

Rabbit Anti-NMDAR3A antibody

SL12100R

Product Name	NMDAR3A
Chinese Name	谷氨酸受体 3A 抗体
Alias	Chi-1; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit 3A; GRIN3A; N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor; N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subtype 3A; NMD3A_HUMAN; NMDAR-L; NMDAR-L1; NMDAR3A; NR3A.
Research Area	Neurobiology Channel protein The cell membrane 受体
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Mouse(predicted:Human,Rat,Dog,Rabbit) WB=1:500-2000 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair)
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	123kDa
Cellular localization	cytoplasmic The cell membrane
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NMDAR3A/NR3A: 531-630/1115 <Extracellular>
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed
Product Detail	NR3A is a subunit of the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors, which belong to the superfamily of glutamate-regulated ion channels and function in

pathological and physiological processes in the central nervous system. NR3A is a multi-pass membrane protein that is expressed in fetal brain and is mediated by glycine. It may be involved in the development of dendritic spines and in the PPP2CB-NMDAR mediated signaling mechanism. NR3A forms a heteromeric channel composed of a Ω subunit (GRIN1), an ϵ subunit (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C or GRIN2D) and a third subunit (GRIN3A or GRIN3B). The NR3A protein is enriched in post-synaptic plasma membrane and post-synaptic densities and requires the presence of GRIN1 to be targeted at the plasma membrane. The NR3A subunit displays greater than 90% sequence homology to the corresponding subunit in rat.

Function:

NMDA receptor subtype of glutamate-gated ion channels with reduced single-channel conductance, low calcium permeability and low voltage-dependent sensitivity to magnesium. Mediated by glycine. May play a role in the development of dendritic spines. May play a role in PPP2CB-NMDAR mediated signaling mechanism.

Subunit:

Forms heteromeric channel of a zeta subunit (GRIN1), a epsilon subunit (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C or GRIN2D) and a third subunit (GRIN3A or GRIN3B). Does not form functional homomeric channels. Found in a complex with GRIN1, GRIN2A or GRIN2B and PPP2CB. Probably interacts with PPP2CB. No complex with PPP2CB is detected when NMDARs are stimulated by NMDA

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane. Cell junction > synapse > postsynaptic cell membrane. Cell junction > synapse > postsynaptic cell membrane > postsynaptic density. Enriched in post-synaptic plasma membrane and post-synaptic densities. Requires the presence of GRIN1 to be targeted at the plasma membrane.

Post-translational modifications:

N-glycosylated.

Similarity:

Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10.1) family. NR3A/GRIN3A subfamily.

SWISS:

O60391

Gene ID:

116443

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 116443](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 116444](#) Human

