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GRIN2B / NMDAR2B / NR2B Antibody (aa1435-1484)

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS15794

Specification

GRIN2B / NMDAR2B / NR2B Antibody (aa1435-1484) - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	Q13224
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**166kDa KDa**

GRIN2B / NMDAR2B / NR2B Antibody (aa1435-1484) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2904

Other Names
Glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 2B, GluN2B, Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-2, N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2B, NMDAR2B, NR2B, N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subunit 3, NR3, hNR3, GRIN2B, NMDAR2B

Target/Specificity
NMDAR2B (Ab-1474) Antibody detects endogenous levels of total NMDAR2B protein.

Reconstitution & Storage
Store at -20°C for up to one year.

Precautions
GRIN2B / NMDAR2B / NR2B Antibody (aa1435-1484) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GRIN2B / NMDAR2B / NR2B Antibody (aa1435-1484) - Protein Information

Name GRIN2B

Synonyms NMDAR2B

Function
Component of NMDA receptor complexes that function as heterotetrameric, ligand-gated ion channels with high calcium permeability and voltage-dependent sensitivity to magnesium. Channel activation requires binding of the neurotransmitter glutamate to the epsilon subunit, glycine binding to the zeta subunit, plus membrane depolarization to eliminate channel inhibition by Mg(2+) (PubMed:8768735, PubMed:26919761, PubMed:26875626, PubMed:28126851). Sensitivity to glutamate and channel kinetics depend on the

subunit composition (PubMed:8768735, PubMed:26875626). In concert with DAPK1 at extrasynaptic sites, acts as a central mediator for stroke damage. Its phosphorylation at Ser-1303 by DAPK1 enhances synaptic NMDA receptor channel activity inducing injurious Ca2+ influx through them, resulting in an irreversible neuronal death. Contributes to neural pattern formation in the developing brain. Plays a role in long-term depression (LTD) of hippocampus membrane currents and in synaptic plasticity (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q00960}. Postsynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q00960}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q00960}. Late endosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q01097}. Lysosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q01097}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q01097}. Note=Co-localizes with the motor protein KIF17 along microtubules. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q01097}

Tissue Location
Primarily found in the fronto-parieto-temporal cortex and hippocampus pyramidal cells, lower expression in the basal ganglia.

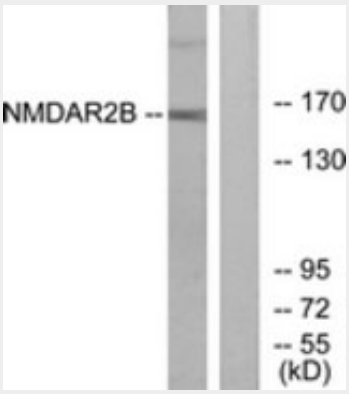
Volume
50 µl

GRIN2B / NMDAR2B / NR2B Antibody (aa1435-1484) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

GRIN2B / NMDAR2B / NR2B Antibody (aa1435-1484) - Images



Western blot of extracts from Jurkat cells, using NMDAR2B (Ab-1474) Antibody.

GRIN2B / NMDAR2B / NR2B Antibody (aa1435-1484) - Background

NMDA receptor subtype of glutamate-gated ion channels with high calcium permeability and voltage-dependent sensitivity to magnesium. Mediated by glycine. In concert with DAPK1 at extrasynaptic sites, acts as a central mediator for stroke damage. Its phosphorylation at Ser-1303 by DAPK1 enhances synaptic NMDA receptor channel activity inducing injurious Ca2+ influx through them, resulting in an irreversible neuronal death (By similarity).

GRIN2B / NMDAR2B / NR2B Antibody (aa1435-1484) - References

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Mandich P.,et al.Submitted (FEB-1997) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Mandich P.,et al.Genomics 22:216-218(1994).
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