NMDA Receptor 2B (GluN2B) (D15B3) Rabbit mAb



Orders: 877-616-CELL (2355)

orders@cellsignal.com

Support: 877-678-TECH (8324)

Web: info@cellsignal.com

cellsignal.com

3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

			3 Trask Lane Danvers Massachusetts 01923 OSA				
For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.							
Applications: WB, W-S	Reactivity: H M R	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 190	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #Q13224	Entrez-Gene Id: 2904	
Product Usage Information	Ар	plication			Dilution		
	We	estern Blotting		1:1000			
	Sin	nple Western™			1:10 - 1:50		
Storage	•	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20° C. Do not aliquot the antibody.					
Specificity / Sens	itivity NMI	NMDA Receptor 2B (GluN2B) (D15B3) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of total NMDAR2B protein.					
Source / Purificat		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Leu1134 of human NMDA Receptor 2B (GluN2B) protein.					
Background	sub sele the rece (1). kina Seri	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					

NMDAR mediates long-term potentiation and slow postsynaptic excitation, which play central roles in learning, neurodevelopment, and neuroplasticity (6). EphrinB2 binding to the receptor EphB leads to the activation of Src family tyrosine kinases, which phosphorylate NMDAR2B at Tyr1252, Tyr1336 and Tyr1472. In turn, phosphorylated NMDAR2B enhances the ability of the functional NMDA receptor to regulate Ca²⁺ influx in response to glutamate (7).

phosphorylation of NR1 by PKA probably counteracts the inhibitory effect of calcineurin on the receptor (5).

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.
- 7. Takasu, M.A. et al. (2002) Science 295, 491-495.
- 8. Devi, L. and Ohno, M. (2015) Transl Psychiatry 5, e562.

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 W-S: Simple Western™

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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