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GRIN1 (N) Antibody, Mouse Monoclonal

Cat#: M1450-1b

Quantity: 100 ul

Predicted | Observed M.W.: 105 kDa

Isotype: Mouse IgG1

Lot#: Refer to vial

Application: WB

Uniprot ID: Q05586

Clone: 6B11

Background:

Glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 1 (GRIN1) is a multi-pass cell membrane protein that belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10.1) family. GRIN1 is the NMDA receptor subtype of glutamate-gated ion channels with high calcium permeability and voltage-dependent sensitivity to magnesium, which is mediated by glycine. GRIN forms heteromeric channel of a zeta subunit (GRIN1), a epsilon subunit (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C or GRIN2D) and a third subunit (GRIN3A or GRIN3B). GRIN1 plays a key role in synaptic plasticity, synaptogenesis, excitotoxicity, memory acquisition and learning. It mediates neuronal functions in glutamate neurotransmission, and is involved in the cell surface targeting of NMDA receptors. Defects in GRIN1 are the cause of mental retardation autosomal dominant type 8 (MRD8).

Other Names:

Glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 1; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit zeta-1, N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subunit NR1, NMD-R1, NMDAR1

Source and Purity:

Mouse monoclonal antibodies were produced by immunizing animals with GST-fusion proteins containing the N-terminal region of human GRIN1. Antibodies were purified by Caprylic Acid-Ammonium Sulfate precipitation.

Storage Buffer and Condition:

Supplied in 1 x PBS (pH 7.4), 40% Glycerol, 0.02% Thimerosal. Store at -20 °C. Stable for 6 months from date of receipt.

Tested Applications:

WB: 1:1,000-1:3,000 (detect endogenous protein*)

*: The apparent protein size on WB may be different from the calculated M.W. due to modifications.

Species Specificity:

Human, Mouse

Product Data:

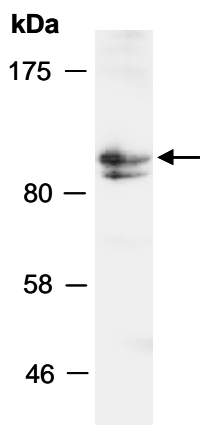


Fig 1. Western blot of total cell extracts from mouse brain, using monoclonal anti-GRIN1 (N) (M1450-1b) at RT for 2 h.