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Rabbit Anti-NMDAR2C/Cy5 Conjugated antibody

SL0323R-Cy5

Product Name	Anti-NMDAR2C/Cy5
Chinese Name	Cy5 标记的谷氨酸受体 2C 抗体（N 端）
Alias	NR2C; N-Methyl-d-Asprtate receptor 2C; Glutamate Receptor Ionotropic N Methyl D Aspartate 2C; GRIN2C; N Methly D Aspartate Receptor Channel Subunit Epsilon 3; N Methyl D Aspartate Receptor Subtype 2C; NR2C; NMDE3_HUMAN.
Research Area	Cell biology Neurobiology Signal transduction The cell membrane 受体
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Mouse,Rat
Applications	IF=1:50-200 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	163kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NMDAR2C N-terminus
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	**background:** This gene encodes a subunit of the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor, which is a subtype of ionotropic glutamate receptor. 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2013]

Function:
NMDA receptor subtype of glutamate-gated ion channels with high calcium permeability and voltage-dependent sensitivity to magnesium. Mediated by glycine.

Subunit:
Interacts with PDZ domains of INADL and DLG4 (By similarity). Forms heteromeric channel of a zeta subunit (GRIN1), a epsilon subunit (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C or GRIN2D) and a third subunit (GRIN3A or GRIN3B).

Subcellular Location:
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.

Similarity:
Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10.1) family. NR2C/GRIN2C subfamily.

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 2905 Human

Entrez Gene: 14813 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 24411 Rat

GenBank: NM_000835 Human

GenBank: NM_010350 Mouse

Omim: 138254 Human

SwissProt: Q14957 Human

SwissProt: Q01098 Mouse

SwissProt: Q00961 Rat

Unigene: 436980 Human

Unigene: 39090 Mouse

Unigene: 9709 Rat

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.