Revision 1

#3384 Store at -20C

Phospho-NMDA Receptor 1 (GluN1) (Ser896) Antibody

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
WB	H	Transfected Only	120	Rabbit	#Q05586	2902

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity / Sensitivity

Phospho-NMDA Receptor 1 (GluN1) (Ser896) Antibody detects transfected NMDA Receptor 1 (GluN1) only when phosphorylated at serine 896.

Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology:

Mouse, Rat

Source / Purification

Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser896 of human NMDA Receptor 1 (GluN1). Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Background

N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (NMDAR) forms a heterodimer of at least one NR1 and one NR2A-D subunit. Multiple receptor isoforms with distinct brain distributions and functional properties arise by selective splicing of the NR1 transcripts and differential expression of the NR2 subunits. NR1 subunits bind the co-agonist glycine and NR2 subunits bind the neurotransmitter glutamate. Activation of the NMDA receptor or opening of the ion channel allows flow of Na+ and Ca2+ ions into the cell, and K+ out of the cell (1). Each subunit has a cytoplasmic domain that can be directly modified by the protein kinase/phosphatase (2). PKC can phosphorylate the NR1 subunit (NMDAR1) of the receptor at Ser890/Ser896, and PKA can phosphorylate NR1 at Ser897 (3). The phosphorylation of NR1 by PKC decreases its affinity for calmodulin, thus preventing the inhibitory effect of calmodulin on NMDAR (4). The phosphorylation of NR1 by PKA probably counteracts the inhibitory effect of calcineurin on the receptor (5). NMDAR mediates long-term potentiation and slow postsynaptic excitation, which play central roles in learning, neurodevelopment, and neuroplasticity (6).

Background References

1. Liu, X.B. et al. (2004) *J Neurosci* 24, 8885-95.
2. Westphal, R.S. et al. (1999) *Science* 285, 93-6.
3. Tingley, W.G. et al. (1997) *J Biol Chem* 272, 5157-66.
4. Hisatsune, C. et al. (1997) *J Biol Chem* 272, 20805-10.
5. Raman, I.M. et al. (1996) *Neuron* 16, 415-21.
6. Makhinson, M. et al. (1999) *J Neurosci* 19, 2500-10.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

WB: Western Blotting

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Mi:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm:** D. melanogaster **X:** Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Sc:** S. cerevisiae **Ce:** C. elegans **Hr:** horse **GP:** Guinea Pig **Rab:** rabbit **All:** all species expected

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