



Rabbit Anti-NMDAR2C antibody

SL1067R

Product Name:	NMDAR2C
Chinese Name:	谷氨酸受体2C抗体
Alias:	NR2C; N-Methyl-d-Aspartate receptor 2C; Glutamate Receptor Ionotropic N Methyl D Aspartate 2C; GRIN2C; N Methyl D Aspartate Receptor Channel Subunit Epsilon 3; N Methyl D Aspartate Receptor Subtype 2C; NR2C; NMDE3_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Guinea Pig,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	132kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NR2C:601-700/1236<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	This gene encodes a subunit of the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor, which is a subtype of ionotropic glutamate receptor. NMDA receptors are found in the central nervous system, are permeable to cations and have an important role in physiological processes such as learning, memory, and synaptic development. The receptor is a

tetramer of different subunits (typically heterodimer of subunit 1 with one or more of subunits 2A-D), forming a channel that is permeable to calcium, potassium, and sodium, and whose properties are determined by subunit composition. Alterations in the subunit composition of the receptor are associated with pathophysiological conditions such as Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, depression, and schizophrenia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2013]

Function:

NMDA receptor subtype of glutamate-gated ion channels with high calcium permeability and voltage-dependent sensitivity to magnesium. Mediated by glycine.

Subunit:

Interacts with PDZ domains of INADL and DLG4 (By similarity). Forms heteromeric channel of a zeta subunit (GRIN1), a epsilon subunit (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C or GRIN2D) and a third subunit (GRIN3A or GRIN3B).

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Mainly expressed in brain with predominant expression is in the cerebellum, also present in the hippocampus, amygdala, caudate nucleus, corpus callosum, subthalamic nuclei and thalamus. Detected in the heart, skeletal muscle and pancreas.

Similarity:

Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10.1) family. NR2C/GRIN2C subfamily.

SWISS:

Q14957

Gene ID:

2905

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 2905](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 14813](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 24411](#) Rat

[GenBank: NM_000835](#) Human

[GenBank: NM_010350](#) Mouse

[Omid: 138254](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q14957](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q01098](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q00961](#) Rat

[Unigene: 436980](#) Human

[Unigene: 39090](#) Mouse

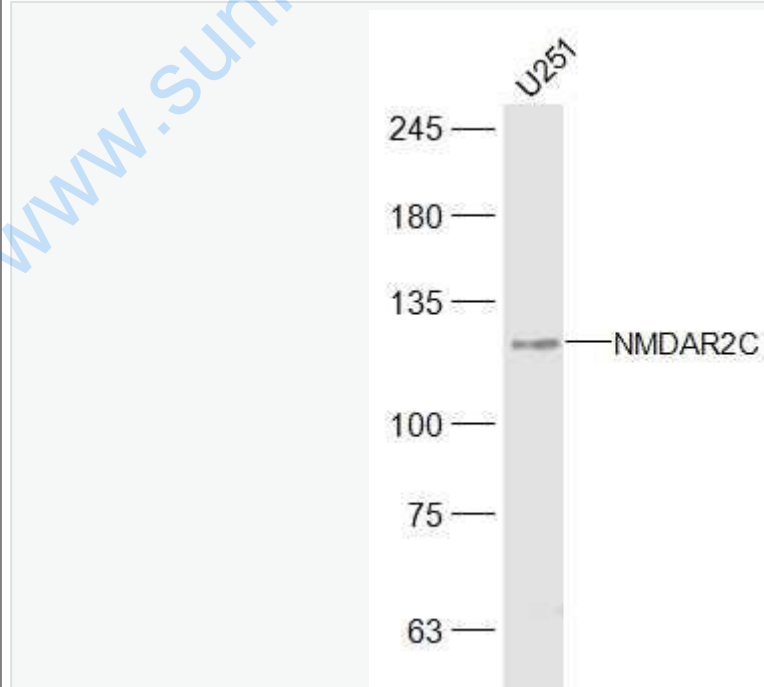
[Unigene: 9709](#) Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

谷氨酸受体2C(NR2C 又称作Glutamate Receptor NMDAR2C;Glutamate receptor ; N-Methyl-d-Aspartate receptor-2C)是脊椎动物中枢神经系统兴奋型神经传递的主要介质。在突触可塑性及大脑学习及记忆功能方面起关键作用。

Picture:



Sample:

U251(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti-NMDAR2C (SL1067R) at 1/500 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 132 kD

Observed band size: 132 kD

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