

NMDAR1 (Phospho-Ser890) Antibody

Catalog No: #11674



Package Size: #11674-1 50ul #11674-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

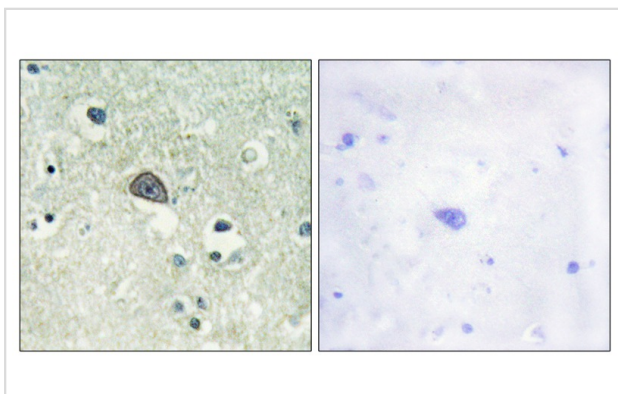
Product Name	NMDAR1 (Phospho-Ser890) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide.
Applications	IHC IF
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of NMDAR1 only when phosphorylated at serine 890.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of Serine 890(A-S-S(p)-F-K) derived from Human NMDAR1.
Target Name	NMDAR1
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	GLURZ1; GRIN1; NMD-R1; NMDZ1; NMZ1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: Q05586; NCBI Gene#: 2902; NCBI Protein#: NP_015566.1.
SDS-PAGE MW	120kd
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

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

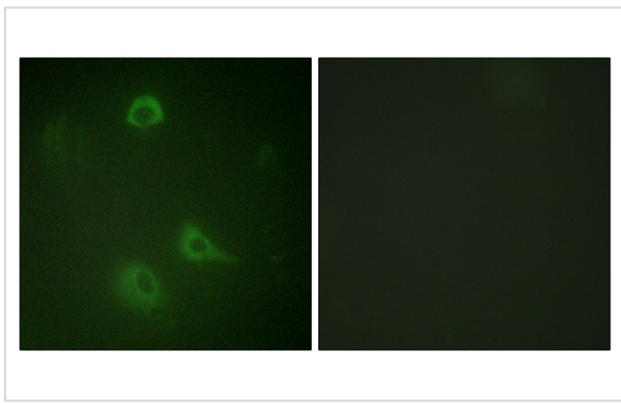
Immunofluorescence: 1:100~1:200

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using NMDAR1 (Phospho-Ser890) antibody #11674 (left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide (right).

Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed A549 cells using NMDAR1 (Phospho-Ser890) Antibody #11674.



Background

NMDA receptors are members of the ionotropic class of glutamate receptors, which also includes Kainate and AMPA receptors. NMDA receptors consist of NR1 subunits combined with one or more NR2 (A-D) or NR3 (A-B) subunits. The ligand-gated channel is permeable to cations including Ca^{2+} , and at resting membrane potentials NMDA receptors are inactive due to a voltage-dependent blockade of the channel pore by Mg^{2+} . NMDA receptor activation, which requires binding of glutamate and glycine, leads to an influx of Ca^{2+} into the postsynaptic region where it activates several signaling cascades, including pathways leading to the induction of long-term potentiation (LTP) and depression (LTD). NMDA receptors have a critical role in excitatory synaptic transmission and plasticity in the CNS. They govern a range of physiological conditions including neurological disorders caused by excitotoxic neuronal injury, psychiatric disorders and neuropathic pain syndromes.

Guang Bai, J. Biol. Chem., Jan 1998; 273: 1086.

Guang Bai, J. Biol. Chem., Mar 1995; 270: 7737.

Mai T. Dang, PNAS, Oct 2006; 103: 15254 - 15259.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.