

ARG41872 anti-NMDAR2A antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes NMDAR2A
Tested Reactivity	Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	NMDAR2A
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 1130-1400 of Human NMDAR2A. (NP_000824.1)
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	FESD; NR2A; GluN2A; Glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 2A; N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2A; EPND; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-1; NMDAR2A; LKS; hNR2A

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	Rat brain	
Observed Size	~ 200 kDa	

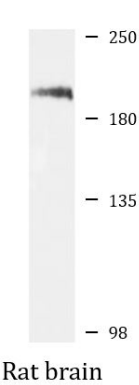
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	GRIN2A
Gene Full Name	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 2A
Background	This gene encodes a member of the glutamate-gated ion channel protein family. The encoded protein is an N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor subunit. NMDA receptors are both ligand-gated and voltage-dependent, and are involved in long-term potentiation, an activity-dependent increase in the efficiency of synaptic transmission thought to underlie certain kinds of memory and learning. These receptors are permeable to calcium ions, and activation results in a calcium influx into post-synaptic cells, which results in the activation of several signaling cascades. Disruption of this gene is associated with focal epilepsy and speech disorder with or without mental retardation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014]
Function	NMDA receptor subtype of glutamate-gated ion channels possesses high calcium permeability and voltage-dependent sensitivity to magnesium. Activation requires binding of agonist to both types of subunits. [UniProt]
Research Area	Neuroscience antibody; Postsynaptic Receptor antibody
Calculated Mw	165 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. [UniProt]

Images



ARG41872 anti-NMDAR2A antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 µg of Rat brain lysate stained with ARG41872 anti-NMDAR2A antibody at 1:1000 dilution.