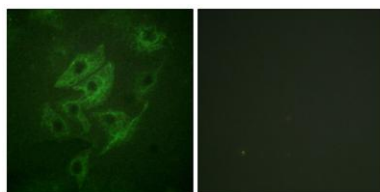


**NMDAε1/2 rabbit pAb****Cat#: orb768528 (Manual)**

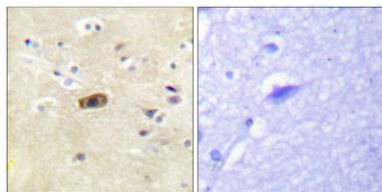
For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

<b>Product Name</b>	NMDAε1/2 rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NMDAR2A/B. AA range:1216-1265
<b>Specificity</b>	NMDAε1/2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NMDAε1/2 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-1/2
<b>Gene Name</b>	GRIN2A/GRIN2B
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cell projection, dendritic spine . Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell junction, synapse . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane . Expression at the dendrite cell mem
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	2903/2904
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	Q12879/Q13224
<b>Alternative Names</b>	GRIN2A; NMDAR2A; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-1; N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2A; NMDAR2A; NR2A; hNR2A; GRIN2B; NMDAR2B; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-2; N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2B; NMDAR2B; N
<b>Background</b>	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. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014],



**Immunofluorescence analysis of HUVEC cells, using NMDAR2A/B Antibody.**  
The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



**Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using NMDAR2A/B Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.**