Product datasheet

Anti-NMDAR2A/GRIN2A Antibody

Catalog Number: *PB0323*

BOSTER
antibody and ELISA experts
BOSTER BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY
Special NO.1, International Enterprise Center,
2nd Guanshan Road, Wuhan, China
Web: www.boster.com.cn ***Phone:*** +86 027-67845390 ***Fax:*** +86 027-67845390 ***Email:*** boster@boster.com.cn

Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-NMDAR2A/GRIN2A Antibody
Gene Name	GRIN2A
Source	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Species Reactivity	human, mouse, rat
Tested Application	WB
Contents	500 ug/ml antibody with PBS， 0.02% NaN3 , 1 mg BSA and 50% glycerol.
Immunogen	E.coli-derived human NMDAR2A recombinant protein (Position: D958-R1300). Human NMDAR2A shares 89% and 90% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse and rat NMDAR2A, respectively.
concentration	500 ug/ml
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Observed MW	165KD
Dilution Ratios	Western blot(WB):1:500-2000

Storage

12 months from date of receipt，-20℃ as supplied. 6 months 2 to 8℃ after reconstitution. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Background Information

GRIN2A is also known as N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor channel, subunit epsilon-1(NMDAR2A). This gene encodes a member of the glutamate-gated ion channel protein family. The encoded protein is an N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor subunit. NMDA receptors are both ligand-gated and voltage-dependent, and are involved in long-term potentiation, an activity-dependent increase in the efficiency of synaptic transmission thought to underlie certain kinds of memory and learning. These receptors are permeable to calcium ions, and activation results in a calcium influx into post-synaptic cells, which results in the activation of several signaling cascades. Disruption of this gene is associated with focal epilepsy and speech disorder with or without mental retardation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

Selected Validation Data

Anti-NMDAR2A/GRIN2A Antibody

Catalog Number: *PB0323*

BOSTER
antibody and ELISA experts
BOSTER BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY
Special NO.1, International Enterprise Center,
2nd Guanshan Road, Wuhan, China
Web: www.boster.com.cn ***Phone:*** +86 027-67845390 ***Fax:*** +86 027-67845390 ***Email:*** boster@boster.com.cn

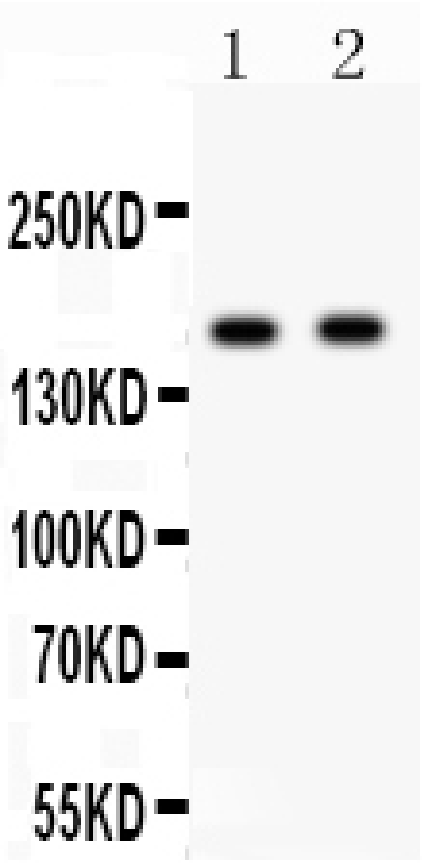

Figure 1. Western blot analysis of NMDAR2A using anti-NMDAR2A antibody (PB0323). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions. Lane 1: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate,Lane 2: Mouse Brain Tissue Lysate. After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-NMDAR2A antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # PB0323) at 0.5 µg/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1002) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for NMDAR2A at approximately 165KD. The expected band size for NMDAR2A is at 165KD.