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GRIN1 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA904344A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	Q05586
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from Human GRIN1
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, FC; Recommended dilution: FC:1:50-1:200
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Neuroscience
Gene Names	GRIN1
Clone No.	24F5

Image



Overlay Peak curve showing SH-SY5Y cells stained with CSB-RA904344A0HU (red line) at 1:50. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and permeated by 0.2% TritonX-100. Then 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific proteinprotein interactions followed by the antibody (1µg/1*10⁶cells) for 45min at 4?. The secondary antibody used was FITC-conjugated Goat Antirabbit IgG(H+L) at 1:200 dilution for 35min at 4?.Control antibody (green line) was rabbit IgG $(1\mu g/1*10^{\circ} cells)$ used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

Description

Immunizing the rabbit with the synthesized peptide derived from human GRIN1 protein and then isolating B cells from the immunized rabbit, followed by extracting RNA from the B cells. The extracted RNA was reversely transcribed into cDNA, which acted as the template to extend GRIN1 antibody genes with degenerate primer. The synthesized GRIN1 antibody genes were inserted into the plasmid vector and then transfected into host cells for expression. The GRIN1 recombinant monoclonal antibody was purified from the cell culture

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supernatant through affinity chromatography. It was subjected to ELISA and FC applications. It can react with human GRIN1 protein.

The GRIN1 protein, as a subunit of the NMDA receptor, is central to various essential processes in the nervous system, including synaptic plasticity, learning, memory, and normal neurotransmission. Dysregulation of NMDA receptors can have significant implications for neurological health and disorders.