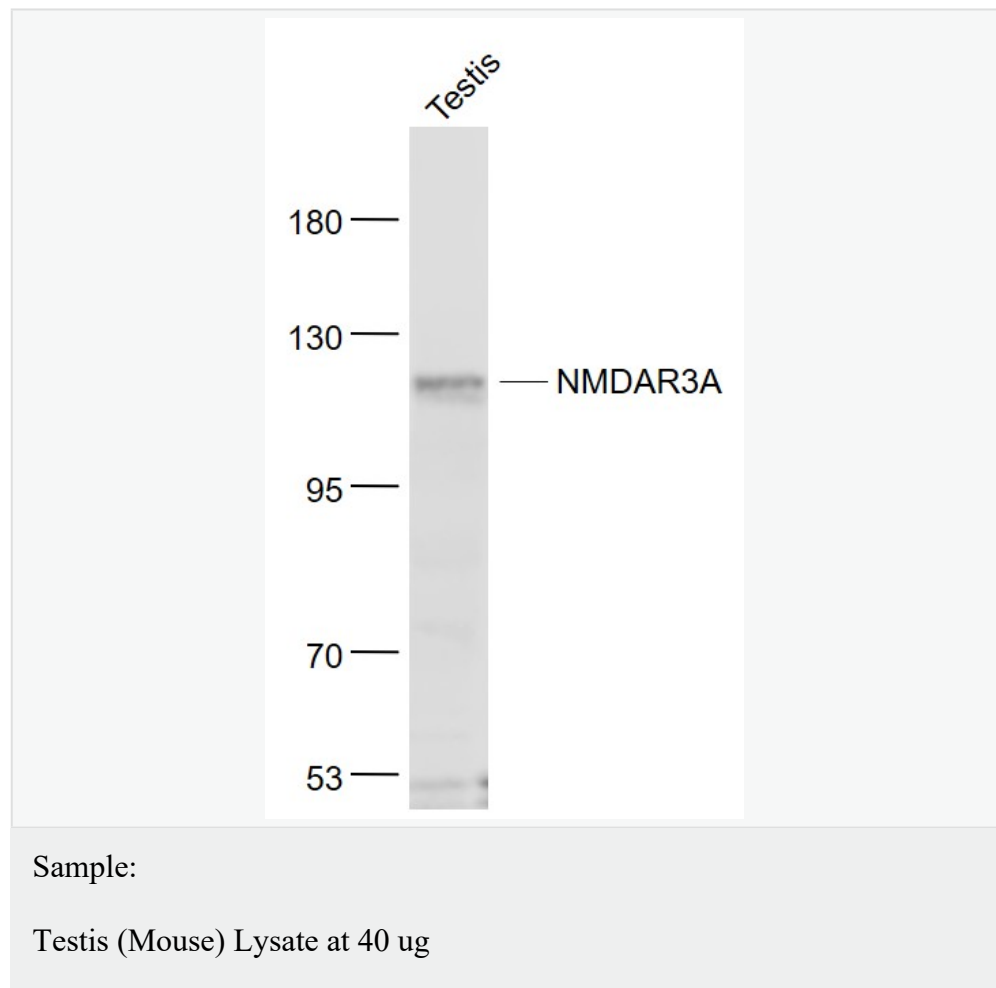
[Omim: 606650](#) Human

[Omim: 606651](#) Human

[SwissProt: O60391](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q8TCU5](#) Human

Product Picture

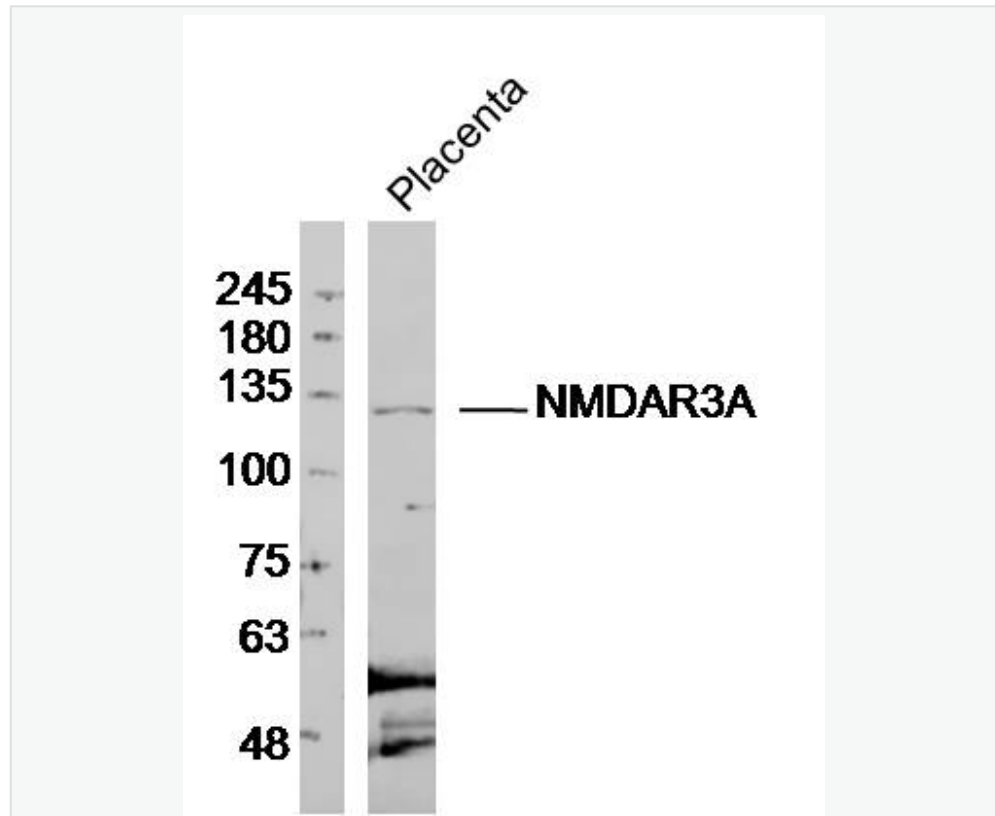


Primary: Anti- NMDAR3A (SL12100R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 123 kD

Observed band size: 123 kD



Sample:Placenta (Mouse)Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-NMDAR3A(SL12100R)at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-RabbitIgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 123kD

Observed band size: 123kD



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