



Human GRIN2D blocking peptide (CDBP1437)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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| Product Overview | Blocking/Immunizing peptide for anti-GRIN2D antibody |
| Antigen Description | 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). [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010] |
| Species | Human |
| Conjugate | Unconjugated |
| Applications | Apuri, BL, ELISA |
| Format | Lyophilized powder |
| Size | 100 µg |
| Preservative | None |
| Storage | Shipped at ambient temperature, store at -20°C. |

GENE INFORMATION

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| Gene Name | GRIN2D glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 2D [Homo sapiens (human)] |
| Official Symbol | GRIN2D |
| Synonyms | GRIN2D; glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 2D; EB11; NR2D; GluN2D; |

NMDAR2D; glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 2D; estrogen receptor binding CpG island; N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2D; N-methyl-d-aspartate receptor subunit 2D; glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-4;

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| Entrez Gene ID | 2906 |
| mRNA Refseq | NM_000836.2 |
| Protein Refseq | NP_000827.2 |
| UniProt ID | O15399 |
| Chromosome Location | 19q13.33 |
| Pathway | Activation of NMDA receptor upon glutamate binding and postsynaptic events, organism-specific biosystem; Alcoholism, organism-specific biosystem; Alcoholism, conserved biosystem; Alzheimers disease, organism-specific biosystem; Alzheimers disease, conserved biosystem; Alzheimers Disease, organism-specific biosystem; Amphetamine addiction, organism-specific biosystem; Amphetamine addiction, conserved biosystem; Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), organism-specific biosystem; Amyotrophic lateral |
| Function | N-methyl-D-aspartate selective glutamate receptor activity; extracellular-glutamate-gated ion channel activity; protein binding; |
