

**Anti-NMDA NR1 Subunit, Splice Variant C1 Antibody**

**Our Anti-NMDA NR1 Subunit, Splice Variant C1 rabbit polyclonal primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions**  
**Catalog # AN1475**

**Specification****Anti-NMDA NR1 Subunit, Splice Variant C1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P35439</a>
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	105509

**Anti-NMDA NR1 Subunit, Splice Variant C1 Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID **24408**

**Other Names**

GluN1 antibody, Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit zeta-1 antibody, Glutamate receptor ionotropic N methyl D aspartate 1 antibody, Glutamate receptor ionotropic N-methyl-D aspartate subunit 1 antibody, glutamate receptor ionotropic NMDA 1 antibody, Grin1 antibody, MRD8 antibody, N methyl D aspartate receptor antibody, N methyl D aspartate receptor channel subunit zeta 1 antibody, N methyl D aspartate receptor subunit NR1 antibody, N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subunit NR1 antibody, NMD-R1 antibody, NMDA 1 antibody, NMDA R1 antibody, NMDAR1 antibody, NMDA receptor 1 antibody, NMDA1 antibody, NMDAR antibody, NMDZ1\_HUMAN antibody, NR1 antibody

**Target/Specificity**

The ion channels activated by glutamate that are sensitive to N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) are designated NMDA Receptors (NMDAR). The NMDAR plays an essential role in memory and neuronal development and it has also been implicated in several disorders of the central nervous system including Alzheimer's, epilepsy and ischemic neuronal cell death (Grosshans et al., 2002; Wenthold et al., 2003; Carroll and Zukin, 2002). There are a number of different splice variants of the NR1-Subunit (Foldes et al., 1994; Zukin and Bennett, 1995). Differential splicing of three exons in the NR1-Subunit generates up to eight NR1-Subunit splice variants and 7 of these have been identified in cDNA libraries. These exons encode a 21 amino acid N-terminal domain (N1) and adjacent sequences in the C-terminus (C1 and C2). Splicing out the C2 cassette eliminates the first stop codon and produces a new reading frame that generates a new sequence of 22 amino acids (C2'). Considerable attention has been focused on the distribution and expression of these splice variants that may affect the functional properties and regulation of the NMDAR.

**Dilution**

WB ~ ~ 1:1000

**Format**

Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Anti-NMDA NR1 Subunit, Splice Variant C1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

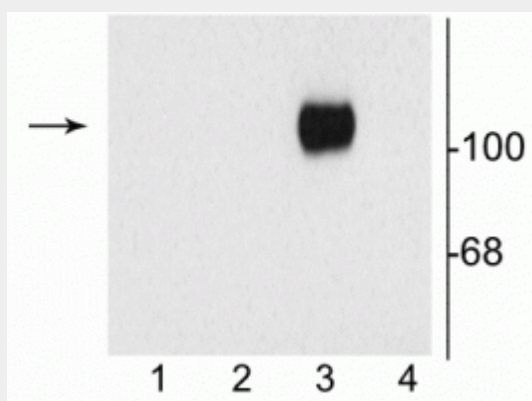
**Shipping**

Blue Ice

**Anti-NMDA NR1 Subunit, Splice Variant C1 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Anti-NMDA NR1 Subunit, Splice Variant C1 Antibody - Images**

Western blot of 10 µg of HEK 293 cells showing specific immunolabeling of the ~120 kDa NR1 subunit of the NMDA receptor containing the C1 splice variant insert (in lane 3). 1) HEK cells without NR1 expression; 2) NR1 subunit containing only the C2 Insert; 3) NR1 subunit containing the C1 and C2' Insert; 4) NR1 subunit containing the N1 and C2' insert.

**Anti-NMDA NR1 Subunit, Splice Variant C1 Antibody - Background**

The ion channels activated by glutamate that are sensitive to N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) are designated NMDA Receptors (NMDAR). The NMDAR plays an essential role in memory and neuronal development and it has also been implicated in several disorders of the central nervous system including Alzheimer's, epilepsy and ischemic neuronal cell death (Grosshans et al., 2002; Wenthold et al., 2003; Carroll and Zukin, 2002). There are a number of different splice variants of the NR1-Subunit (Foldes et al., 1994; Zukin and Bennett, 1995). Differential splicing of three exons in the NR1-Subunit generates up to eight NR1-Subunit splice variants and 7 of these have been identified in cDNA libraries. These exons encode a 21 amino acid N-terminal domain (N1) and adjacent sequences in the C-terminus (C1 and C2). Splicing out the C2 cassette eliminates the first stop codon and produces a new reading frame that generates a new sequence of 22 amino acids (C2'). Considerable attention has been focused on the distribution and expression of these splice variants that may affect the functional properties and regulation of the NMDAR.