

Immunotag™ NMDAζ1 (phospho Ser896) Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITP0696
Product Description	Immunotag™ NMDAζ1 (phospho Ser896) 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	NMDAζ1 (Ser896)
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: 1/40000. 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 NMDAζ1 (phospho Ser896)
Specificity	Phospho-NMDAζ1 (S896) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NMDAζ1 protein only when phosphorylated at S896.
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	GRIN1
Accession No.	Q05586 P35438 P35439
Alternate Names	GRIN1; NMDAR1; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit zeta-1; N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subunit NR1; NMD-R1

Antibody Specification

Description	glutamate ionotropic receptor NMDA type subunit 1 (GRIN1) Homo sapiens 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 ligand-gated 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],
Cell Pathway/ Category	Calcium, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction, Long-term potentiation, Alzheimer's disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Huntington's disease,
Protein Expression	Brain, Cerebellum, Hippocampus,
Subcellular Localization	endoplasmic reticulum, plasma membrane, integral component of plasma membrane, synaptic vesicle, cell surface, postsynaptic density, integral component of membrane, NMDA selective glutamate receptor complex, cell junction, dend
Protein Function	function: NMDA receptor subtype of glutamate-gated ion channels with high calcium permeability and voltage-dependent 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), an 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.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.