Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-06773)

Anti-GRIN2A Antibody (2K204)

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 163 kDa. Actual: 180 kDa.
Clone:	2K204
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded Human seahorse; Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Antibody incubation with GRIN2A Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-06773) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L-HRP and DAB staining. 2. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded Human Cerebrum; Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Antibody incubation with GRIN2A Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-06773) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L-HRP and DAB staining. 3. 25 ug total protein per lane of various lysates (see on figure) probed with GRIN2A monoclonal antibody, unconjugated (TMAB-06773) at 1:500 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r. T. for 60 min. 4. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded Human Cerebrum; Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; The section was incubated with GRIN2A Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-06773) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C. Followed by conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG antibody (Red, Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L-BF594), DAPI (blue) was used to stain the cell nuclei.
Application:	WB,IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF
Recommended	WB: 1:200-1000; IHC-P: 1:50-200; IHC-Fr: 1:50-200; IF: 1:50-200

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	A synthesized peptide: human GluN2A
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	2903
Uniprot ID:	Q12879

Research Background

N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors are a class of ionotropic glutamate-gated ion channels. These receptors have 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 the key receptor subunit NMDAR1 (GRIN1) and 1 or more of the 4 NMDAR2 subunits: NMDAR2A (GRIN2A), NMDAR2B (GRIN2B), NMDAR2C (GRIN2C) and NMDAR2D (GRIN2D). Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2008]

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