

Anti-NMDA NR1 Subunit, Splice Variant N1 Antibody

Our Anti-NMDA NR1 Subunit, Splice Variant N1 rabbit polyclonal primary antibody from PhosphoSolution Catalog # AN1478

Specification

Anti-NMDA NR1 Subunit, Splice Variant N1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<u>P35439</u>
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	105509

Anti-NMDA NR1 Subunit, Splice Variant N1 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-Daspartate (NMDA) are designated NMDA Receptors (NMDAR). The 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). 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 N1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping Blue Ice

Anti-NMDA NR1 Subunit, Splice Variant N1 Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Anti-NMDA NR1 Subunit, Splice Variant N1 Antibody - Images

Anti-NMDA NR1 Subunit, Splice Variant N1 Antibody - Background

The ion channels activated by glutamate that are sensitive to N-methyl-Daspartate (NMDA) are designated NMDA Receptors (NMDAR). The 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). 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.