



# NMDAε2 (phospho Tyr1474) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES5655

For research use only

## Overview

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Product Name</b>             | NMDAε2 (phospho Tyr1474) rabbit pAb   |
| <b>Host species</b>             | Rabbit  |
| <b>Applications</b>             | WB;IHC;IF;ELISA   |
| <b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b> | Human;Mouse;Rat   |
| <b>Recommended dilutions</b>    | Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000.<br>Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA:<br>1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>                | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NMDAR2B around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1474. AA range:1435-1484  |
| <b>Specificity</b>              | Phospho-NMDAε2 (Y1474) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NMDAε2 protein only when phosphorylated at Y1474.   |
| <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 epsilon-2   |
| <b>Gene Name</b>                | GRIN2B  |
| <b>Cellular localization</b>    | Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Late endosome . Lysosome . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Co-localizes with the motor protein KIF17 along microtubules. . |
| <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>            | 165kD   |
| <b>Human Gene ID</b>            | 2904  |
| <b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>  | Q13224  |
| <b>Alternative Names</b>        | GRIN2B; NMDAR2B; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor  |



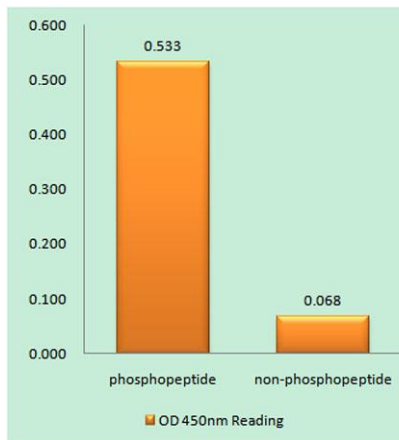
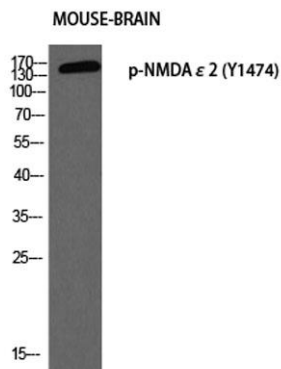


## Background

subunit epsilon-2; N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2B; NMDAR2B; NR2B; N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subunit 3; NR3; hNR3

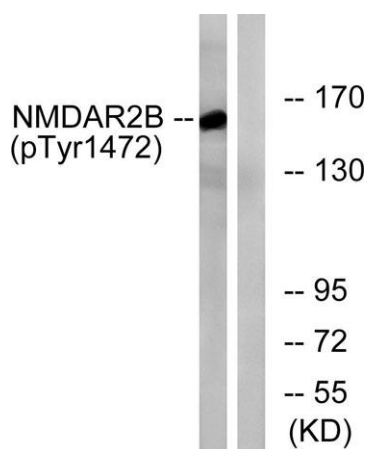
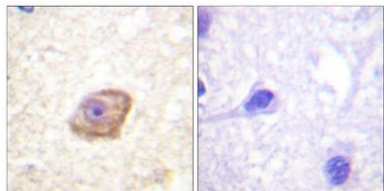
N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors are a class of ionotropic glutamate receptors. NMDA receptor channel has been shown to be involved in long-term potentiation, an activity-dependent increase in the efficiency of synaptic transmission thought to underlie certain kinds of memory and learning. NMDA receptor channels are heteromers composed of three different subunits: NR1 (GRIN1), NR2 (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C, or GRIN2D) and NR3 (GRIN3A or GRIN3B). The NR2 subunit acts as the agonist binding site for glutamate. This receptor is the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptor in the mammalian brain. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Western blot analysis of MOUSE-BRAIN using p-NMDAε2 (Y1474) antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:500





Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using NMDAR2B (Phospho-Tyr1474) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells treated with UV 15', using NMDAR2B (Phospho-Tyr1474) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

