ARG24126
anti-NMDAR2B antibody [S59-36] (PE)

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	PE-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody [S59-36] recognizes NMDAR2B
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat, Dm
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC, IHC-Wmt, IP, WB
Specificity	Detects ~166kDa. No cross-reactivity against NR2A.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	S59-36
Isotype	IgG2b
Target Name	NMDAR2B
Species	Rat
Immunogen	Fusion protein around aa. 20-271 (extracellular N-terminus) of Rat NMDAR2B
Conjugation	PE
Alternate Names	MRD6; EIEE27; NR2B; hNR3; GluN2B; NR3; N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2B; Glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 2B; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-2; N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subunit 3; NMDAR2B

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ICC/IF	1:100
IHC	1:1000
IHC-Wmt	Assay-dependent
IP	Assay-dependent
WB	1:1000

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 50% Glycerol and 0.09% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide

Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Concentration	1 mg/ml
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	Grin2b
Gene Full Name	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 2B
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]
Function	NMDA receptor subtype of glutamate-gated ion channels with high calcium permeability and voltage-dependent sensitivity to magnesium. Mediated by glycine. In concert with DAPK1 at extrasynaptic sites, acts as a central mediator for stroke damage. Its phosphorylation at Ser-1303 by DAPK1 enhances synaptic NMDA receptor channel activity inducing injurious Ca2+ influx through them, resulting in an irreversible neuronal death (By similarity). [UniProt]
Highlight	Related products: anti-NMDAR2B antibody [S59-36]
Research Area	Neuroscience antibody; Postsynaptic Receptor antibody
Calculated Mw	166 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylation at Ser-1303 by DAPK1 enhances synaptic NMDA receptor channel activity.
Cellular Localization	Cell Junction, Cell membrane, postsynaptic cell membrane, Synapse