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phospho-NMDAR2B (Tyr1472) Rabbit pAb

Catalog Number:	bs-19293R
Target Protein:	phospho-NMDAR2B (Tyr1472)
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Form:	Liquid
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Isotype:	IgG
Applications:	IHC-P (1:100-500), IHC-F (1:100-500), IF (1:100-500), ICC/IF (1:100-500), ELISA (1:5000-10000)
Reactivity:	(predicted:Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Cow, Chicken, Dog, Horse)
Predicted MW:	180 kDa
Entrez Gene:	2904
Swiss Prot:	Q13224
Source:	KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human NMDAR2B around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1472: HV(p-Y)EK.
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
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].

PRODUCT SPECIFIC PUBLICATIONS

[IF=6.656] Panwen Liu. et al. Inhibition of GluN2B pathway is involved in the neuroprotective effect of silibinin on streptozotocin-induced Alzheimer's disease models. PHYTOMEDICINE. 2022 Dec;:154594 WB ; Rat, Mouse . 36610115

[IF=3.234] Liang X et al. Panaxadiol inhibits synaptic dysfunction in Alzheimer's disease and targets the Fyn protein in APP/PS1 mice and APP-SH-SY5Y cells. Life Sci. 2019 Mar 15;221:35-46. ICC,WB ; Human . 30735733