

Rabbit Anti-phospho-NMDAR1 (Ser889) antibody

SL19289R

Product Name:	phospho-NMDAR1 (Ser889)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化谷氨酸受体1抗体
Alias:	NMDAR1 (phospho S889); p-NMDAR1 (phospho S889); GluN1; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit zeta 1; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit zeta-1; Glutamate receptor ionotropic N methyl D aspartate 1; Glutamate receptor ionotropic, N-methyl-D aspartate, subunit 1; glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 1; Grin 1; Grin1; MRD8; N methyl D aspartate receptor; N methyl D aspartate receptor channel; N methyl D aspartate receptor channel subunit zeta 1; N methyl D aspartate receptor subunit NR1; N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subunit NR1; NMD-R1; NMDA 1; NMDA NR1; NMDA R1; NMDA receptor 1; NMDA1; NMDAR 1; NMDAR; Nmdar1; NMDZ1 HUMAN; NR 1; NR1.
Organism Species:	Rabbit 5
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	105kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	lmg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human NMDAR1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser889:LA(p-S)SF
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
	The protein encoded by this gene is a critical subunit of N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors, members of the glutamate receptor channel superfamily which are heteromeric protein complexes with multiple subunits arranged to form a ligand-gated ion channel. These subunits play a key role in the plasticity of synapses, which is believed to underlie memory and learning. Cell-specific factors are thought to control expression of different isoforms, possibly contributing to the functional diversity of the subunits. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
	Function: NMDA receptor subtype of glutamate-gated ion channels with high calcium permeability and voltage-dependent sensitivity to magnesium. Mediated by glycine. This protein plays a key role in synaptic plasticity, synaptogenesis, excitotoxicity, memory acquisition and learning. It mediates neuronal functions in glutamate neurotransmission. Is involved in the cell surface targeting of NMDA receptors.
	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.
Product Detail:	Post-translational modifications: NMDA is probably regulated by C-terminal phosphorylation of an isoform of NR1 by PKC. Dephosphorylated on Ser-897 probably by protein phosphatase 2A (PPP2CB). Its phosphorylated state is influenced by the formation of the NMDAR-PPP2CB complex and the NMDAR channel activity.
	Similarity: Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10.1) family. NR1/GRIN1 subfamily. SWISS: Q05586
	Gene ID: 2902
	Database links:
	Entrez Gene: 2902 Human
	Entrez Gene: 14810 Mouse
	Entrez Gene: 24408 Rat



A431 Cell Lysate at 40 ug
Primary: Anti- phospho-NMDAR1 (Ser889)?(SL19289R) at 1/300 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 105 kD
Observed band size: 130 kD

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