

Product datasheet for **AP26446PU-N**

Grin2b (C-term) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western blot: 1/1000. Immunohistochemistry on frozen sections: 1/1000 - 1/2000. Immunoprecipitation: 6 µl per 200 µl lysate.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	Ig
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Fusion protein from the C-terminus of the NR2B subunit of rat NMDA receptor
Specificity:	Specific for the ~180k NR2B subunit of the NMDA receptor. Immunolabeling is blocked by pre-adsorption of antibody with the fusion protein used to generate the antibody. No reactivity towards the NR2A and NR2C subunits.
Formulation:	10 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg BSA per ml and 50% glycerol State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid Ig fraction
Purification:	Affinity purification using a column to which the fusion protein immunogen was coupled
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Upon receipt, store undiluted (in aliquots) 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 24410 Rat Q00960



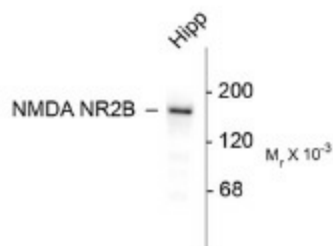
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Background:

The ion channels activated by glutamate that are sensitive to N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) are designated NMDA receptors (NMDAR). The NMDAR plays an essential role in memory, neuronal development and it has also been implicated in several disorders of the central nervous system including Alzheimer's, epilepsy and ischemic neuronal cell death (Grosshans et al., 2002; Wenthold et al., 2003; Carroll and Zukin, 2002). The NMDA receptor is also one of the principal molecular targets for alcohol in the CNS (Lovinger et al., 1989; Alvestad et al., 2003; Snell et al., 1996). The rat NMDAR1 (NR1) was the first subunit of the NMDAR to be cloned and it can form NMDA activated channels when expressed in *Xenopus* oocytes but the currents in such channels are much smaller than those seen in situ. Channels with more physiological characteristics are produced when the NR1 subunit is combined with one or more of the NMDAR2 (NR2A-D) subunits. Overexpression of the NR2B-subunit of the NMDA receptor has been associated with increases in learning and memory while aged, memory impaired animals have deficiencies in NR2B expression (Clayton et al., 2002a; Clayton et al., 2002b). The NMDAR is also potentiated by protein phosphorylation (Lu et al., 1999).

Synonyms:

GRIN2B, NMDA Receptor 2B

Product images:


Western blot of 10 ug of rat hippocampal (Hipp) lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~180k NR2B subunit of the NMDA receptor.