



NMDAε1/2 (phospho Tyr1246/1252) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES5652

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	NMDAε1/2 (phospho Tyr1246/1252) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NMDAR2A/B around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1246/1252. AA range:1216-1265
Specificity	Phospho-NMDAε1/2 (Y1246/1252) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NMDAε1/2 protein only when phosphorylated at Y1246/1252.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-1/2
Gene Name	GRIN2A/GRIN2B
Cellular localization	Cell projection, dendritic spine . Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell junction, synapse . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane . Expression at the dendrite cell membrane and at synapses is regulated by SORCS2 and the retromer complex. .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	





Human Gene ID

2903/2904

Human Swiss-Prot Number

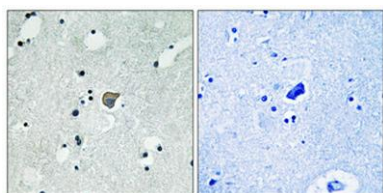
Q12879/Q13224

Alternative 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

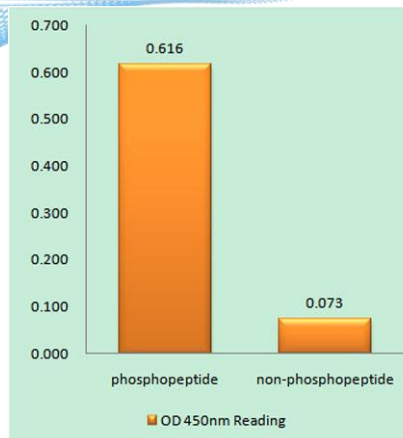
Background

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],

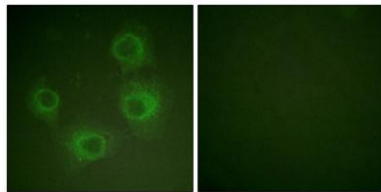


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative contrl (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by i

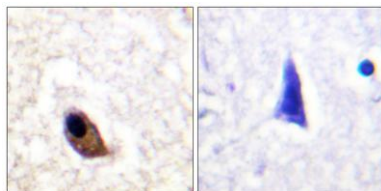




Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using NMDAR2A/B (Phospho-Tyr1246/1252) Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of HUVEC cells, using NMDAR2A/B (Phospho-Tyr1246/1252) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using NMDAR2A/B (Phospho-Tyr1246/1252) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

