8 Phosnho-NMDA Receptor 1

Phospho-NMDA Receptor 1 (GluN1) (Ser897) Antibody			T E	Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®	
Store				Orders:	877-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com
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Applications: Reacti WB H	vity: Sensitivity: Transfected Only	MW (kDa): 120	Source: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #Q05586	Entrez-Gene Id: 2902
Product Usage	Application			Dilution	
Information	Western Blotting			1:1000	
Storage	Supplied in 10 mM sodi 20°C. Do not aliquot the	um HEPES (pH 7.5) e antibody.	), 150 mM NaCl, 100	μg/ml BSA and 50%	ó glycerol. Store at –
Specificity / Sensitivity	Phospho-NMDA Recep only when phosphorylat	tor 1 (GluN1) (Ser89 ted at serine 897.	97) Antibody detects t	ransfected NMDA R	Receptor 1 (GluN1)
Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology:	Mouse, Rat				
Source / Purification	Polyclonal antibodies an to residues surrounding and peptide affinity chro	re produced by imm Ser897of human N omatography.	unizing animals with MDA Receptor 1 (Glu	a synthetic phospho JN1). Antibodies are	peptide corresponding purified by protein A
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 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	<ol> <li>Liu, X.B. et al. (2004)</li> <li>Westphal, R.S. et al.</li> <li>Tingley, W.G. et al. (1</li> <li>Hisatsune, C. et al. (1</li> <li>Raman, I.M. et al. (15</li> <li>Makhinson, M. et al. (15</li> </ol>	J Neurosci 24, 888 (1999) Science 285 .997) J Biol Chem 2 1997) J Biol Chem 2 996) Neuron 16, 415 (1999) J Neurosci 1	5-95. , 93-6. 72, 5157-66. 72, 20805-10. 5-21. 9, 2500-10.		
Species Reactivity	Species reactivity is dete	ermined by testing ir	at least one approve	ed application (e.g.,	western blot).
Western Blot Buffer	IMPORTANT: For wester 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C	rn blots, incubate m with gentle shaking	embrane with diluted , overnight.	primary antibody in	5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS,
Applications Key	WB: Western Blotting				
Cross-Reactivity Key	H: human M: mouse R: X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish GP: Guinea Pig Rab: ral	rat <b>Hm:</b> hamster <b>M</b> <b>B:</b> bovine <b>Dg:</b> dog bbit <b>All:</b> all species	:: monkey Vir: virus N Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevi expected	<b>∕li:</b> mink <b>C:</b> chicken siae <b>Ce:</b> C. elegans	<b>Dm:</b> D. melanogaster <b>Hr:</b> horse

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