

NMDAR1(Ab-896) Antibody

Catalog No: #21133

Package Size: #21133-1 50ul #21133-2 100ul

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

Description

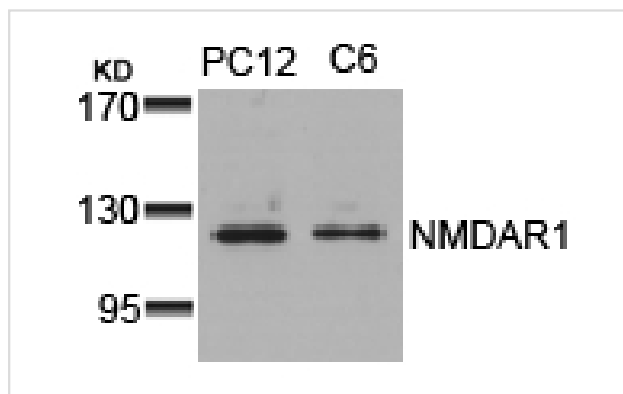
Product Name	NMDAR1(Ab-896) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic peptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific peptide.
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total NMDAR1protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around aa.894~898 (R-R-S-S-K) derived from Human NMDAR1.
Target Name	NMDAR1
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 ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), 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 PC12 and C6 cells using NMDAR1(Ab-896) Antibody #21133.

Background

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 Ca^{2+} , and at resting membrane potentials NMDA receptors are inactive due to a voltage-dependent blockade of the channel pore by Mg^{2+} . NMDA receptor activation, which requires binding of glutamate and glycine, leads to an influx of 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

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only