	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NMDAR2A/B around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1246/1252. AA range:1216-1265
Other Names	GRIN2A; NMDAR2A; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-1; N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2A; NMDAR2A; NR2A; hNR2A; GRIN2B; NMDAR2B; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-2; N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2B; NMDAR2B; N
Accession No.	Swiss Prot:Q12879/Q13224GeneID:2903/2904
Uniprot	Q12879/Q13224
GeneID	2903/2904
Calculated MW	165kd
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	-20°C/1

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Background

glutamate ionotropic receptor NMDA type subunit 2A(GRIN2A) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the glutamate-gated ion channel protein family. The encoded protein is an N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor subunit. NMDA receptors are both ligand-gated and voltage-dependent, and are involved in long-term potentiation, an activity-dependent increase in the efficiency of synaptic transmission thought to underlie certain kinds of memory and learning. These receptors are permeable to calcium ions, and activation results in a calcium influx into post-synaptic cells, which results in the activation of several signaling cascades. Disruption of this gene is associated with focal epilepsy and speech disorder with or without mental retardation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014],

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only