



Rabbit Anti-GABRA4 antibody

SL12062R

Product Name:	GABRA4
Chinese Name:	G氨基丁酸A型受体 α 4/GABAA R α 4抗体
Alias:	GABA A Receptor alpha 4; GABA(A) receptor subunit alpha 4; GABA(A) receptor subunit alpha-4; GABR A4; GABRA 4; GABRA4; Gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor alpha 4; Gamma aminobutyric acid A receptor alpha 4; Gamma aminobutyric acid receptor alpha 4 subunit; Gamma aminobutyric acid receptor subunit alpha 4; Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit alpha-4; GBRA4_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Pig,Horse,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:	64kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GABRA4/GABA A Receptor alpha 4:201-300/554<Extracellular>
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:	Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) is the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the mammalian brain where it acts at GABA-A receptors, which are ligand-gated chloride

channels. Chloride conductance of these channels can be modulated by agents such as benzodiazepines that bind to the GABA-A receptor. At least 16 distinct subunits of GABA-A receptors have been identified. This gene encodes subunit alpha-4, which is involved in the etiology of autism and eventually increases autism risk through interaction with another subunit, gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor beta-1 (GABRB1). Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found in this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]

Function:

GABA, the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the vertebrate brain, mediates neuronal inhibition by binding to the GABA/benzodiazepine receptor and opening an integral chloride channel.

Subunit:

Generally pentameric. There are five types of GABA(A) receptor chains: alpha, beta, gamma, delta, and rho.

Subcellular Location:

Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Similarity:

Belongs to the ligand-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.9) family. Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor (TC 1.A.9.5) subfamily. GABRA4 sub-subfamily.

SWISS:

P48169

Gene ID:

2557

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 2557](#) Human

[Omim: 137141](#) Human

[SwissProt: P48169](#) Human

[Unigene: 248112](#) Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

