

**Anti-NMDA NR2C Subunit Antibody**

**Our Anti-NMDA NR2C Subunit rabbit polyclonal primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is produced in-h**  
**Catalog # AN1493**

**Specification****Anti-NMDA NR2C Subunit Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q00961</a>
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	135271

**Anti-NMDA NR2C Subunit Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID **24411**

**Other Names**

GluN2C antibody, Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-3 antibody, Glutamate Receptor Ionotropic N Methyl D Aspartate 2C antibody, Glutamate receptor ionotropic NMDA 2C antibody, Glutamate receptor ionotropic N methyl D aspartate 2C antibody, Grin2c antibody, Grin 2c antibody, GRIN2C antibody, GRIN 2C antibody, N Methyl D Aspartate Receptor Channel Subunit Epsilon 3 antibody, N Methyl D Aspartate Receptor Subtype 2C antibody, N methyl D aspartate receptor subunit 2C antibody, N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2C antibody, NMDAR2C antibody, NMDE3\_HUMAN antibody, NR2C antibody, OTTHUMP00000041930 antibody

**Target/Specificity**

The ion channels activated by glutamate that are sensitive to N-methyl-Daspartate (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. The NR2C subunit of the receptor is thought to influence the NMDAR conductance level (Ebrailidze et al., 1996).

**Format**

Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Anti-NMDA NR2C Subunit Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or

therapeutic procedures.

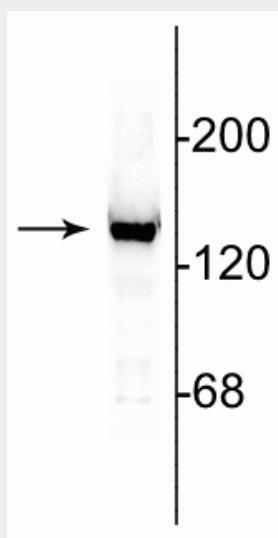
**Shipping**  
Blue Ice

### Anti-NMDA NR2C Subunit Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Anti-NMDA NR2C Subunit Antibody - Images



Western blot of 10 µg of rat cerebellar lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~140 kDa NR2C subunit of the NMDA receptor.

### Anti-NMDA NR2C Subunit Antibody - Background

The ion channels activated by glutamate 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. The NR2C subunit of the receptor is thought to influence the NMDAR conductance level (Ebrailidze et al., 1996).