

NMDAR1 Antibody

Catalog No: #21287

Package Size: #21287-1 50ul #21287-2 100ul

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

Description

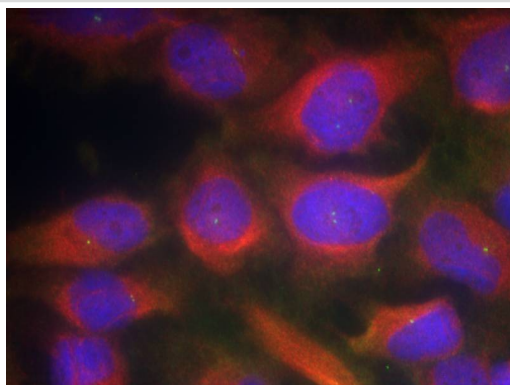
Product Name	NMDAR1 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic peptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific peptide.
Applications	IF
Species Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total NMDAR1 protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around aa.895~899 (R-S-S-K-D) derived from Human NMDAR1.
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Target Name	NMDAR1
Other Names	GLURZ1; GRIN1; NMD-R1; NMDZ1; NMZ1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: Q05586NCBI Protein: NP_000823.4
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL 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 for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.

Application Details

Predicted MW: 120kd

Immunofluorescence: 1:100~1:200

Images



Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells using NMDAR1(Ab-897) Antibody #21287.

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.

Tyszkiewicz JP, et al. J Physiol. 2004 Feb 1; 554(Pt 3): 765-777

Published Papers

el at., Chemokine Receptor CXCR4 Regulates CaMKII/CREB Pathway in Spinal Neurons That Underlies Cancer-Induced Bone Pain. In Sci Rep on 2017 Jun 21 by Xue-Ming Hu , Hui Zhang, et al.. PMID: 28638088, , (2017)

[PMID:28638088](#)

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