DNAxPAb | Hard-to-Find Antibody

GRIN2C DNAxPab

Catalog # H00002905-W01P Size 200 ug

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a partial-length human GRIN2C DNA using DNAx™ Immune technology.
Technology	DNAx™ Immune
Immunogen	Extracellular membrane domain (ECD) human DNA
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- Immunofluorescence (Transfected cell)
- Flow Cytometry (Transfected cell)

Gene Info — GRIN2C

Entrez GeneID	2905
GeneBank Accession#	BC059384.1
Protein Accession#	AAH59384.1
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 channel has been shown to be involved in long-term potentiation, an activity-dependent increase in the efficiency of synaptic transmission thought to underlie certain kinds of memory and learning. NMDA 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), NMDAR2C (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