

Immunotag™ NMDAε2 (phospho Tyr1474) Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITP0663
Product Description	Immunotag™ NMDAε2 (phospho Tyr1474) Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	NMDAε2 (Tyr1474)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthesized phospho-peptide around the phosphorylation site of human NMDAε2 (phospho Tyr1474)
Specificity	Phospho-NMDAε2 (Y1474) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NMDAε2 protein only when phosphorylated at Y1474.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	GRIN2B
Accession No.	Q13224 Q01097 Q00960
Alternate Names	GRIN2B; NMDAR2B; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-2; N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2B; NMDAR2B; NR2B; N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subunit 3; NR3; hNR3

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Description	glutamate ionotropic receptor NMDA type subunit 2B(GRIN2B) Homo sapiens N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors are a class of ionotropic glutamate receptors. NMDA receptor channel has been shown to be involved in long-term potentiation, an activity-dependent increase in the efficiency of synaptic transmission thought to underlie certain kinds of memory and learning. NMDA receptor channels are heteromers composed of three different subunits: NR1 (GRIN1), NR2 (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C, or GRIN2D) and NR3 (GRIN3A or GRIN3B). The NR2 subunit acts as the agonist binding site for glutamate. This receptor is the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptor in the mammalian brain. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Cell Pathway/ Category	Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction,Long-term potentiation,Alzheimer's disease,Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),Huntington's disease,Systemic lupus erythematosus,
Protein Expression	Brain,Cerebellum,Fetal brain,
Subcellular Localization	intracellular,plasma membrane,integral component of plasma membrane,cell surface,NMDA selective glutamate receptor complex,cell junction,neuron projection,postsynaptic membrane,
Protein Function	function:NMDA receptor subtype of glutamate-gated ion channels with high calcium permeability and voltage-dependent sensitivity to magnesium. Mediated by glycine.,similarity:Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10) family.,subunit:Forms heteromeric channel of a zeta subunit (GRIN1), a epsilon subunit (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C or GRIN2D) and a third subunit (GRIN3A or GRIN3B). Found in a complex with GRIN1 and GRIN3B. Found in a complex with GRIN1, GRIN3A and PPP2CB. Interacts with PDZ domains of INADL and DLG4. Interacts with HIP1 (By similarity). Interacts with MAGI3.,tissue specificity:Primarily found in the fronto-parieto-temporal cortex and hippocampus pyramidal cells, lower expression in the basal ganglia.,
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