



NMDARA2 rabbit pAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-12579
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Mouse; Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	GRIN2A NMDAR2A
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human NMDARA2
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of NMDARA2 at Human, Mouse, Rat
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.71% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	GRIN2A; hNR2A; NMDAR2A/GRIN2A; NR2A; NMDARA2; GRIN2A NMDAR2A; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-1 (N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2A) (NMDAR2A) (NR2A) (hNR2A)
Observed Band	160-180 kDa
Calculated Molecular Weight	165 kDa
Cell Pathway	Cell projection, dendritic spine . Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell junction, synapse . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane . Expression at the dendrite cell membrane and at synapses is regulated by SORCS2 and the retromer complex. .
Tissue Specificity	Brain, Cerebellum, Epithelium, Hippocampus,
Function	function: NMDA receptor subtype of glutamate-gated ion channels possesses high calcium permeability and voltage-dependent sensitivity to magnesium. Activation requires binding of agonist to both types of subunits., similarity: Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10) family., subunit: Forms heteromeric channel of a zeta subunit (GRIN1), a epsilon subunit (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C or GRIN2D) and a third subunit (GRIN3A or GRIN3B). Found in a complex with GRIN1 and GRIN3B. Found in a complex

with GRIN1, GRIN3A and PPP2CB. Interacts with PDZ domains of AIP1, INADL and DLG4. Interacts with HIP1.,

Background

This gene encodes a member of the glutamate-gated ion channel protein family. The encoded protein is an N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor subunit. NMDA receptors are both ligand-gated and voltage-dependent, and are involved in long-term potentiation, an activity-dependent increase in the efficiency of synaptic transmission thought to underlie certain kinds of memory and learning. These receptors are permeable to calcium ions, and activation results in a calcium influx into post-synaptic cells, which results in the activation of several signaling cascades. Disruption of this gene is associated with focal epilepsy and speech disorder with or without mental retardation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images