GRIN2A RABBIT PAB

Cat.#: S219951

Product Name: Anti-GRIN2A Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Synonyms: LKS; EPND; FESD; NR2A; GluN2A; NMDAR2A

UNIPROT ID: Q12879 (Gene Accession - NP_000824)

Background: 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 cognitive disability. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014]

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide of human GRIN2A

Applications: ELISA, IHC

Recommended Dilutions: IHC: 50-100; ELISA: 5000-10000

Host Species: Rabbit

Clonality: Rabbit Polyclonal

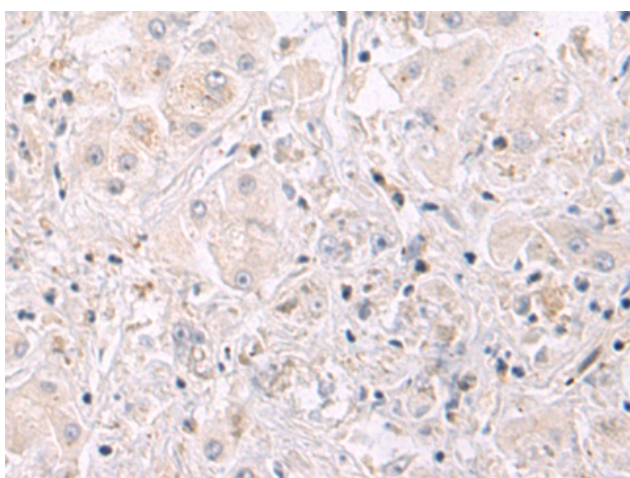**Isotype:** Immunogen-specific rabbit IgG

Purification: Antigen affinity purification

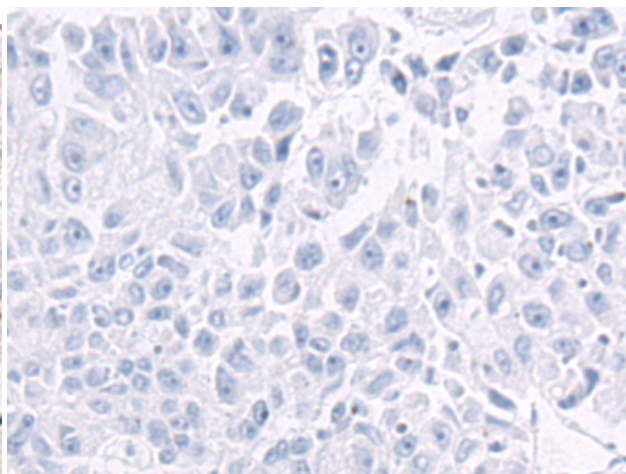**Species Reactivity:** Human, Mouse, Rat

Constituents: PBS (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.05% Sodium Azide and 40% glycerol

Research Areas: Neuroscience

Storage & Shipping: Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing

Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin embedded Human liver cancer tissue using 219951(GRIN2A Antibody) at a dilution of 1/60(Cytoplasm).

In comparision with the IHC on the left, the same paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue is first treated with the synthetic peptide and then with 219951(Anti-GRIN2A Antibody) at dilution 1/60.