



Human GRIN1 blocking peptide (CDBP2056)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Blocking/Immunizing peptide for anti-NMDA receptor 1/GRIN1 antibody
Antigen Description	The protein encoded by this gene is a critical subunit of N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors, members of the glutamate receptor channel superfamily which are heteromeric protein complexes with multiple subunits arranged to form a ligand-gated ion channel. These subunits play a key role in the plasticity of synapses, which is believed to underlie memory and learning. Cell-specific factors are thought to control expression of different isoforms, possibly contributing to the functional diversity of the subunits. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Species	Human
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	Apuri, BL, ELISA
Format	Lyophilized powder
Size	1 mg, 5 mg
Preservative	None
Storage	Shipped at ambient temperature, store at -20°C.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	GRIN1 glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 1 [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	GRIN1
Synonyms	GRIN1; glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 1; NR1; MRD8; GluN1; NMDA1;

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

Entrez Gene ID	2902
mRNA Refseq	NM_000832.6
Protein Refseq	NP_000823.4
UniProt ID	Q05586
Chromosome Location	9q34.3
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	contributes_to N-methyl-D-aspartate selective glutamate receptor activity; contributes_to calcium channel activity; calcium ion binding; calmodulin binding; enzyme binding; extracellular-glutamate-gated ion channel activity; glutamate binding; glutamate r
