

Immunotag™ NMDAε3 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITT3153
Product Description	Immunotag™ NMDAε3 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	NMDAε3
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NMDAepsilon3. AA range:937-986
Specificity	NMDAε3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NMDAε3 protein.
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	GRIN2C
Accession No.	Q14957 Q01098
Alternate Names	GRIN2C; NMDAR2C; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-3; N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2C; NMDAR2C; NR2C

Antibody Specification

Description	glutamate ionotropic receptor NMDA type subunit 2C (GRIN2C) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a subunit of the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor, which is a subtype of ionotropic glutamate receptor. NMDA receptors are found in the central nervous system, are permeable to cations and have an important role in physiological processes such as learning, memory, and synaptic development. The receptor is a tetramer of different subunits (typically heterodimer of subunit 1 with one or more of subunits 2A-D), forming a channel that is permeable to calcium, potassium, and sodium, and whose properties are determined by subunit composition. Alterations in the subunit composition of the receptor are associated with pathophysiological conditions such as Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, depression, and schizophrenia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2013],
Cell Pathway/ Category	Calcium, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction, Long-term potentiation, Alzheimer's disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
Protein Expression	Brain,
Subcellular Localization	plasma membrane, integral component of plasma membrane, postsynaptic density, integral component of membrane, NMDA selective glutamate receptor complex, cell junction, 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: Interacts with PDZ domains of INADL and DLG4 (By similarity). Forms heteromeric channel of a zeta subunit (GRIN1), a epsilon subunit (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C or GRIN2D) and a third subunit (GRIN3A or GRIN3B)., tissue specificity: Mainly in brain with predominant expression is in the cerebellum, also present in the hippocampus, amygdala, caudate nucleus, corpus callosum, subthalamic nuclei and thalamus. Detected in the heart, skeletal muscle and pancreas.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.