



# NMDA $\zeta$ 1 (phospho Ser890) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES5648

For research use only

## Overview

<b>Product Name</b>	NMDA $\zeta$ 1 (phospho Ser890) rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NMDAR1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser890. AA range:856-905
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-NMDA $\zeta$ 1 (S890) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NMDA $\zeta$ 1 protein only when phosphorylated at S890.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit zeta-1
<b>Gene Name</b>	GRIN1
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic density . Enriched in postsynaptic plasma membrane and postsynaptic densities. .
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	2902
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	Q05586
<b>Alternative Names</b>	GRIN1; NMDAR1; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit zeta-1; N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor



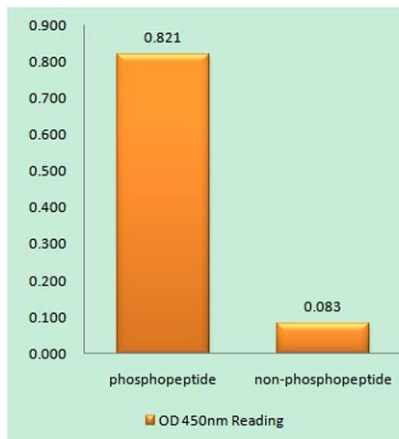
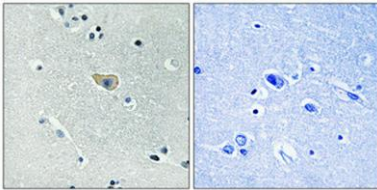


## Background

subunit NR1; NMD-R1

The protein encoded by this gene is a critical subunit of N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors, members of the glutamate receptor channel superfamily which are heteromeric protein complexes with multiple subunits arranged to form a ligand-gated ion channel. These subunits play a key role in the plasticity of synapses, which is believed to underlie memory and learning. Cell-specific factors are thought to control expression of different isoforms, possibly contributing to the functional diversity of the subunits. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative contrl (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by i



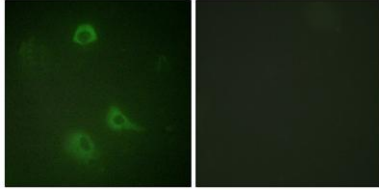
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using NMDAR1 (Phospho-Ser890) Antibody



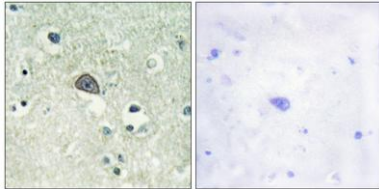


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Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using NMDAR1 (Phospho-Ser890) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using NMDAR1 (Phospho-Ser890) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



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