10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-NMDAR2C Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO12065

Specification

Anti-NMDAR2C Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	Q14957
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 2C(GRIN2C) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Rat.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-NMDAR2C Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2905

Other Names
Glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 2C, GluN2C, Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-3, N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2C, NMDAR2C, NR2C, GRIN2C, NMDAR2C

Calculated MW
134209 MW KDa

Application Details
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Rat, Human

Subcellular Localization
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity
Mainly expressed in brain with predominant expression is in the cerebellum, also present in the hippocampus, amygdala, caudate nucleus, corpus callosum, subthalamic nuclei and thalamus. Detected in the heart, skeletal muscle and pancreas.

Protein Name
Glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 2C

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
E.coli-derived human NMDAR2C recombinant protein (Position: Q43-Q242). Human NMDAR2C

shares 93% and 92.5% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse and rat NMDAR2C, respectively.

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage	**At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

Anti-NMDAR2C Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name GRIN2C

Synonyms NMDAR2C

Function
Component of NMDA receptor complexes that function as heterotetrameric, ligand-gated ion channels with high calcium permeability and voltage-dependent sensitivity to magnesium. Channel activation requires binding of the neurotransmitter glutamate to the epsilon subunit, glycine binding to the zeta subunit, plus membrane depolarization to eliminate channel inhibition by Mg(2+) (PubMed:26875626). Sensitivity to glutamate and channel kinetics depend on the subunit composition (Probable). Plays a role in regulating the balance between excitatory and inhibitory activity of pyramidal neurons in the prefrontal cortex. Contributes to the slow phase of excitatory postsynaptic current, long-term synaptic potentiation, and learning (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location
Mainly expressed in brain with predominant expression is in the cerebellum, also present in the hippocampus, amygdala, caudate nucleus, corpus callosum, subthalamic nuclei and thalamus. Detected in the heart, skeletal muscle and pancreas

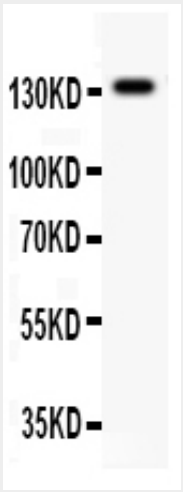
Anti-NMDAR2C Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-NMDAR2C Picoband Antibody - Images

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999



Anti- NMDAR2C Picoband antibody, ABO12065, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti NMDAR2C (ABO12065) at 0.5ug/mlWB: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ugPredicted bind size: 134KDObserved bind size: 134KD

Anti-NMDAR2C Picoband Antibody - Background

NMDAR2C, known as GRIN2C, is mapped to 17q25.1. Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-3 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the GRIN2C gene. NMDA receptors are found in the central nervous system, are permeable to cations and have an important role in physiological processes such as learning, memory, and synaptic development. The receptor is a tetramer of different subunits (typically heterodimer of subunit 1 with one or more of subunits 2A-D), forming a channel that is permeable to calcium, potassium, and sodium, and whose properties are determined by subunit composition. Alterations in the subunit composition of the receptor are associated with pathophysiological conditions such as Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, depression, and schizophrenia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.