

## Anti-NMDAR3A Polyclonal Antibody

### Product Details

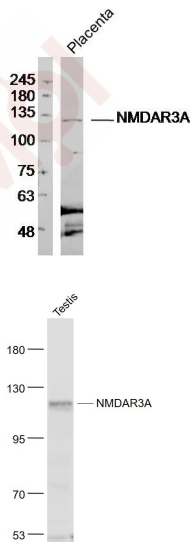
Ig Type: IgG  
Reactivity: Mouse (predicted:Human,Rat,Dog,Rabbit)  
Molecular Weight: Theoretical: 123 kDa. Actual: 123 kDa.  
Purification: Protein A purified

### Applications

1. Sample: Placenta (Mouse) lysate at 40 µg  
Primary: Anti-NMDAR3a (TMAB-01249) at 1/300 dilution  
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-RabbitIgG at 1/20000 dilution  
Predicted band size: 123 kDa  
Observed band size: 123 kDa

Verified Activity:

2. Sample:  
Testis (Mouse) Lysate at 40 µg  
Primary: Anti-NMDAR3A (TMAB-01249) at 1/1000 dilution  
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution  
Predicted band size: 123 kDa  
Observed band size: 123 kDa



Application: WB  
Recommended WB: 1:500-2000

### Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

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### Antigen Details

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human NMDAR3A/NR3A

Antigen Species: Human

Gene ID: 116443

Uniprot ID: O60391

Synonyms: N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor;Chi-1;N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subtype 3A;NMDAR3A;NMDAR-L;NMDAR-L1;GRIN3A;NR3A;NMD3A;Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit 3A

Biology Area: NMDA Receptors

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### Research Background

Glutamate receptors mediate most excitatory neurotransmission in the brain and play an important role in neural plasticity, neural development and neuro-degeneration. Ionotropic glutamate receptors are categorized into NMDA receptors and kainate/AMPA receptors, both of which contain glutamate-gated, cation-specific ion channels. Kainate/AMPA receptors co-localize with NMDA receptors in many synapses and consist of seven structurally related subunits designated GluR-1 to 7. The kainate/AMPA receptors are primarily responsible for fast excitatory neurotransmission by glutamate, whereas the NMDA receptors exhibit slow kinetics of Ca<sup>2+</sup> ions and a high permeability for Ca<sup>2+</sup> ions. One such NMDA receptor, NR3B, is expressed in motor neurons and forms cation channels impermeable to calcium, which can resist many open-channel blockers. NR3B functions in the brain as an excitatory glycine receptor, modifying the normal role of glycine as an inhibitory neurotransmitter.

**Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins**

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