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Phospho-NMDA Receptor 2A (GluN2A) (Tyr1246) Antibody



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

Applications: W	Reactivity: M R	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 180	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #Q12879	Entrez-Gene Id: 2903	
Product Usage Information	9	Application Western Blotting			Dilution 1:1000		
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM so 20°C. Do not aliquot t		5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg	/ml BSA and 50% gly	ycerol. Store at –	
Specificity/Sensitivity		Phospho-NMDA Receptor 2A (GluN2A) (Tyr1246) Antibody detects endogenous levels of NMDA Receptor 2A (GluN2A) only when phosphorylated at Tyr1246. The antibody may also detect NMDA Receptor 2B (GluN2B) when phosphorylated at the conserved Tyr1252.					
Source / Purification		Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Tyr1246 of human NMDA Receptor 2A (GluN2A). 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 Ca ²⁺ 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 Re	eferences	phosphorylate NMDA enhances the ability of (7). The phosphorylati was independently id platform for phospho extracts isolated from	R2B at Tyr1252, Tyr of the functional NM ion site of NMDAR2 entified at Cell Sign rylation site discove i ischemic rat brain. nosphosite.org for a c) J Neurosci 24, 888 (1999) Science 285	, 93-6.	irn, phosphorylated Ca ²⁺ influx in respo erved site of NMDAF ising PhosphoScan [®] NMDAR2A at Tyr124	NMDAR2B onse to glutamate R2B at Tyr1252 and a CST MS/MS 6 was observed in	
		3. Tingley, W.G. et al. (4. Hisatsune, C. et al. 1 5. Raman, I.M. et al. (1 6. Makhinson, M. et al 7. Takasu, M.A. et al. ((1997) <i>J Biol Chem 2</i> 1996) <i>Neuron</i> 16, 41 I. (1999) <i>J Neurosci</i>	272, 20805-10. 5-21. 19, 2500-10.			
Species Reacti	vity	Species reactivity is de	etermined by testin	g in at least one approve	ed application (e.g.,	western blot).	
Western Blot E	Buffer	IMPORTANT: For west TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20		membrane with diluted shaking, overnight.	primary antibody ir	ו 5% w/v BSA, 1X	
Applications K	ey	W: Western Blotting					
Cross-Reactivit	ty Key	M: Mouse R: Rat					

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