# NMDAε4 (G-10): sc-17822



The Power to Question

#### **BACKGROUND**

Glutamate receptors mediate most excitatory neurotransmission in the brain and play an important role in neural plasticity, neural development and neurodegeneration. Ionotropic glutamate receptors are categorized into NMDA receptors and kainate/AMPA receptors, both of which contain glutamategated, cation-specific ion channels. Kainate/AMPA receptors are co-localized with NMDA receptors in many synapses and consist of seven structurally related subunits designated GluR-1 to -7. The kainate/AMPA receptors are primarily responsible for the fast excitatory neuro-transmission by glutamate, whereas the NMDA receptors exhibit slow kinetsis of Ca²+ ions and a high permeability for Ca²+ ions. The NMDA receptors consist of five subunits:  $\epsilon$  1, 2, 3, 4 and one  $\xi$  subunit. The  $\xi$  subunit is expressed throughout the brainstem whereas the four  $\epsilon$  subunits display limited distribution.

# **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: GRIN2D (human) mapping to 19q13.33; Grin2d (mouse) mapping to 7 B4.

#### SOURCE

NMDA $\epsilon$ 4 (G-10) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 268-386 mapping to an internal region gluatmate NMDA $\epsilon$ 4 of human origin.

#### **PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$   $lgG_{2a}$  kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

NMDA&4 (G-10) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-17822 AC), 500  $\mu g/$  0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-17822 HRP), 200  $\mu g/ml$ , for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-17822 PE), fluorescein (sc-17822 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-17822 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-17822 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-17822 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-17822 AF647), 200  $\mu g/ml$ , for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-17822 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-17822 AF790), 200  $\mu g/ml$ , for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

# **APPLICATIONS**

NMDA $\epsilon$ 4 (G-10) is recommended for detection of NMDA $\epsilon$ 4 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:500), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffinembedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for NMDA $\epsilon$ 4 siRNA (h): sc-36087, NMDA $\epsilon$ 4 siRNA (m): sc-36088, NMDA $\epsilon$ 4 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36087-SH, NMDA $\epsilon$ 4 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-36088-SH, NMDA $\epsilon$ 4 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36087-V and NMDA $\epsilon$ 4 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36088-V.

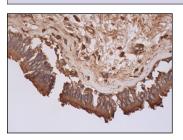
Molecular Weight of NMDAε4: 165 kDa.

Positive Controls: MEG-01 cell lysate: sc-2283, HEL 92.1.7 cell lysate: sc-2270 or IMR-32 cell lysate: sc-2409.

#### **RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>TM</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850. 4) Immunohistochemistry: use m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 with DAB, 50X: sc-24982 and Immunohistomount: sc-45086, or Organo/Limonene Mount: sc-45087.

## **DATA**



NMDAe4 (G-10): sc-17822. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human bronchus tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of respiratory epithelial cells.

## **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

- 1. Yoshikawa, M., et al. 2022. Free d-amino acids in salivary gland in rat. Biology 11: 390.
- 2. Han, W.M., et al. 2023. NMDARs antagonist MK801 suppresses LPS-induced apoptosis and mitochondrial dysfunction by regulating subunits of NMDARs via the CaM/CaMKII/ERK pathway. Cell Death Discov. 9: 59.

# **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

# **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

#### **PROTOCOLS**

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

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