

Anti-NMDA NR1 Subunit, Splice Variant C2' Antibody

Our Anti-NMDA NR1 Subunit, Splice Variant C2' rabbit polyclonal primary antibody from PhosphoSolutio
Catalog # AN1477

Specification

Anti-NMDA NR1 Subunit, Splice Variant C2' Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P35439
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	105509

Anti-NMDA NR1 Subunit, Splice Variant C2' 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 NMDA receptor (NMDAR) plays an essential role in memory, 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). Increased membrane surface expression of the NMDAR, NR1-Subunit has been associated with synaptic plasticity (Grosshans et al., 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 C2' Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

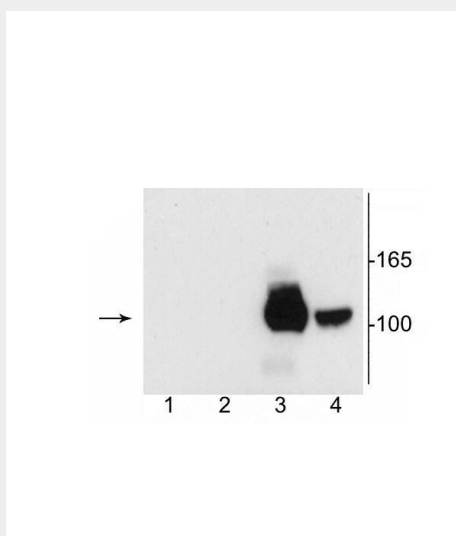
Blue Ice

Anti-NMDA NR1 Subunit, Splice Variant C2' 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 C2' Antibody - Images



Western blot of 10 µg of HEK 293 cells specific immunolabeling of the ~120 kDa NR1 subunit of the NMDA receptor containing the C2' splice variant insert (lanes 3 and 4). 1) No 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 C2' Antibody - Background

The NMDA receptor (NMDAR) plays an essential role in memory, 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). Increased membrane surface expression of the NMDAR, NR1-Subunit has been associated with synaptic plasticity (Grosshans et al., 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.