Phospho-NMDA Receptor 2B (GluN2B) (Tyr1070) Antibody



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earch Use Only Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures

Applications: WB	Reactivity: R	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 200	Source: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #Q13224	Entrez-Gene Id 2904
Product Usage Information	Application			Dilution		
	We	Western Blotting			1:1000	
Storage	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.9 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.), 150 mM NaCl, 100 $\mu g/\text{ml}$ BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –		
Specificity / Sens		Phospho-NMDA Receptor 2B (GluN2B) (Tyr1070) Antibody detects endogenous levels of NMDA Receptor 2B only when phosphorylated at Tyr1070.				
Species predicted to react based on 100%						

sequence homology: Source / Purification

Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Tyr1070 of NMDA Receptor 2B. 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).

Phosphorylation of NMDAR2B at Tyr1070 was identified at Cell Signaling Technology (CST) using PhosphoScan®, CST's MS/MS platform for phosphorylation site discovery. Phosphorylation of NMDAR2B at Tyr1070 was observed in extracts isolated from ischemic rat brain. For additional information please visit PhosphoSitePlus®, CST's modification site knowledgebase, at www.phosphosite.org.

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

Cross-Reactivity Key

WB: Western Blotting

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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