

## Rabbit Anti-GRIN1 Polyclonal Antibody

CPB-666RH Rabbit(GRIN1)

Lot. No. (See product label)

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	Rabbit Anti-GRIN1 Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Antigen Description</b>	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.
<b>specificity</b>	The antibody detects endogenous level of GRIN1 only when phosphorylated at serine 896.
<b>Target</b>	GRIN1
<b>Immunogen</b>	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 896 (R-R-S(p)-S-K) derived from Human GRIN1.
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Cross Reactivity</b>	Human; Mouse; Rat
<b>conjugation</b>	N/A
<b>Applications</b>	WB

### PACKAGING

<b>Format</b>	Supplied at 1.0 mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg <sup>2+</sup> and Ca <sup>2+</sup> ), pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C / 1 year

### ANTIGEN GENE INFORMATION

<b>Gene Name</b>	<a href="#">GRIN1 glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 1 [ Homo sapiens ]</a>
<b>Official Symbol</b>	GRIN1
<b>Synonyms</b>	GRIN1; glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 1; NMDAR1; glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit zeta-1; GluN1; NMD-R1; glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit zeta 1; N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subunit NR1; N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor channel, subunit zeta-1; NR1; MRD8; NMDA1;
<b>GeneID</b>	<a href="#">2902</a>
<b>mRNA Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NM_000832</a>
<b>Protein Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NP_000823</a>
<b>MIM</b>	<a href="#">138249</a>
<b>UniProt ID</b>	Q05586
<b>Chromosome Location</b>	9q34.3

<b>Pathway</b>	Activation of NMDA receptor upon glutamate binding and postsynaptic events, organism-specific biosystem; Alzheimers disease, organism-specific biosystem; Alzheimers disease, conserved biosystem; Amphetamine addiction, organism-specific biosystem; Amphetamine addiction, conserved biosystem; Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), organism-specific biosystem; Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), conserved biosystem;
<b>Function</b>	contributes_to N-methyl-D-aspartate selective glutamate receptor activity; contributes_to calcium channel activity; calcium ion binding; calmodulin binding; extracellular-glutamate-gated ion channel activity; glutamate binding; glycine binding; glycine binding; ion channel activity; ionotropic glutamate receptor activity; protein binding; receptor activity; transporter activity;