

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Tag</b>	C-Flag Tag
<b>Target</b>	NMDE1
<b>Synonyms</b>	EPND, FESD, GluN2A, LKS, NMDAR2A, NR2A
<b>Description</b>	Human NMDE1 full length protein-synthetic nanodisc
<b>Delivery</b>	6~8weeks
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	Q12879
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293
<b>Protein Families</b>	Ion Channels: Sodium
<b>Protein Pathways</b>	N/A
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	The human full length NMDE1 protein has a MW of 165.3kDa
<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 specific instructions of reconstitution.
<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 member of the glutamate-gated ion channel protein family. The encoded protein is an N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor subunit. NMDA receptors are both ligand-gated and voltage-dependent, and are involved in long-term potentiation, an activity-dependent increase in the efficiency of synaptic transmission thought to underlie certain kinds of memory and learning. These receptors are permeable to calcium ions, and activation results in a calcium influx into post-synaptic cells, which results in the activation of several signaling cascades. Disruption of this gene is associated with focal epilepsy and speech disorder with or without cognitive disability. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014]
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated

