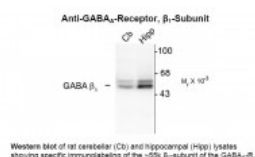




## GABAA Receptor Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 50-212



Western blot of rat cerebellar (Cb) and hippocampal (Hipp) lysates showing specific immunolabeling of the ~55k beta1-subunit of the GABAA receptor.

### Specifications

<b>SPECIES REACTIVITY:</b>	Bovine, Dog, Human, Mouse, Rat, Xenopus, Zebrafish
<b>TESTED APPLICATIONS:</b>	WB
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>	The antibody has been directly tested for reactivity in Western blots with rat tissue. It is anticipated that the antibody will react with bovine, canine, chicken, human, mouse, non-human primate, Xenopus, and zebra fish based on the fact that these species have 100% homology with the amino acid sequence used as antigen.
<b>USER NOTE:</b>	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
<b>PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:</b>	55
<b>IMMUNOGEN:</b>	Fusion protein from the cytoplasmic loop of the b1-subunit of rat GABAA receptor.
<b>HOST SPECIES:</b>	Rabbit

### Properties

<b>PURIFICATION:</b>	Affinity Purified
<b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b>	Liquid
<b>BUFFER:</b>	100 uL in 10 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 ug per mL BSA and 50% glycerol.
<b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>	GABAA Receptor antibody can be stored at -20°C and is stable at -20°C for at least 1 year.
<b>CLONALITY:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>CONJUGATE:</b>	Unconjugated

### Additional Info

<b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b>	GARB1, Gabrb-1,
<b>ACCESSION NO.:</b>	P15431
<b>PROTEIN GI NO.:</b>	120769
<b>OFFICIAL SYMBOL:</b>	Gabrb1
<b>GENE ID:</b>	25450

## Background

### BACKGROUND:

Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) is the primary inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system, causing a hyperpolarization of the membrane through the opening of a Cl<sup>-</sup> channel associated with the GABAA receptor (GABAA-R) subtype. GABAA-Rs are important therapeutic targets for a range of sedative, anxiolytic, and hypnotic agents and are implicated in several diseases including epilepsy, anxiety, depression, and substance abuse. The GABAA-R is a multimeric subunit complex. To date six alphas, four betas and four gammas, plus alternative splicing variants of some of these subunits, have been identified (Olsen and Tobin, 1990; Whiting et al., 1999; Ogris et al., 2004). Injection in oocytes or mammalian cell lines of cRNA coding for alpha- and beta-subunits results in the expression of functional GABAA-Rs sensitive to GABA. However, coexpression of a gamma-subunit is required for benzodiazepine modulation. The various effects of the benzodiazepines in brain may also be mediated via different alpha-subunits of the receptor (McKernan et al., 2000; Mehta and Ticku, 1998; Ogris et al., 2004; Pörtl et al., 2003).

### REFERENCES:

- 1) Brandon NJ, Jovanovic JN, Colledge M, Kittler JT, Brandon JM, Scott JD, Moss SJ (2003) A kinase anchoring protein 79/150 facilitates the phosphorylation of GABAA receptors by cAMP-dependent protein kinase via selective interaction with receptor  $\beta$ -subunits. *Mol Cell Neurosci* 22:87-97.
- 2) McKernan RM, et al. (2000) Sedative but not anxiolytic properties of benzodiazepines are mediated by the GABAA receptor  $\alpha 1$ -subtype. *Nature Neurosci* 3:587-592.
- 3) Mehta AK, Ticku MK (1998) Prevalence of the GABAA receptor assemblies containing  $\gamma$ -subunit in the rat cerebellum and cerebral cortex as determined by immunoprecipitation: Lack of modulation by chronic ethanol administration. *Mol Brain Res* 67:194-199.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

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