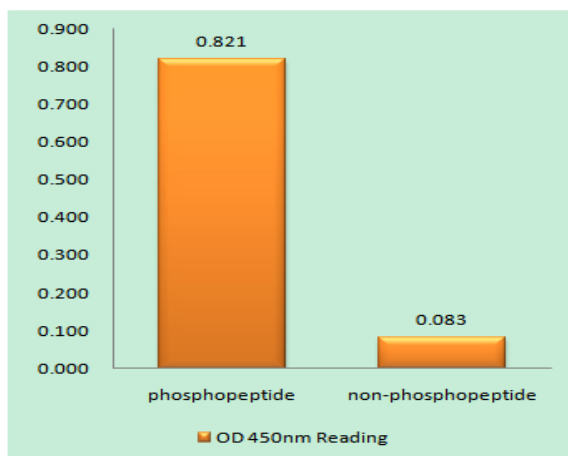


NMDA ζ 1 (phospho Ser890) Polyclonal Antibody

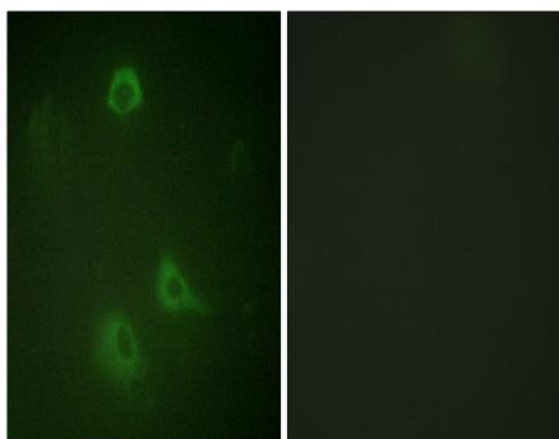
Catalog No :	YP1135
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	NMDAR1
Fields :	>>Ras signaling pathway;>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Calcium signaling pathway;>>cAMP signaling pathway;>>Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;>>Circadian entrainment;>>Long-term potentiation;>>Glutamatergic synapse;>>Alzheimer disease;>>Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;>>Huntington disease;>>Spinocerebellar ataxia;>>Prion disease;>>Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases;>>Cocaine addiction;>>Amphetamine addiction;>>Nicotine addiction;>>Alcoholism
Gene Name :	GRIN1
Protein Name :	Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit zeta-1
Human Gene Id :	2902
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q05586
Mouse Gene Id :	14810
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P35438
Rat Gene Id :	24408
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P35439
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NMDAR1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser890. AA range:856-905
Specificity :	Phospho-NMDA ζ 1 (S890) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NMDA ζ 1 protein only when phosphorylated at S890. Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Formulation :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	105kD
Cell Pathway :	Calcium;Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;Long-term potentiation;Alzheimer's disease;Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS);Huntington's disease;
Background :	The protein encoded by this gene is a critical subunit of N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors, members of the glutamate receptor channel superfamily which are heteromeric protein complexes with multiple subunits arranged to form a ligand-gated ion channel. These subunits play a key role in the plasticity of synapses, which is believed to underlie memory and learning. Cell-specific factors are thought to control expression of different isoforms, possibly contributing to the functional diversity of the subunits. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Function :	function:NMDA receptor subtype of glutamate-gated ion channels with high calcium permeability and voltage-dependent sensitivity to magnesium. Mediated by glycine. This protein plays a key role in synaptic plasticity, synaptogenesis, excitotoxicity, memory acquisition and learning. It mediates neuronal functions in glutamate neurotransmission. Is involved in the cell surface targeting of NMDA receptors.,online information:NMDA receptor entry,PTM:NMDA is probably regulated by C-terminal phosphorylation of an isoform of NR1 by PKC. Dephosphorylated on Ser-897 probably by protein phosphatase 2A (PPP2CB). Its phosphorylated state is influenced by the formation of the NMDAR-PPP2CB complex and the NMDAR channel activity.,similarity:Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10) family.,subcellular location:Enriched in post-synaptic plasma membrane and post-synaptic densities.,subunit:Fo
Subcellular Location :	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic density . Enriched in postsynaptic plasma membrane and postsynaptic densities. .
Expression :	Brain,Cerebellum,Hippocampus,

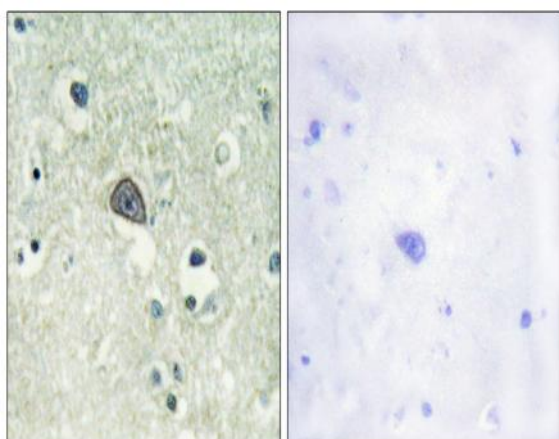
Products Images



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using NMDAR1 (Phospho-Ser890) Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using NMDAR1 (Phospho-Ser890) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using NMDAR1 (Phospho-Ser890) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.