

## NMDAε3 rabbit pAb

Cat No.: ES5660

For research use only

## Overview

Product Name NMDAe3 rabbit pAb

Host species Rabbit
Applications IHC;IF;ELISA

**Species Cross-Reactivity** Human;Rat;Mouse;

**Recommended dilutions** Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA:

1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized

peptide derived from human NMDAepsilon3. AA

range:937-986

Specificity NMDAe3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous

levels of NMDAε3 protein.

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and

0.02% sodium azide.

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Name Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-3

Gene Name GRIN2C

**Cell ular localization** Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell

junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane;

Multi-pass membrane protein.

**Purification** The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit

antiserum by affinity-chromatography using

epitope-specific immunogen.

Clonality Polyclonal Concentration 1 mg/ml

**Observed band** 

Human Gene ID 2905 Human Swiss-Prot Number Q14957

Alternative Names GRIN2C; NMDAR2C; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor

subunit epsilon-3; N-methyl D-aspartate receptor

subtype 2C; NMDAR2C; NR2C

**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],

Immunohistochemistry analysis of NMDAɛ3 antibody in paraffin-embedded human brain tissue.



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