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# Anti-NMDAR1 (Phospho-S896) Antibody

Catalog # AP60569

## Product Information

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|---|---|
| **Application** | WB, IHC |
| **Primary Accession** | Q05586 |
| **Reactivity** | Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Calculated MW** | 105373 |

## Additional Information

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|---|---|
| **Gene ID** | 2902 |
| **Other Names** | NMDAR1; Glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 1; GluN1; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit zeta-1; N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subunit NR1; NMD-R1 |
| **Target/Specificity** | KLH-conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding S896 of human NMDAR1 protein. The exact sequence is proprietary. |
| **Dilution** | WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000) IHC~~1:100~500 |
| **Format** | Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.01% sodium azide. |
| **Storage** | Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt |

## Protein Information

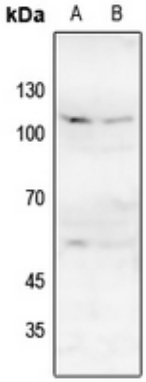
| | |
|---|---|
| **Name** | GRIN1 ( HGNC:4584) |
| **Function** | Component of N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors (NMDARs) that function as heterotetrameric, ligand-gated cation channels with high calcium permeability and voltage-dependent block by Mg(2+) (PubMed:21376300, PubMed:26875626, PubMed:26919761, PubMed:28126851, PubMed:28228639, PubMed:36959261, PubMed:7679115, PubMed:7681588, PubMed:7685113). NMDARs participate in synaptic plasticity for learning and memory formation by contributing to the long-term potentiation (LTP) (PubMed:26875626). Channel activation requires binding of the neurotransmitter L-glutamate to the GluN2 subunit, glycine or D-serine binding to the GluN1 subunit, plus membrane depolarization to eliminate channel inhibition by Mg(2+) (PubMed:21376300, PubMed:26875626, PubMed:26919761, PubMed:27164704, PubMed:28095420, PubMed:28105280, PubMed:28126851, PubMed:28228639, PubMed:36959261, PubMed:38538865, PubMed:7679115, PubMed:7681588, |

PubMed:7685113). NMDARs mediate simultaneously the potassium efflux and the influx of calcium and sodium (By similarity). Each GluN2 or GluN3 subunit confers differential attributes to channel properties, including activation, deactivation and desensitization kinetics, pH sensitivity, Ca2(+) permeability, and binding to allosteric modulators (PubMed:26875626, PubMed:26919761, PubMed:36309015, PubMed:38598639).

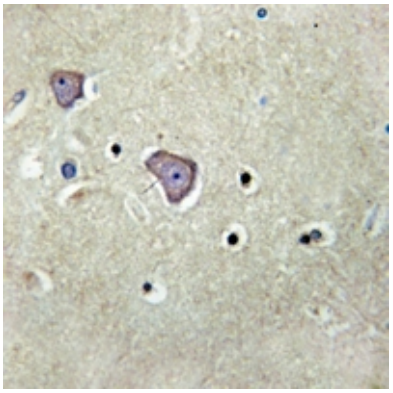
**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35439}. Postsynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35438}. Postsynaptic density membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35439}. Synaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35438}. Note=Synaptic cell membrane targeting is dependent of GRIN2B/GluN2B subunit (By similarity). Association with GRIN3A occurs in the endoplasmic reticulum (By similarity) {ECO:0000250, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35438, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35439}

## Images




Western blot analysis of NMDAR1 (Phospho-S896) expression in Hela (A), HGC27 (B) whole cell lysates. (Predicted band size: 105 kD; Observed band size: 105 kD)



Immunohistochemical analysis of NMDAR1 (Phospho-S896) staining in human brain formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

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