

**NMDAε3 rabbit pAb****Cat#: orb768535 (Manual)**

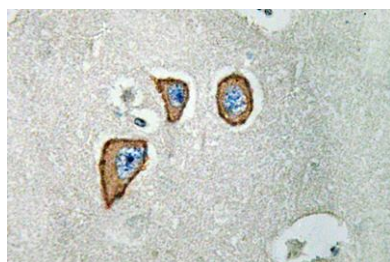
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<b>Product Name</b>	NMDAε3 rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NMDAε3. AA range:937-986
<b>Specificity</b>	NMDAε3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NMDAε3 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-3
<b>Gene Name</b>	GRIN2C
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
<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>	2905
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	Q14957
<b>Alternative Names</b>	GRIN2C; NMDAR2C; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-3; N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2C; NMDAR2C; NR2C

### Background

This gene encodes a subunit of the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor, which is a subtype of ionotropic glutamate receptor. NMDA receptors are found in the central nervous system, are permeable to cations and have an important role in physiological processes such as learning, memory, and synaptic development. The receptor is a tetramer of different subunits (typically heterodimer of subunit 1 with one or more of subunits 2A-D), forming a channel that is permeable to calcium, potassium, and sodium, and whose properties are determined by subunit composition. Alterations in the subunit composition of the receptor are associated with pathophysiological conditions such as Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, depression, and schizophrenia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2013],



**Immunohistochemistry analysis of NMDAε3 antibody in paraffin-embedded human brain tissue.**