

Anti-NMDA Receptor, NR2B Subunit Antibody

Product Data Sheet · P/N 74104 Rev 01 · Reissued 2026-09-19 (layout only)

Product code	Pack size
P40022-100	100 µL
Host Species	Rabbit (Polyclonal)
Mr (kDa)	180

Description

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;

Wentholt 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 rat NMDAR1 (NR1) was the first subunit of the NMDAR to be cloned and it 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. Overexpression of the NR2B-subunit of the NMDA receptor has been associated with increases in learning and memory while aged, memory impaired animals have deficiencies in NR2B expression (Clayton et al., 2002a;

Clayton et al., 2002b). The NMDAR is also potentiated by protein phosphorylation (Lu et al., 1999).

Immunogen

Fusion protein from the C-terminus of the NR2B subunit of rat NMDA receptor.

Species Reactivity

Recognizes human, mouse and rat forms of the NR2B subunit of NMDAR. No reactivity towards the NR2A and NR2C subunits.

Immunolabeling is blocked by pre-adsorption of antibody with the fusion protein used to generate the antibody.

Physical State

Liquid; Buffer contents: 10 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg per mL BSA and 50% glycerol

Purification Method

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

Recommended Antibody Dilutions

WB:

IHC: 1:1000 1:1000 to 1:2000 3 µL per 200 µg lysate IP:

Storage/Stability

Stable at -20 °C for at least 1 year.

For long term storage -20 °C is recommended

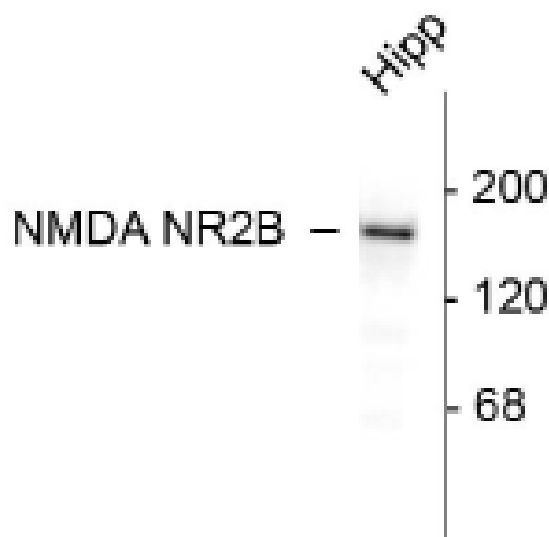
Shipping Conditions

Domestic: Blue Ice

International: Blue Ice or Dry Ice

References

- 1) Alvestad RM et al. (2003) J Biol Chem 278:11020-11025.
- 2) C. A. Bostrom et al. (2013) Cereb Cortex, Nov; 10.1093/cercor/bht237.
- 3) Carroll RC et al. (2002) Trends Neurosci 25:571-577.
- 4) Clayton DA et al. (2002a) J Biol Chem 277:14367-14369.
- 5) Clayton DA et al. (2002b) J Neurosci 22:3628-3637.
- 6) Grosshans DR et al. (2002) Nat Neurosci 5:27-33.
- 7) Lovinger DM et al. (1989) Science 243:1721-1724.
- 8) Lu W-Y et al. (1999) Nature Neurosci 2:331-338.
- 9) Snell LD et al. (1996) Mol Brain Res 40:71-78.
- 10) Wenthold RJ et al. (2003) Annu Rev Pharmacol Toxicol 43:335-358.



Western Blot 10 ug of rat hippocampal (Hipp) lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~180k NR2B subunit of the NMDA receptor.

For research use or further manufacturing only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures, or for human or animal consumption.