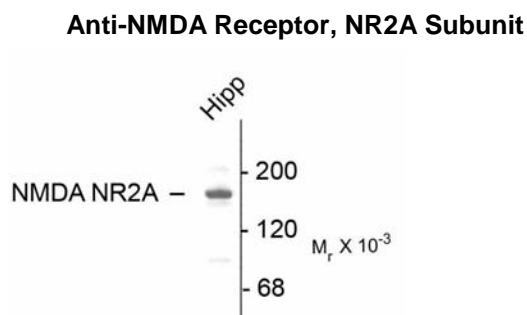


Pel-Freeze®**Product Specifications****Anti-NMDA Receptor, NR2A Subunit****Size:** 10 µg**Product Description:** Affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody**Applications: WB:** 1:1000**IHC** (frozen sections; unpublished observations): 1:1000 to 1:2000**IP:** 3 µl per 200 µg lysate**Antigen:** Fusion protein from the C-terminus of the NR2A subunit of rat NMDA receptor.**Species reactivity:** The antibody has been directly tested for reactivity in Western blots with human, mouse and rat tissue.

Biological Significance: The ion channels activated by glutamate are typically divided into two classes. Glutamate receptors that are activated by kainate and α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxalone propionic acid (AMPA) are known as kainate/AMPA receptors (K/AMPA). Those that are sensitive to N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) are designated NMDA receptors (NMDAR). The NMDAR plays an essential role in memory, neuronal development and it has also been implicated in several disorders of the central nervous system including Alzheimer's, epilepsy and ischemic neuronal cell death (Grosshans et al., 2002; Wenthold et al., 2003; Carroll and Zukin, 2002). The NMDA receptor is also one of the principal molecular targets for alcohol in the CNS (Lovinger et al., 1989; Alvestad et al., 2003; Snell et al., 1996). The NMDAR is also potentiated by protein phosphorylation (Lu et al., 1999). The rat NMDAR1 (NR1) was the first subunit of the NMDAR to be cloned. The NR1 protein can form NMDA activated channels when expressed in *Xenopus* oocytes but the currents in such channels are much smaller than those seen *in situ*. Channels with more physiological characteristics are produced when the NR1 subunit is combined with one or more of the NMDAR2 (NR2 A-D) subunits.



Western blot of 10 µg of rat hippocampal (Hipp) lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~180k NR2A subunit of the NMDA receptor.

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WB = Western Blot **IF** = Immunofluorescence **IHC** = Immunohistochemistry **IP** = Immunoprecipitation **Packaging:** 10 µg antibody vial; lyophilized from 5 mM ammonium bicarbonate. The antibody should be reconstituted in 50 µl phosphate buffered saline (PBS: 137 mM NaCl, 7.5 mM Na₂HPO₄, 2.7 mM KCl, 1.5 mM KH₂PO₄, pH 7.4) before use. After reconstitution the antibody should be aliquoted and stored at -. Adequate amount of material to conduct 10-mini Western Blots. **Storage and Stability:** Store at -; stable for at least 1 year **Shipment:** Domestic - Ambient; International - Ambient.

Purification Method: Prepared from rabbit serum by affinity purification using a column to which the fusion protein immunogen was coupled.

Antibody Specificity: Specific for the ~180k NR2A subunit of the NMDA receptor. Recognizes human, mouse and rat forms of the NR2A subunit of NMDAR. No reactivity towards the NR2B and NR2C subunits. Immunolabeling is blocked by pre-adsorption of antibody with the fusion protein used to generate the antibody.

Quality Control Tests: Western blots performed on each lot.

References:

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Wenthold RJ, Prybylowski K, Standley S, Sans N, Petralia RS (2003) Trafficking of NMDA receptors. *Annu Rev Pharmacol Toxicol* 43:335-358.

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