NMDAR1(Phospho-Ser896) Antibody

Catalog No: #11104

Package Size: #11104-1 50ul #11104-2 100ul #11104-4 25ul

Overview

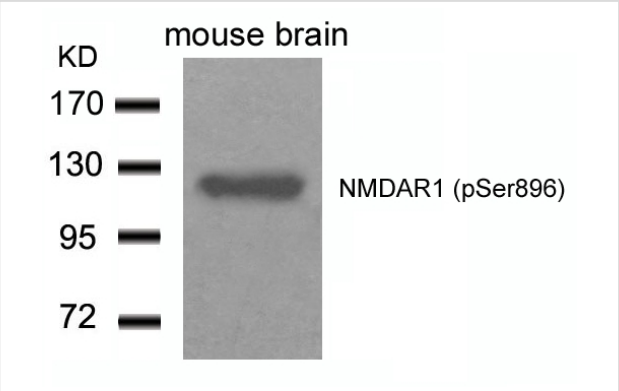
Product Name	NMDAR1(Phospho-Ser896) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Target Name	NMDAR1
Modification	Phospho-Ser896
Alternative Names	GLURZ1; GRIN1; NMD-R1; NMDZ1; NMZ1

Application Details

Predicted MW: 120kd

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from Mouse Brain tissue using NMDAR1(Phospho-Ser896) Antibody #11104.

Descriptions

Immunogen	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 896 (R-R-S(p)-S-K) derived from Human NMDAR1.
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of NMDAR1 only when phosphorylated at serine896.
Purifiction	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy using non-phosphopeptide.
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.
Accession NO.	Swiss-Prot: Q05586NCBI Protein: NP_000823.4

Related Information

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. The ligand-gated channel is permeable to cations including Ca2+, and at resting membrane potentials NMDA receptors are inactive due to a voltage-dependent blockade of the channel pore by Mg2+. NMDA receptor activation, which requires binding of glutamate and glycine, leads to an influx of Ca2+ into the postsynaptic region where it activates several signaling cascades, including pathways leading to the induction of long-term potentiation (LTP) and depression (LTD). NMDA receptors have a critical role in excitatory synaptic transmission and plasticity in the CNS. They govern a range of physiological conditions including neurological disorders caused by excitotoxic neuronal injury, psychiatric disorders and neuropathic pain syndromes.

Tyszkiewicz JP, et al. J Physiol. 2004 Feb 1; 554(Pt 3): 765-777