

NMDAε2 (phospho Tyr1474) rabbit pAb**Cat#: orb768530 (Manual)**

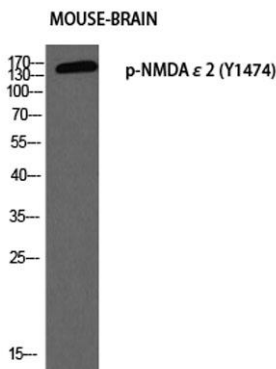
For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

Product Name	NMDAε2 (phospho Tyr1474) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NMDAR2B around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1474. AA range:1435-1484
Specificity	Phospho-NMDAε2 (Y1474) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NMDAε2 protein only when phosphorylated at Y1474.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-2
Gene Name	GRIN2B
Cellular localization	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Late endosome . Lysosome . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Co-localizes with the motor protein KIF17 along microtubules. .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

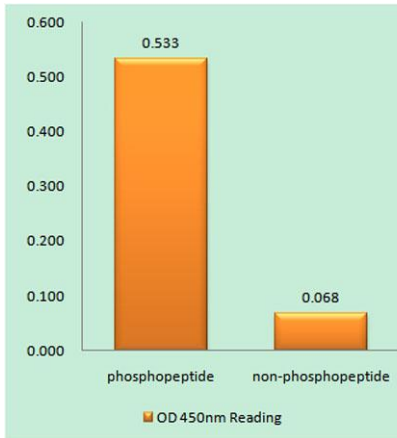
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	165kD
Human Gene ID	2904
Human Swiss-Prot Number	Q13224
Alternative Names	GRIN2B; NMDAR2B; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-2; N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2B; NMDAR2B; NR2B; N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subunit 3; NR3; hNR3

Background

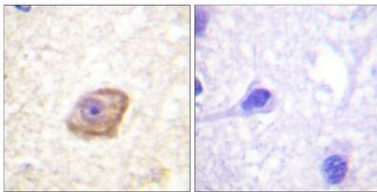
N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors are a class of ionotropic glutamate receptors. NMDA receptor channel has been shown to be involved in long-term potentiation, an activity-dependent increase in the efficiency of synaptic transmission thought to underlie certain kinds of memory and learning. NMDA receptor channels are heteromers composed of three different subunits: NR1 (GRIN1), NR2 (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C, or GRIN2D) and NR3 (GRIN3A or GRIN3B). The NR2 subunit acts as the agonist binding site for glutamate. This receptor is the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptor in the mammalian brain. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],



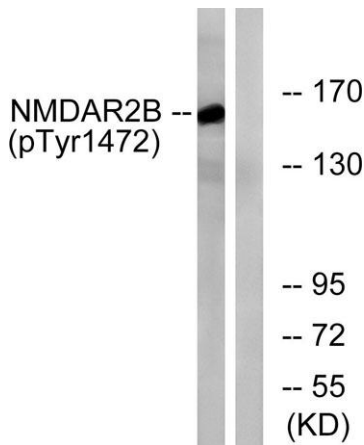
Western blot analysis of MOUSE-BRAIN using p-NMDA ϵ 2 (Y1474) antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:500



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using NMDAR2B (Phospho-Tyr1474) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using NMDAR2B (Phospho-Tyr1474) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells treated with UV 15', using NMDAR2B (Phospho-Tyr1474) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.