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Datasheet for ABIN371829

anti-NMDA 1 Receptor antibody (N-Term)

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Overview

Quantity:	15 µg
Target:	NMDA 1 Receptor (NMDA R1)
Binding Specificity:	AA 1-564, N-Term
Reactivity:	Rat, Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This NMDA 1 Receptor antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)), Immunoprecipitation (IP)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Fusion protein containing amino acids 1-564 of the NR1 subunit of rat NMDA receptor.
Clone:	R1JHL
Isotype:	IgG1
Specificity:	This antibody is specific for the ~120k NR1 subunit of the NMDA Receptor.
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Species reactivity (tested):Rat and Mouse.
Characteristics:	Synonyms: NMDAR1, GRIN1, Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit zeta-1
Purification:	Supernatant.

Target Details

Target: NMDA 1 Receptor (NMDA R1)

Alternative Name: NMDA Receptor 1 ([NMDA R1 Products](#))

Background: The ion channels activated by glutamate are typically divided into two classes. Glutamate receptors that are activated by kainate and α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxalone propionic acid (AMPA) are known as kainate/AMPA receptors (K/AMPA). Those that are sensitive to N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) are designated NMDA receptors (NMDAR). The NMDAR plays an essential role in memory, neuronal development and it has also been implicated in several disorders of the central nervous system including Alzheimer's, epilepsy and ischemic neuronal cell death (Grosshans et al., 2002, Wenthold et al., 2003, Carroll and Zukin, 2002). The NMDA receptor is also one of the principal molecular targets for alcohol in the CNS (Lovinger et al., 1989, Alvestad et al., 2003, Snell et al., 1996). The NMDAR is also potentiated by protein phosphorylation (Lu et al., 1999). The rat NMDAR1 (NR1) was the first subunit of the NMDAR to be cloned. The NR1 protein can form NMDA activated channels when expressed in *Xenopus* oocytes but the currents in such channels are much smaller than those seen in situ. Channels with more physiological characteristics are produced when the NR1-subunit is combined with one or more of the NMDAR2 (NR2 A-D) subunits. Synonyms: GRIN1, Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit zeta-1, NMDAR1

Gene ID: 24408

UniProt: [P35439](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: Western Blot: 1/1,000. Immunoprecipitation: 3 μ g per 200 μ g lysate.
Other applications not tested.
Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Reconstitution: Restore in 50 μ L PBS (137 mM NaCl, 7.5 mM Na₂HPO₄, 2.7 mM KCl, 1.5 mM KH₂PO₄, pH 7.4) before use.

Storage: -20 °C

Storage Comment: After reconstitution Store the antibody in aliquots at -20 °C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Handling

Shelf life: one year from despatch.

Expiry Date: 12 months

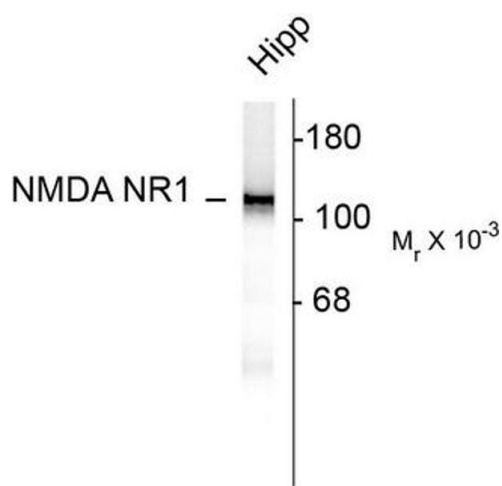
Publications

Product cited in: Plitzko, Havemeyer, Kunze, Clement: "The pivotal role of the mitochondrial amidoxime reducing component 2 in protecting human cells against apoptotic effects of the base analog N6-hydroxylaminopurine." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 290, Issue 16, pp. 10126-35, (2015) ([PubMed](#)).

Kang, Taldone, Patel, Patel, Rodina, Gozman, Maharaj, Clement, Patel, Brodsky, Young, Chiosis: "Heat shock protein 70 inhibitors. 1. 2,5'-thiodipyrimidine and 5-(phenylthio)pyrimidine acrylamides as irreversible binders to an allosteric site on heat shock protein 70." in: **Journal of medicinal chemistry**, Vol. 57, Issue 4, pp. 1188-207, (2014) ([PubMed](#)).

Kirane, Toombs, Ostapoff, Carbon, Zaknoen, Braunfeld, Schwarz, Burrows, Brekken: "Apricoxib, a novel inhibitor of COX-2, markedly improves standard therapy response in molecularly defined models of pancreatic cancer." in: **Clinical cancer research : an official journal of the American Association for Cancer Research**, Vol. 18, Issue 18, pp. 5031-42, (2012) ([PubMed](#)).

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1.