

GRIN2B (Phospho-Ser1303) Antibody

Catalog No: #11821

Package Size: #11821-1 50ul #11821-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

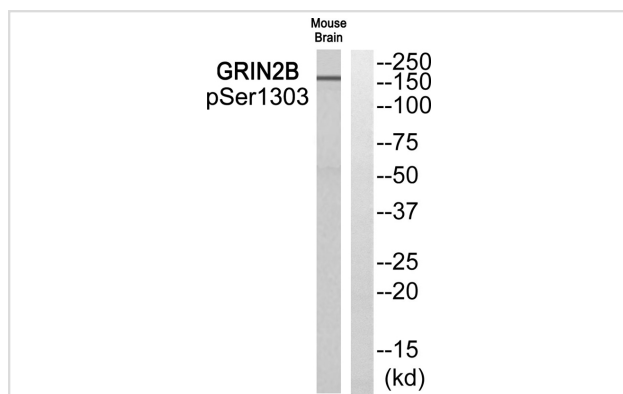
Description

Product Name	GRIN2B (Phospho-Ser1303) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
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	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of GRIN2B only when phosphorylated at serine 1303.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of Serine 1303(Q-H-S(p)-Y-D) derived from Human GRIN2B.
Target Name	GRIN2B
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	GRIN2B; NMDE2; NME2; NR2B; NR3
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: Q13224; NCBI Gene#: 2904; NCBI Protein#: NP_000825.2.
Uniprot	Q13224
GeneID	2904;
SDS-PAGE MW	170kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C/1 year

Application Details

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from Mouse brain cells using GRIN2B (Phospho-Ser1303) Antibody #11821. The lane on the right is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

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.

Adams S.L., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1260:105-108(1995).

Hess S.D., *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* 278:808-816(1996).

Mandich P., Submitted (FEB-1997) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only