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NMDAR2A Antibody
Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP91398

Specification

NMDAR2A Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	Q12879
Reactivity	**Rat**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**

Other Names
EPND; FESD; GluN2A; GRIN2A; hNR2A; LKS; N methyl D aspartate receptor channel, subunit epsilon 1; N Methyl D Aspartate Receptor Subtype 2A; NMDAR2A; NR2A;

Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Host	**Rabbit**
Calculated MW	**165283 Da**

NMDAR2A Antibody - Additional Information

Purification	**Affinity-chromatography**
Immunogen	**A synthesized peptide derived from human NMDAR2A**
Description	**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.**
Storage Condition and Buffer	**Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.**

NMDAR2A Antibody - Protein Information

Name GRIN2A (HGNC:4585)

Synonyms NMDAR2A

Function
Component of N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors (NMDARs) that function as heterotetrameric, ligand-gated cation channels with high calcium permeability and voltage-dependent block by Mg(2+) (PubMed:20890276, PubMed:23933818, PubMed:23933819, PubMed:23933820, PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24504326" target="_blank">24504326, PubMed:26875626, PubMed:26919761, PubMed:28242877, PubMed:36117210, PubMed:38538865, PubMed:8768735). NMDARs participate in synaptic plasticity for learning and memory formation by contributing to the slow phase of excitatory postsynaptic current, long-term synaptic potentiation, and learning (By similarity). Channel activation requires binding of the neurotransmitter L-glutamate to the GluN2 subunit, glycine or D-serine binding to the GluN1 subunit, plus membrane depolarization to eliminate channel inhibition by Mg(2+) (PubMed:23933818, PubMed:23933819, PubMed:23933820, PubMed:24504326, PubMed:26875626, PubMed:26919761, PubMed:27288002, PubMed:28095420, PubMed:28105280, PubMed:28126851, PubMed:28182669, PubMed:29644724, PubMed:38307912, PubMed:8768735). NMDARs mediate simultaneously the potasium efflux and the influx of calcium and sodium (By similarity). Each GluN2 subunit confers differential attributes to channel properties, including activation, deactivation and desensitization kinetics, pH sensitivity, Ca2(+) permeability, and binding to allosteric modulators (PubMed:26875626, PubMed:26919761). Participates in the synaptic plasticity regulation through activation by the L- glutamate releaseed by BEST1, into the synaptic cleft, upon F2R/PAR-1 activation in astrocyte (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cell projection, dendritic spine {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q00959}. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35436} Postsynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q00959}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35436}. Note=Expression at the dendrite cell membrane and at synapses is regulated by SORCS2 and the retromer complex. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35436}

NMDAR2A 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

NMDAR2A Antibody - Images

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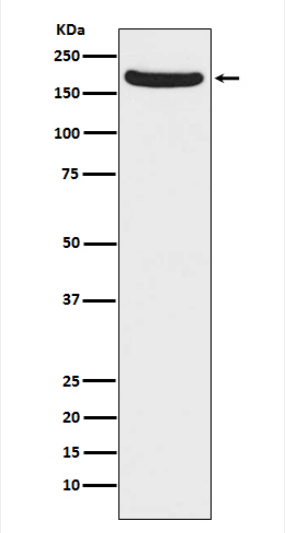

Western blot analysis of NMDAR2A expression in mouse brain lysate.