

# Rabbit Anti-Phospho-NMDAR2B

# SL5382R-FITC

Product Name:	Anti-Phospho-NMDAR2B (Ser1480)/FITC
Chinese Name:	FITC标记的磷酸化谷氨酸受体2B抗体
Alias:	NMDAR2B (phospho S1480); p-NMDAR2B (phospho S1480); NMDAR2B (Phospho-Tyr1480); NMDAR2B (Phospho-Y1480); p-NMDAR2B (Tyr1480); p-NMDAR2B (Y1480); AW490526; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon 2; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-2; Glutamate Receptor Ionotropic N Methyl D Aspartate 2B; Glutamate Receptor Ionotropic N Methyl D Aspartate subunit 2B; Glutamate receptor ionotropic NMDA2B; Glutamate receptor subunit epsilon 2; Glutamate receptor, ionotropic, NMDA2B (epsilon 2); GRIN 2B; GRIN2B; hNR 3; hNR3; MGC142178; MGC142180; N methyl D asparate receptor channel subunit epsilon 2; N METHYL D ASPARTATE RECEPTOR CHANNEL SUBUNIT EPSILON 2; N methyl D aspartate receptor subtype 2B; N methyl D aspartate receptor subunit 3; N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2B; N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subunit 3; NMDA NR2B; NMDA R2B; Nmdar2b; NMDE2; NMDE2 HUMAN; NME2; NR2B; NR3.
0 ; 0 ;	D 117
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,
Applications:	IF=1:50-200 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	163kDa
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from mouse NMDAR2B around the phosphorylation site of Ser1480
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.

### background:

N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors are a class of ionotropic glutamate receptors. NMDA receptor channel has been shown to be involved in long-term potentiation, an activity-dependent increase in the efficiency of synaptic transmission thought to underlie certain kinds of memory and learning. NMDA receptor channels are heteromers composed of three different subunits: NR1 (GRIN1), NR2 (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C, or GRIN2D) and NR3 (GRIN3A or GRIN3B). The NR2 subunit acts as the agonist binding site for glutamate. This receptor is the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptor in the mammalian brain. [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. In concert with DAPK1 at extrasynaptic sites, acts as a central mediator for stroke damage. Its phosphorylation at Ser-1303 by DAPK1 enhances synaptic NMDA receptor channel activity inducing injurious Ca2+ influx through them, resulting in an irreversible neuronal death.

# Product Detail:

#### Subunit:

Forms heteromeric channel of a zeta subunit (GRIN1), a epsilon subunit (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C or GRIN2D) and a third subunit (GRIN3A or GRIN3B). Found in a complex with GRIN1 and GRIN3B. Found in a complex with GRIN1, GRIN3A and PPP2CB. Interacts with PDZ domains of INADL, DLG4 and MAGI3 (By similarity). Interacts with HIP1 and NETO1. Interacts with DAPK1.

## **Subcellular Location:**

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

## Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylation at Ser-1303 by DAPK1 enhances synaptic NMDA receptor channel activity.

## Similarity:

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

#### **Database links:**

Entrez Gene: 2904Human

Entrez Gene: 14812Mouse

Entrez Gene: 24410Rat

Omim: 138252Human

SwissProt: Q13224Human

SwissProt: Q01097Mouse

SwissProt: Q00960Rat

Unigene: 654430Human

Unigene: 436649Mouse

Unigene: 9711Rat

# **Important Note:**

MMM SUMIONO)

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

谷氨酸受体(NR2B)是脊椎动物中枢神经系统兴奋型神经传递的主要介质。在突触可塑性极大脑学习及记忆功能方面起关键作用。