



Rat GRIN2D peptide (DAG-P1827)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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]
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10.1) family. NR2D/GRIN2D subfamily.
Format	Liquid
Preservative	None
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. Information available upon request.

GENE INFORMATION

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;
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;