

Anti-Phospho-GRIN1 (Ser890) Polyclonal Antibody

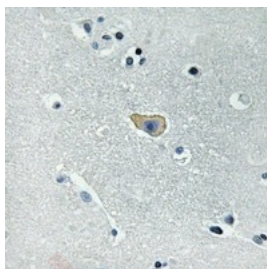
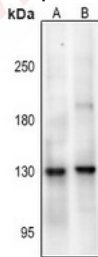
Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Actual: 105 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 chromatography using non-phosphopeptide.

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of NMDAR1 (pS890) expression in A549 (A), U87MG (B) whole cell lysates.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of NMDAR1 (pS890) staining in human brain formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system.
3. Immunofluorescent analysis of NMDAR1 (pS890) staining in A549 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4°C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a Alexa Fluor 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark.





Application: ICC/IF,IHC,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 serine890(A-S-S(p)-F-K) derived from Human NMDAR1

Antigen Species: Human

Uniprot ID: Q05586

Synonyms: GRIN1 (p-S890);p-GRIN1 (Ser890);p-GRIN1 (S890);GRIN1 (p-Ser890)

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.

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