Revision 1

Store at -20C

#4208

Phospho-NMDA Receptor 2B (GluN2B) (Tyr1472) Antibody

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
W, IP	R	Endogenous	190	Rabbit	#Q13224	2904

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:50

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 2B (GluN2B) (Tyr1472) Antibody detects endogenous levels of NMDA Receptor 2B (GluN2B) only when phosphorylated at Tyr1472.

Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology

Human, Mouse

Source / Purification

Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Tyr1472 of NMDA Receptor 2B (GluN2B). 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).
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 Ca^{2+} influx in response to glutamate (7, 8). Phosphorylation of NMDAR2B at Tyr1472 was independently identified at Cell Signaling Technology (CST) using PhosphoScan®, CST's MS/MS platform for phosphorylation site discovery. Phosphorylation of NMDAR2B at Tyr1472 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.
7. Nakazawa, T. et al. (2001) *J Biol Chem* 276, 693-9.
8. Takasu, M.A. et al. (2002) *Science* 295, 491-5.

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

W: Western Blotting **IP:** Immunoprecipitation

Cross-Reactivity Key

R: Rat

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Limited Uses