

# Rabbit Anti-NMDAR3A antibody

SL12100R

Product Name:	NMDAR3A
Chinese Name:	谷氨酸受体3A抗体
Alias:	Chi-1; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit 3A; GRIN3A; N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor; N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subtype 3A; NMD3A_HUMAN; NMDAR-L; NMDAR-L1; NMDAR3A; NR3A.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100- 500IF=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:	123kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NMDAR3A/NR3A:531- 630/1115 <extracellular></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:	NR3A is a subunit of the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors, which belong to the superfamily of glutamate-regulated ion channels and function in pathological and physiological processes in the central nervous system. NR3A is a multi-pass membrane protein that is expressed in fetal brain and is mediated by glycine. It may be involved in

the development of dendritic spines and in the PPP2CB-NMDAR mediated signaling mechanism. NR3A forms a heteromeric channel composed of a  $\Omega$  subunit (GRIN1), an e subunit (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C or GRIN2D) and a third subunit (GRIN3A or GRIN3B). The NR3A protein is enriched in post-synaptic plasma membrane and post-synaptic densities and requires the presence of GRIN1 to be targeted at the plasma membrane. The NR3A subunit displays greater than 90% sequence homology to the corresponding subunit in rat.

#### **Function:**

NMDA receptor subtype of glutamate-gated ion channels with reduced single-channel conductance, low calcium permeability and low voltage-dependent sensitivity to magnesium. Mediated by glycine. May play a role in the development of dendritic spines. May play a role in PPP2CB-NMDAR mediated signaling mechanism.

### Subunit:

Forms heteromeric channel of a zeta subunit (GRIN1), a epsilon subunit (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C or GRIN2D) and a third subunit (GRIN3A or GRIN3B). Does not form functional homomeric channels. Found in a complex with GRIN1, GRIN2A or GRIN2B and PPP2CB. Probably interacts with PPP2CB. No complex with PPP2CB is detected when NMDARs are stimulated by NMDA

# Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane. Cell junction > synapse > postsynaptic cell membrane. Cell junction > synapse > postsynaptic cell membrane > postsynaptic density. Enriched in post-synaptic plasma membrane and post-synaptic densities. Requires the presence of GRIN1 to be targeted at the plasma membrane.

## **Post-translational modifications:**

N-glycosylated.

### Similarity:

Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10.1) family. NR3A/GRIN3A subfamily.

# SWISS: 060391

**Gene ID:** 116443

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 116443 Human

Entrez Gene: 116444 Human



Sample:

Testis (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- NMDAR3A (SL12100R) at 1/1000 dilution

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

Predicted band size: 123 kD

Observed band size: 123 kD



Observed band size: 123kD

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