

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Tag</b>                              | C-Flag&Strep Tag  |
| <b>Target</b>                           | NMDE3   |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                         | GluN2C, NMDAR2C, NR2C   |
| <b>Description</b>                      | Human NMDE3-Strep full length protein-synthetic nanodisc  |
| <b>Delivery</b>                         | 6~8weeks  |
| <b>Uniprot ID</b>                       | Q14957  |
| <b>Expression Host</b>                  | HEK293  |
| <b>Protein Families</b>                 | Ion Channels: Glutamate Receptors   |
| <b>Protein Pathways</b>                 | N/A   |
| <b>Molecular Weight</b>                 | The human full length NMDE3-Strep protein has a MW of 134.2 kDa   |
| <b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b> | Lyophilized from nanodisc solubilization buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0). Normally 5% - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for   |
| <b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>           | Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.   |
| <b>Background</b>                       | This gene encodes a subunit of the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor, which is a subtype of ionotropic glutamate receptor. NMDA receptors are found in the central nervous system, are permeable to cations and have an important role in physiological processes such as learning, memory, and synaptic development. The receptor is a tetramer of different subunits (typically heterodimer of subunit 1 with one or more of subunits 2A-D), forming a channel that is permeable to calcium, potassium, and sodium, and whose properties are determined by subunit composition. Alterations in the subunit composition of the receptor are associated with pathophysiological conditions such as Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, depression, and schizophrenia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2013] |
| <b>Usage</b>                            | Research use only   |
| <b>Conjugate</b>                        | Unconjugated  |

