
NMDAR2A (Tyr1325) Antibody

Subcategory: Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody, Phosphospecific Antibody

Cat. No.: 252560

Unit: 0.1 ml

Description:

NR2A (Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-1 or NMDA NR2A) is a glutamate-gated ion channel with high calcium permeability and voltage-dependent sensitivity to magnesium. The NMDA channel is involved in long-term potentiation, an activity-dependent increase in synaptic transmission underlying memory and learning. NMDA NR2A is a heteromer composed of a zeta subunit (GRIN1), an epsilon subunit (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C or GRIN2D) and a third subunit (GRIN3A or GRIN3B). NMDA NR2A activation requires binding of agonist to both types of subunits.

Phosphorylation of tyrosine 1325 of the NR2A subunit has been shown to be increased in human brain tissue sections from HIV-infected individuals with encephalitis.

Isotype: Rabbit Ig

Applications: E, WB

Species Reactivity: M, R, B, D

Format: Each vial contains 0.1 ml IgG in HEPES pH7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 0.01% BSA and 50% glycerol. Antibody was purified by immunogen affinity chromatography.

Alternate Names: NR2A; Glutamate receptor2A; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-1; N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2A; NMDAR2A; hNR2A; GRIN2A; NMDA NR2A

Accession No.: Q00959

Antigen: KLH-conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide encompassing a sequence surrounding Tyr1325 of rat NMDA NR2A.

Application Notes: E: 1:1,000; WB: 1:1,000

Storage: Store at -20°C. Minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Product is guaranteed one year from the date of shipment.

For research use only, not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.