



NMDA ϵ 2 (phospho Tyr1336) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-16342
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	GRIN2B
Protein Name	Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-2
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NMDAR2B around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1336. AA range:1302-1351
Specificity	Phospho-NMDA ϵ 2 (Y1336) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NMDA ϵ 2 protein only when phosphorylated at Y1336.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	\geq 90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	GRIN2B; NMDAR2B; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-2; N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2B; NMDAR2B; NR2B; N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subunit 3; NR3; hNR3
Observed Band	150kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Late endosome . Lysosome . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Co-localizes with the motor protein KIF17 along microtubules. .
Tissue Specificity	Primarily found in the fronto-parieto-temporal cortex and hippocampus pyramidal cells, lower expression in the basal ganglia.
Function	function:NMDA receptor subtype of glutamate-gated ion channels with high calcium permeability and voltage-dependent sensitivity to magnesium. Mediated by glycine.,similarity:Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10) family.,subunit:Forms heteromeric channel of a zeta subunit (GRIN1), a epsilon subunit (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C or GRIN2D) and a third subunit (GRIN3A or GRIN3B). Found in a complex with GRIN1 and GRIN3B. Found in a complex with

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GRIN1, GRIN3A and PPP2CB. Interacts with PDZ domains of INADL and DLG4. Interacts with HIP1 (By similarity). Interacts with MAGI3. tissue specificity: Primarily found in the fronto-parieto-temporal cortex and hippocampus pyramidal cells, lower expression in the basal ganglia.,

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],

matters needing attention

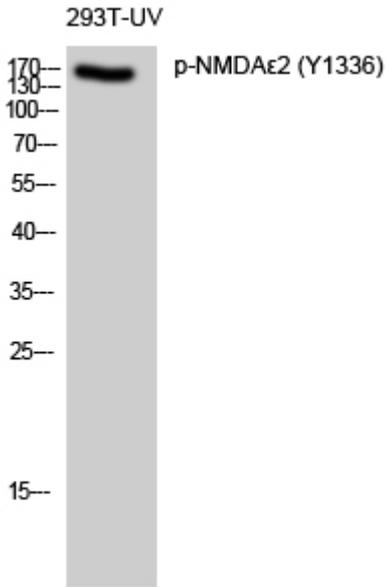
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

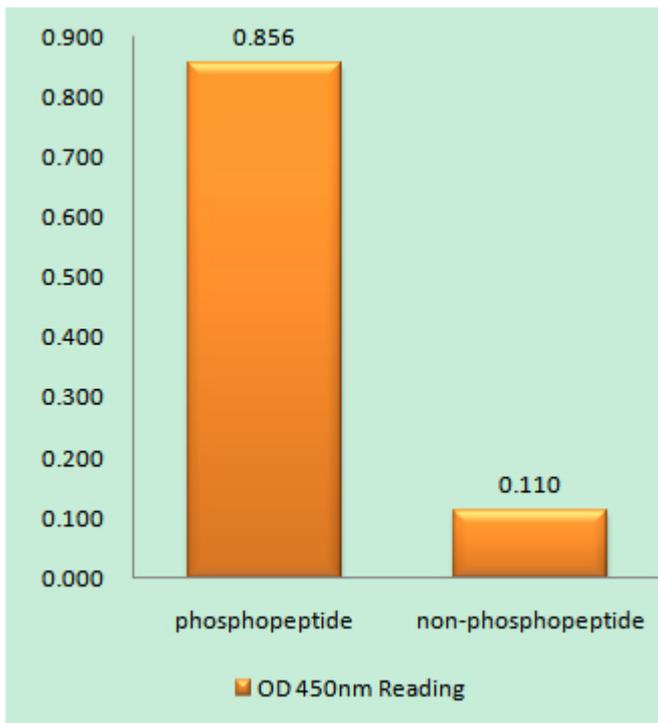
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Products Images



Western Blot analysis of 293T-UV cells using Phospho-NMDAε2 (Y1336) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using NMDAR2B (Phospho-Tyr1336) Antibody

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Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using NMDAR2B (Phospho-Tyr1336) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells treated with TNF 20ng/ml 30', using NMDAR2B (Phospho-Tyr1336) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

NMDAR2B (pTyr1336)



Nanjing BYabscience technology Co.,Ltd

网址: www.njbybio.com

官方热线: 025-5229-8998

监督电话: 15950492658