Product Information

## GRIN2C rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog \# H00002905-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

| Specification |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Product Description | Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human GRIN2C peptide using ARM Technology. |
| Immunogen | A synthetic peptide of human GRIN2C is used for rabbit immunization. |
|  | Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence. |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Library Construction | Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology). |
| Expression | Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line. |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Purification | Protein A |
| Isotype | $\lg G$ |
| Quality Control Testing | Antibody reactive against human GRIN2C peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by W estern Blot. |
| Storage Buffer | In 1x PBS, pH 7.4 |
| Storage Instruction | Store at - $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |
| Deliverable | Up to three rabbit lg clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer. |
| Note | 1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. |
|  | 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding $F(\mathrm{ab})_{2}, \mathrm{lgG}, \mathrm{scFv}$ and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request. |

## Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Protocol Download

Product Information

- ELISA

| Gene Info - GRIN2C |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Entrez GeneID | $\underline{2905}$ |
| GeneBank Accession\# | GRIN2C |
| Gene Name | GRIN2C |
| Gene Alias | NMDAR2C, NR2C |
| Gene Description | glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 2C |
| Omim ID | 138254 |
| Gene Ontology | Hyperlink |
| Gene Summary | N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors are a class of ionotropic glutamate receptors. NMDA ch annel has been shown to be involved in long-term potentiation, an activity-dependent increase in t he efficiency of synaptic transmission thought to underlie certain kinds of memory and learning. N MDA receptor channels are heteromers composed of the key receptor subunit NMDAR1 (GRIN1) and 1 or more of the 4 NMDAR2 subunits: NMDAR2A (GRIN2A), NMDAR2B (GRIN2B), NMDAR 2C (GRIN2C), and NMDAR2D (GRIN2D). |
| Other Designations | N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subunit 2C |

## Pathway

- Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)
- Calcium signaling pathway
- Long-term potentiation
- Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction


## Disease

- Bipolar Disorder
- Cognition
- Disease Models
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Schizophrenia
- Schizophrenic Psychology
- Weight Gain

