NMDAR1(Phospho-Ser896) Antibody

Catalog No: #11104

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



Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description NMDAR1(Phospho-Ser896) Antibody **Product Name 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 chromatogramphy using non-phosphopeptide. WB Applications Species Reactivity Hu Ms Rt Specificity The antibody detects endogenous level of NMDAR1 only when phosphorylated at serine896. Peptide-KLH Immunogen Type Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 896 (R-R-S(p)-S-K) derived from Human NMDAR1. Immunogen Description Conjugates Unconjugated **Target Name** NMDAR1 Modification Phospho Other Names GLURZ1; GRIN1; NMD-R1; NMDZ1; NMZ1 Accession No. Swiss-Prot: Q05586NCBI Protein: NP_000823.4 Concentration 1.0mg/ml Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% Formulation sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.

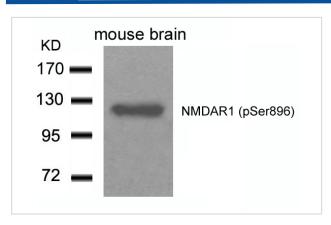
Application Details

Predicted MW: 120kd

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Images

Storage



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

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 Ca2+, and at resting membrane potentials NMDA receptors are inactive due to a voltage-dependent blockade of the channel pore by Mg2+. NMDA receptor activation, which requires binding of glutamate and glycine, leads to an influx of Ca2+ 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 and is not intended for use in humans or animals.