产品名称: NMDAζ1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

产品货号: APRab14762



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name) NMDAζ1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

描述 (Description) Rabbit polyclonal Antibody

宿主 (Host) Rabbit

应用 (Application)WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA种属反应性 (Reactivity)Human,Mouse,Rat

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)Unconjugated修饰 (Modification)Unmodified

同种型 (Isotype) IgG

克隆 (Clonality) Polyclonal 形式 (Form) Liquid

Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid 存放说明 (Storage)

freeze/thaw cycles.

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% 储存溶液 (Buffer)

New type preservative N.

纯化方式 (Purification) Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name) GRIN1

GRIN1; NMDAR1; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit zeta-1; N-methyl-D-别名 (Alternative Names)

aspartate receptor subunit NR1; NMD-R1

基因 ID (Gene ID) 2902.0

Q05586.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived 蛋白ID (SwissProt ID)

from human NMDAR1. AA range:856-905

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio) WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000

蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight) 105kDa

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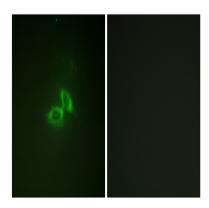
研究背景 (Background)

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 ligandgated 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008], function: NMDA receptor subtype of glutamate-gated ion channels with high calcium permeability and voltagedependent sensitivity to magnesium. Mediated by glycine. This protein plays a key role in synaptic plasticity, synaptogenesis, excitotoxicity, memory acquisition and learning. It mediates neuronal functions in glutamate neurotransmission. Is involved in the cell surface targeting of NMDA receptors., online information: NMDA receptor entry,PTM:NMDA is probably regulated by C-terminal phosphorylation of an isoform of NR1 by PKC. Dephosphorylated on Ser-897 probably by protein phosphatase 2A (PPP2CB). Its phosphorylated state is influenced by the formation of the NMDAR-PPP2CB complex and the NMDAR channel activity, similarity: Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10) family, subcellular location: Enriched in post-synaptic plasma membrane and post-synaptic densities, subunit: Forms heteromeric channel of a zeta subunit (GRIN1), a epsilon subunit (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C or GRIN2D) and a third subunit (GRIN3A or GRIN3B); disulfide-linked. Found in a complex with GRIN2A or GRIN2B, GRIN3A or GRIN3B and PPP2CB. Interacts with DLG4 and MPDZ...

研究领域 (Research Area)

Calcium; Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction; Long-term potentiation; Alzheimer's disease; Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS); Huntington's disease;

图片 (Image Data)



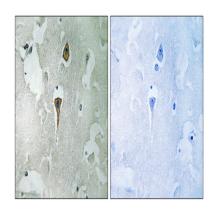
Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells, using NMDAR1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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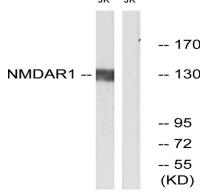
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Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using NMDAR1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells, using NMDAR1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only.

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