



Rabbit Anti-SLC32A 1 antibody

SL10958R

Product Name:	SLC32A 1
Chinese Name:	氨基酸TransporterVGAT抗体
Alias:	VGAT; bA122O1.1; GABA and glycine transporter; hVIAAT; SLC32A 1; solute carrier family 32 (GABA vesicular transporter) member 1; Solute carrier family 32 member 1; Vesicular GABA Amino Acid Transporter; Vesicular GABA transporter; Vesicular inhibitory amino acid transporter; VGAT; VIAAT; VIAAT_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	57kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SLC32A 1:1-100/525
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Synaptic transmission involves the controlled exocytosis of vesicles containing specific neurotransmitters. Usually, neurotransmitters are synthesized in the cytoplasm of the cell and must be transported into synaptic vesicles for release. The vesicular GABA transporter (VGAT) is responsible for loading gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), an

inhibitory neurotransmitter, from neuronal cytoplasm into synaptic vesicles and is expressed only in the nerve endings of inhibitory neurons that contain GABA and/or glycine. During neocortical development, VGAT expression barely precedes the maturation of inhibitory synaptogenesis, suggesting that it may contribute to the development of neocortical GABAergic circuitry. VGAT may also play a role in epileptogenesis and the recovery mechanisms that occur after a spontaneous seizure

Function:

Involved in the uptake of GABA and glycine into the synaptic vesicles.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Retina. Expressed throughout the horizontal cells or more specifically at the terminals.

Similarity:

Belongs to the amino acid/polyamine transporter 2 family.

SWISS:

Q9H598

Gene ID:

140679

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 140679](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 22348](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 83612](#)Rat

[SwissProt: Q9H598](#)Human

[SwissProt: O35633](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: O35458](#)Rat

[Unigene: 179080](#)Human

[Unigene: 143404](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 413854](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 10846](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human,

	therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
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