

Anti-NMDA NR2B Subunit (Tyr1336) Antibody

Our Anti-NMDA NR2B Subunit (Tyr1336) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary antibody from Phospho Catalog # AN1490

Product Information

ApplicationWB, IHCPrimary AccessionQ00960HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalIsotypeIgGCalculated MW166071

Additional Information

Other Names

Gene ID 24410

EPND antibody, FESD antibody, GluN2A antibody, Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-1 antibody, Glutamate receptor antibody, Glutamate receptor ionotropic N methyl D aspartate 2A antibody, GRIN 2A antibody, GRIN2A antibody, hNR2A antibody, LKS antibody, N methyl D aspartate receptor channel subunit epsilon 1 antibody, N Methyl D Aspartate Receptor Subtype 2A antibody, N methyl D aspartate receptor subunit 2A antibody, N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2A antibody, NMDAR 2A antibody, NMDAR 2A antibody, NMDAR2A antibody, NMDE1_HUMAN antibody, NR2A antibody, OTTHUMP00000160135 antibody,

OTTHUMP00000174531 antibody

Target/Specificity The NMDAR plays an essential role in memory, neuronal development and it

has also been implicated in several disorders of the central nervous system including Alzheimer's, epilepsy and ischemic neuronal cell death (Grosshans et al., 2002; Wenthold et al., 2003; Carroll and Zukin, 2002). The rat NMDAR1 (NR1) was the first subunit of the NMDAR to be cloned. The NR1 protein can form NMDA activated channels when expressed in Xenopus oocytes but the currents in such channels are much smaller than those seen in situ. Channels with more physiological characteristics are produced when the NR1 subunit is combined with one or more of the NMDAR2 (NR2 A-D) subunits (Ishii et al., 1993). Phosphorylation of Tyr-1336 is thought to potentiate NMDA

receptor-dependent influx of calcium (Takasu et al., 2002) and ischemia may

also increase the phosphorylation of this site (Takagi et al., 2003).

Dilution WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500

Format Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions Anti-NMDA NR2B Subunit (Tyr1336) Antibody is for research use only and not

for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping Blue Ice

Background

The NMDAR plays an essential role in memory, neuronal development and it has also been implicated in several disorders of the central nervous system including Alzheimer's, epilepsy and ischemic neuronal cell death (Grosshans et al., 2002; Wenthold et al., 2003; Carroll and Zukin, 2002). The rat NMDAR1 (NR1) was the first subunit of the NMDAR to be cloned. The NR1 protein can form NMDA activated channels when expressed in Xenopus oocytes but the currents in such channels are much smaller than those seen in situ. Channels with more physiological characteristics are produced when the NR1 subunit is combined with one or more of the NMDAR2 (NR2 A-D) subunits (Ishii et al., 1993). Phosphorylation of Tyr-1336 is thought to potentiate NMDA receptor-dependent influx of calcium (Takasu et al., 2002) and ischemia may also increase the phosphorylation of this site (Takagi et al., 2003).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.