Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-01714)

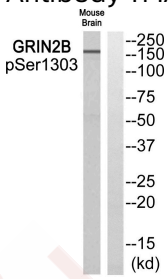
Anti-Phospho-GRIN2B (Ser1303) Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Actual: 170 kDa.
Purification:	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy using non-phosphopeptide.

Applications

Verified Activity: 1. Western blot analysis of extracts from Mouse brain cells using GRIN2B (Phospho-Ser1303) Antibody TMAC-01714. The lane on the right is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.



Application:	WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-1000

Properties

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

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of Serine 1303(Q-H-S(p)-Y-D) derived from Human GRIN2B
Antigen Species:	human
Uniprot ID:	Q13224
Synonyms:	p-GRIN2B (S1303);GRIN2B (p-S1303);GRIN2B (p-Ser1303);p-GRIN2B (Ser1303)

Research 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.