

兔抗 GRIN1 (Phospho-Ser896)多克隆抗体

- 中文名称：兔抗 GRIN1 (Phospho-Ser896)多克隆抗体
- 英文名称：Anti-GRIN1 (Phospho-Ser896) rabbit polyclonal antibody
- 别名：GLURZ1; GRIN1; NMD-R1; NMDZ1; NMZ1
- 相关类别：一抗
- 储存：冷冻（-20℃）避光
- 宿主：Rabbit
- 抗原：GRIN1 (Phospho-Ser896)
- 反应种属：Human, Mouse, Rat
- 标记物：Unconjugate
- 克隆类型：rabbit polyclonal

技术规格

Background:

NMDA receptors are members of the ionotropic class of glutamate receptors, which also includes Kainate and AMPA receptors. NMDA receptors consist of NR1 subunits combined with one or more NR2 (A-D) or NR3 (A-B) subunits. The ligand-gated channel is permeable to cations including Ca^{2+} , and at resting membrane potentials NMDA receptors are inactive due to a voltage-dependent blockade of the channel pore by Mg^{2+} . NMDA receptor activation, which requires binding of glutamate and glycine, leads to an influx of Ca^{2+} into the postsynaptic region where it activates several signaling cascades, including pathways leading to the induction of long-term potentiation (LTP) and depression (

	LTD). NMDA receptors have a critical role in excitatory synaptic transmission and plasticity in the CNS. They govern a range of physiological conditions including neurological disorders caused by excitotoxic neuronal injury, psychiatric disorders and neuropathic pain syndromes.
Applications:	WB
Name of antibody:	GRIN1 (Phospho-Ser896)
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide of human GRIN1 (Phospho-Ser896)
Full name:	glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 1 (Phospho-Ser896)
Synonyms :	GLURZ1; GRIN1; NMD-R1; NMDZ1; NMZ1
SwissProt:	Q05586
WB Predicted band size:	105 kDa
WB Positive control:	Mouse Brain tissue
WB Recommended dilution:	500-1000

