Immunotag™ NMDAε1/2 (phospho Tyr1246/1252) Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITP1147
Product Description	Immunotag™ NMDAε1/2 (phospho Tyr1246/1252) 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	NMDAε1/2 (Tyr)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	IHC-p,IF,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. 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 NMDAε1/2 (phospho Tyr1246/1252)
Specificity	Phospho-NMDAε1/2 (Y1246/1252) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NMDAε1/2 protein only when phosphorylated at Y1246/1252.
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	GRIN2A/GRIN2B
Accession No.	Q12879/Q13224 Q00959/Q00960
Alternate 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

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Description	glutamate ionotropic receptor NMDA type subunit 2A(GRIN2A) Homo sapiens 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],
Cell Pathway/ Category	Calcium,Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction,Long-term potentiation,Alzheimer's disease,Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),Systemic lupus erythematosus,
Protein Expression	Brain,Cerebellum,Epithelium,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,pres
Protein Function	function:NMDA receptor subtype of glutamate-gated ion channels possesses high calcium permeability and voltage-dependent sensitivity to magnesium. Activation requires binding of agonist to both types of subunits.,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 AIP1, INADL and DLG4. Interacts with HIP1.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.