Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-02857)

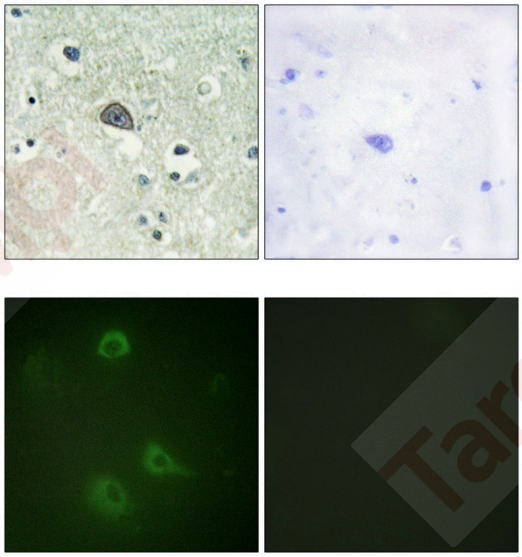
Anti-Phospho-GRIN1 (Ser890) Polyclonal Antibody 2

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Actual: 120 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. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using NMDAR1 (Phospho-Ser890) antibody TMAC-02857 (left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide (right). 2. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed A549 cells using NMDAR1 (Phospho-Ser890) Antibody TMAC-02857.



Application:	IF,IHC
Recommended	IHC: 1:50-100; IF: 1:100-200

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 890(A-S-S(p)-F-K) derived from Human NMDAR1
Antigen Species:	human
Uniprot ID:	Q05586
Synonyms:	p-GRIN1 (S890);GRIN1 (p-Ser890);p-GRIN1 (Ser890);GRIN1 (p-S890)

Research Background

NMDA receptors are members of the ionotropic class of glutamate receptors, which also includes Kainate and AMPA receptors. NMDA receptors consist of NR1 subunits combined with one or more NR2 (A-D) or NR3 (A-B) subunits. The ligand-gated channel is permeable to cations including Ca2+, and at resting membrane potentials NMDA receptors are inactive due to a voltage-dependent blockade of the channel pore by Mg2+. NMDA receptor activation, which requires binding of glutamate and glycine, leads to an influx of Ca2+ into the postsynaptic region where it activates several signaling cascades, including pathways leading to the induction of long-term potentiation (LTP) and depression (LTD). NMDA receptors have a critical role in excitatory synaptic transmission and plasticity in the CNS. They govern a range of physiological conditions including neurological disorders caused by excitotoxic neuronal injury, psychiatric disorders and neuropathic pain syndromes.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481