



Rabbit Anti-phospho-GARB1 (Ser434) antibody

SL12064R

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| Product Name: | phospho-GARB1 (Ser434) |
| Chinese Name: | 磷酸化 γ 1氨基丁酸受体GABAA R β 1抗体 |
| Alias: | GABA A Receptor beta 1 (phospho S434); phospho-GARB1 (Ser 434); GABA(A) receptor subunit beta-1; GABA-A receptor, beta-1 polypeptide; Gabrb-1; Gamma Aminobutyric Acid A Receptor Beta 1; Gamma Aminobutyric Acid Receptor , beta-1; Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, subunit beta 1; Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit beta-1; GARB1; GABRA1; AW061132; B230208N19Rik; GABA(A) receptor beta 1; GABA(A) receptor subunit beta-1; GABA-A receptor, beta-1 polypeptide; Gabrb-1; GABRB1; Gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor beta 1; Gamma Aminobutyric Acid A Receptor Beta 1; Gamma Aminobutyric Acid Receptor , beta-1; Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, subunit beta 1; Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit beta-1; GARB1; GBRB1 HUMAN. |
| Organism Species: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| React Species: | Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep, |
| Applications: | WB=1:500-2000ELISA=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: | 51kDa |
| Cellular localization: | The cell membrane |
| Form: | Lyophilized or Liquid |
| Concentration: | 1mg/ml |
| immunogen: | KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human GARB1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser434:RA(p-S)QL |
| 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 |

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| | 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: | <p>GAD-65 and GAD-67, glutamate decarboxylases, function to catalyze the production of GABA (g-aminobutyric acid). In the central nervous system GABA functions as the main inhibitory transmitter by increasing a Cl⁻ conductance that inhibits neuronal firing. GABA has been shown to activate both ionotropic (GABAA) and metabotropic (GABAB) receptors as well as a third class of receptors called GABAC. Both GABAA and GABAC are ligand-gated ion channels, however, they are structurally and functionally distinct. Members of the GABAA receptor family include GABAA R alpha 1-6, GABAA R beta 1-3, GABAA R γ1-3, GABAA R δ, GABAA R gamma, GABAA R delta 1 and GABAA R delta 2. The GABAB family is composed of GABAB R1 alpha and GABAB R1 beta. GABA transporters have also been identified and include GABA T-1, GABA T-2 and GABA T-3 (also designated GAT-1, -2 and -3). The GABA transporters function to terminate GABA action.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Subunit: Binds UBQLN1. Generally pentameric. There are five types of GABA(A) receptor chains: alpha, beta, gamma, delta, and rho. Interacts with TRAK1.</p> <p>Subcellular Location: Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.</p> <p>DISEASE: Defects in GABRA1 are the cause of childhood absence epilepsy type 4 (ECA4). A subtype of idiopathic generalized epilepsy characterized by onset at age 6-7 years, frequent absence seizures (several per day) and bilateral, synchronous, symmetric 3-Hz spike waves on EEG. During adolescence, tonic-clonic and myoclonic seizures may develop. Absence seizures may either remit or persist into adulthood. Defects in GABRA1 are the cause of juvenile myoclonic epilepsy type 5 (EJM5) [MIM:611136]. A subtype of idiopathic generalized epilepsy. Patients have afebrile seizures only, with onset in adolescence (rather than in childhood) and myoclonic jerks which usually occur after awakening and are triggered by sleep deprivation and fatigue.</p> <p>Similarity: Belongs to the ligand-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.9) family. Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor (TC 1.A.9.5) subfamily. GABRA1 sub-subfamily.</p> |

SWISS:
P18505

Gene ID:
2560

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 2560](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 14400](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 25450](#)Rat

[Omim: 137190](#)Human

[SwissProt: P18505](#)Human

[SwissProt: P50571](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P15431](#)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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