



# Human GRIN2B blocking peptide (CDBP2057)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	Blocking/Immunizing peptide for anti-NMDAR2B/GRIN2B antibody
<b>Antigen Description</b>	N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors are a class of ionotropic glutamate receptors. NMDA receptor 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 three different subunits: NR1 (GRIN1), NR2 (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C, or GRIN2D) and NR3 (GRIN3A or GRIN3B). The NR2 subunit acts as the agonist binding site for glutamate. This receptor is the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptor in the mammalian brain. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	Apuri, BL, ELISA
<b>Format</b>	Lyophilized powder
<b>Size</b>	100 µg
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	Shipped at ambient temperature, store at -20°C.

## GENE INFORMATION

<b>Gene Name</b>	<a href="#">GRIN2B glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 2B [ Homo sapiens (human) ]</a>
<b>Official Symbol</b>	GRIN2B

<b>Synonyms</b>	GRIN2B; glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 2B; MRD6; NR2B; hNR3; GluN2B; NMDAR2B; glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 2B; NR3; glutamate receptor subunit epsilon-2; N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subunit 3; N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2B; glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-2;
<b>Entrez Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">2904</a>
<b>mRNA Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NM_000834.3</a>
<b>Protein Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NP_000825.2</a>
<b>UniProt ID</b>	Q13224
<b>Chromosome Location</b>	12p12
<b>Pathway</b>	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
<b>Function</b>	N-methyl-D-aspartate selective glutamate receptor activity; calcium channel activity; extracellular-glutamate-gated ion channel activity; glycine binding; protein binding; zinc ion binding;