Product Name: NMDAζ1 (phospho Ser897) Rabbit

Polyclonal Antibody Catalog #: APRab05119



Summary

Production Name NMDAζ1 (phospho Ser897) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Description Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Host Rabbit

Application ELISA,IHC,WB **Reactivity** Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation Unconjugated

Modification Phospho Antibody

Isotype IgG

Clonality Polyclonal Form Liquid

Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw Storage

cycles.

Buffer Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.

Purification Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name GRIN1

GRIN1; NMDAR1; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit zeta-1; N-methyl-D-aspartate Alternative Names

receptor subunit NR1; NMD-R1

Gene ID 2902.0

Q05586.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human **SwissProt ID**

NMDAR1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser897. AA range:864-913

Application

Dilution Ratio WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:10000...

Molecular Weight 120kD

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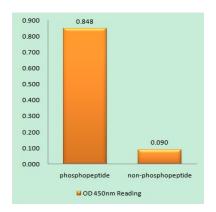
Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a critical subunit of N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors, members of the glutamate receptor channel superfamily which are heteromeric protein complexes with multiple subunits arranged to form a ligandgated ion channel. These subunits play a key role in the plasticity of synapses, which is believed to underlie memory and learning. Cell-specific factors are thought to control expression of different isoforms, possibly contributing to the functional diversity of the subunits. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008], function: NMDA receptor subtype of glutamate-gated ion channels with high calcium permeability and voltagedependent sensitivity to magnesium. Mediated by glycine. This protein plays a key role in synaptic plasticity, synaptogenesis, excitotoxicity, memory acquisition and learning. It mediates neuronal functions in glutamate neurotransmission. Is involved in the cell surface targeting of NMDA receptors, online information: NMDA receptor entry, PTM: NMDA is probably regulated by C-terminal phosphorylation of an isoform of NR1 by PKC. Dephosphorylated on Ser-897 probably by protein phosphatase 2A (PPP2CB). Its phosphorylated state is influenced by the formation of the NMDAR-PPP2CB complex and the NMDAR channel activity, similarity: Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10) family, subcellular location: Enriched in post-synaptic plasma membrane and post-synaptic densities, subunit: Forms heteromeric channel of a zeta subunit (GRIN1), a epsilon subunit (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C or GRIN2D) and a third subunit (GRIN3A or GRIN3B); disulfide-linked. Found in a complex with GRIN2A or GRIN2B, GRIN3A or GRIN3B and PPP2CB. Interacts with DLG4 and MPDZ.,

Research Area

Calcium; Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction; Long-term potentiation; Alzheimer's disease; Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS); Huntington's disease;

Image Data



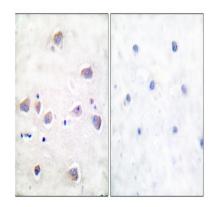
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using NMDAR1 (Phospho-Ser897) Antibody

Web: https://www.enkilife.com E-mail: order@enkilife.com techsupport@enkilife.com Tel: 0086-27-87002838

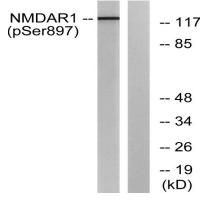
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Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using NMDAR1 (Phospho-Ser897) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from LOVO cells, using NMDAR1 (Phospho-Ser897) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

Note

For research use only.