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Rabbit Anti-GABA A Receptor beta 2 + 3 antibody

SL12066R

Product Name:	GABA A Receptor beta 2 + 3
Chinese Name:	G氨基丁酸受体β2+3/GABAA Rβ2+GABAA Rβ2抗体
Alias:	GABA A receptor beta 3 subunit; GABA alpha receptor beta 2 subunit; GABAA receptor beta 2 subunit; GABAA receptor beta 3 subunit; GABAA receptor subunit beta 2; GABAA receptor subunit beta 3; GABRB2; GABRB3; Gamma Aminobutyric Acid A receptor beta 3; Gamma Aminobutyric Acid receptor beta 2 subunit; Gamma aminobutyric acid receptor subunit beta 2; Gamma aminobutyric acid receptor subunit beta 3; Testis gamma aminobutyric acid receptor subunit beta 3; GBRB2_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
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:	56kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GABA A Receptor beta 2:301-400/512<Cytoplasmic>
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 type A (GABAA) receptors are members of the

	neurotransmitter ligand-gated ion channels that mediate neuronal inhibition on binding GABA. The effects of GABA on GABAA receptors are modulated by a range of therapeutically important drugs, including barbiturates, anaesthetics and benzodiazepines. **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. Binds UBQLN1. Interacts with KCTD8, KCTD12 and KCTD16; this interaction determines the pharmacology and kinetics of the receptor response, the KCTD proteins markedly accelerating the GABA-B response, although to different extents (By similarity). **Subcellular Location:** Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. **Tissue Specificity:** Isoform 1 and isoform 2 show reduced expression in schizophrenic brain. Isoform 3 shows increased expression in schizophrenic and bipolar disorder brains while isoform 4 shows reduced expression. **Similarity:** Belongs to the ligand-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.9) family. Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor (TC 1.A.9.5) subfamily. GABRB2 sub-subfamily. **SWISS:** P47870 **Gene ID:** 2561 **Database links:** **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.