

Product datasheet for **AP09501PU-N**

NMDAR2B (GRIN2B) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF
Recommended Dilution:	Immunofluorescence: 1/100 - 1/200.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Synthesized non-phosphopeptide derived from human NMDAR2B around the phosphorylation site of tyrosine 1474 (H-V-YP-EK)
Specificity:	NMDAR2B antibody detects endogenous levels of total NMDAR2B protein.
Formulation:	Phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified Ig
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	glutamate ionotropic receptor NMDA type subunit 2B
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 14812 Mouse Entrez Gene 24410 Rat Entrez Gene 2904 Human Q13224



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Background:

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 types 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). GRIN2B may be a candidate gene for the neurodegenerative disorder dentato-rubro-pallidolusian atrophy (DRPLA). Properties of NMDAR include modulation by glycine, inhibition by Zn²⁺, voltage dependent Mg²⁺ blockade and high Ca²⁺ permeability. The involvement of NMDAR in the CNS has become a focus area for neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, epilepsy and ischemic neuronal cell death.

Synonyms:

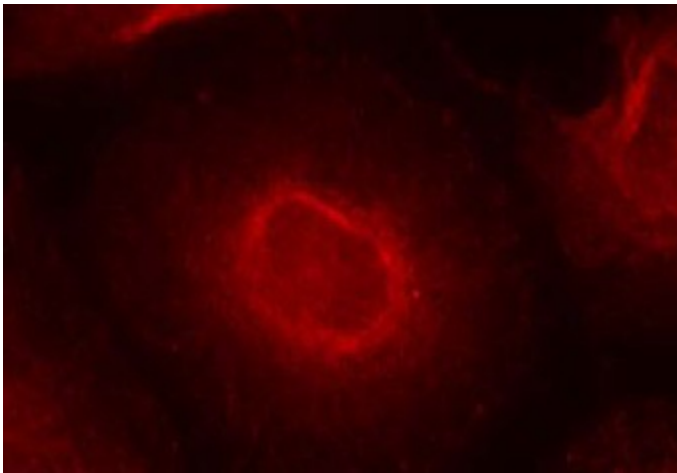
GRIN2B, NMDA Receptor 2B

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Glutamate Receptors, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways:

Alzheimer's disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Huntington's disease, Long-term potentiation, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction, Systemic lupus erythematosus

Product images:

Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells using NMDAR2B antibody