

GRIN1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP5535b**Specification**

GRIN1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [Q05586](#)
Other Accession [NP_015566.1](#)

GRIN1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 2902

Other Names

Glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 1, GluN1, Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit zeta-1, N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subunit NR1, NMD-R1, GRIN1, NMDAR1

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GRIN1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name GRIN1

Synonyms NMDAR1

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:7685113, PubMed:28126851, PubMed:26919761, PubMed:26875626, PubMed:28105280). Sensitivity to glutamate and channel kinetics depend on the subunit composition (PubMed:26919761).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Postsynaptic cell membrane. Postsynaptic density.
Note=Enriched in postsynaptic plasma membrane and postsynaptic densities.

GRIN1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GRIN1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

GRIN1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

This protein 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 ligand-gated 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.

GRIN1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. (2010) In press :McNearney, T.A., et al. Am. J. Physiol. Regul. Integr. Comp. Physiol. 298 (3), R584-R598 (2010) :Gong, Y., et al. Brain Res. 1292, 191-198 (2009)
:Bodarky, C.L., et al. J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. 331(1):308-318(2009)