

ARG52371 anti-NMDAR2C antibody

Package: 10 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes NMDAR2C
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	IP, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	NMDAR2C
Species	Rat
Immunogen	Fusion protein from the N-terminal region of the NR2C subunit
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 2C; NR2C; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-3; GluN2C; N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2C; NMDAR2C

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IP	3 µl per 200 µg lysate
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	<p>Specific for the ~140k NR2C subunit of the NMDA receptor. Also labels the ~180k NR2A and the ~180k NR2B subunits of the NMDA receptor. Immunolabeling is blocked by preadsorption of antibody with the immunogen that was used to generate the antibody.</p> <p>* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.</p>	

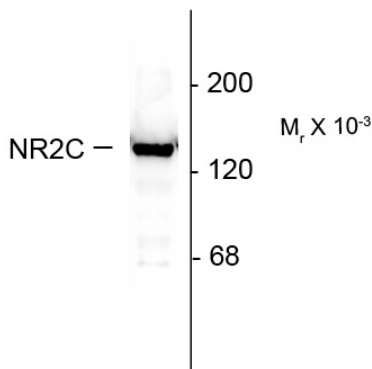
Properties

Form	Powder
Purification	Affinity Purified
Buffer	Lyophilized
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 or below. 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	GRIN2C
Gene Full Name	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 2C
Background	The ion channels activated by glutamate that are sensitive to N-methyl-Daspartate (NMDA) are designated NMDA receptors (NMDAR). The NMDAR plays an essential role in memory, neuronal development and it has also been implicated in several disorders of the central nervous system including Alzheimer’s, epilepsy and ischemic neuronal cell death (Grosshans et al., 2002; Wenthold et al., 2003; Carroll and Zukin, 2002). The NMDA receptor is also one of the principal molecular targets for alcohol in the CNS (Lovinger et al., 1989; Alvestad et al., 2003; Snell et al., 1996). The NMDAR is also potentiated by protein phosphorylation (Lu et al., 1999). The rat NMDAR1 (NR1) was the first subunit of the NMDAR to be cloned. The NR1 protein can form NMDA activated channels when expressed in Xenopus oocytes but the currents in such channels are much smaller than those seen in situ. Channels with more physiological characteristics are produced when the NR1 subunit is combined with one or more of the NMDAR2 (NR2 A-D) subunits. The NR2C subunit of the receptor is thought to influence the NMDAR conductance level (Ebrailidze et al., 1996).
Research Area	Neuroscience antibody
Calculated Mw	134 kDa

Images



ARG52371 anti-NMDAR2C antibody WB image

Western Blot: 10 ug of rat cerebellar lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~140k NR2C subunit of the NMDA receptor stained with ARG52371 NMDAR2C antibody.