

Anti-NMDA NR2C Subunit Antibody

Our Anti-NMDA NR2C Subunit rabbit polyclonal primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is produced in-h
Catalog # AN1493

Product Information

Application	WB, IP
Primary Accession	Q00961
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	135271

Additional Information

Gene ID	24411
Other Names	GluN2C antibody, Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-3 antibody, Glutamate Receptor Ionotropic N Methyl D Aspartate 2C antibody, Glutamate receptor ionotropic NMDA 2C antibody, Glutamate receptor ionotropic N methyl D aspartate 2C antibody, Grin2c antibody, Grin 2c antibody, GRIN2C antibody, GRIN 2C antibody, N Methyl D Aspartate Receptor Channel Subunit Epsilon 3 antibody, N Methyl D Aspartate Receptor Subtype 2C antibody, N methyl D aspartate receptor subunit 2C antibody, N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2C antibody, NMDAR2C antibody, NMDE3_HUMAN antibody, NR2C antibody, OTTHUMP00000041930 antibody

Target/Specificity	The ion channels activated by glutamate that are sensitive to N-methyl-Daspartate (NMDA) are designated NMDA receptors (NMDAR). 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 NMDA receptor is also one of the principal molecular targets for alcohol in the CNS (Lovinger et al., 1989; Alvestad et al., 2003; Snell et al., 1996). The NMDAR is also potentiated by protein phosphorylation (Lu et al., 1999). 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. The NR2C subunit of the receptor is thought to influence the NMDAR conductance level (Ebrilidze et al., 1996).
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Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IP~~N/A
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 NR2C Subunit Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

Blue Ice

Background

The ion channels activated by glutamate that are sensitive to N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) are designated NMDA receptors (NMDAR). 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 NMDA receptor is also one of the principal molecular targets for alcohol in the CNS (Lovinger et al., 1989; Alvestad et al., 2003; Snell et al., 1996). The NMDAR is also potentiated by protein phosphorylation (Lu et al., 1999). 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. The NR2C subunit of the receptor is thought to influence the NMDAR conductance level (Ebrailidze et al., 1996).

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