

兔抗 GRIN2B(Phospho-Ser1303) 多克隆抗体

中文名称：兔抗 GRIN2B(Phospho-Ser1303) 多克隆抗体

英文名称： Anti-GRIN2B(Phospho-Ser1303) rabbit polyclonal antibody

别名： MRD6; NR2B; hNR3; GluN2B; NMDAR2B

相关类别： 一抗

储存： 冷冻（-20℃） 避光

宿主： Rabbit

抗原： GRIN2B(Phospho-Ser1303)

反应种属： Human Mouse Rat

标记物： Unconjugate

克隆类型： Unconjugate

技术规格

Background:

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]

Applications:	WB
Name of antibody:	GRIN2B(Phospho-Ser1303)
Immunogen:	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of Serine 1303(Q-H-S(p)-Y-D) derived from Human GRIN2B.
Full name:	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 2B
Synonyms :	MRD6; NR2B; hNR3; GluN2B; NMDAR2B
SwissProt:	Q13224
WB Predicted band size:	166 kDa
WB Positive control:	Mouse brain tissue lysates
WB Recommended dilution:	500-1000

