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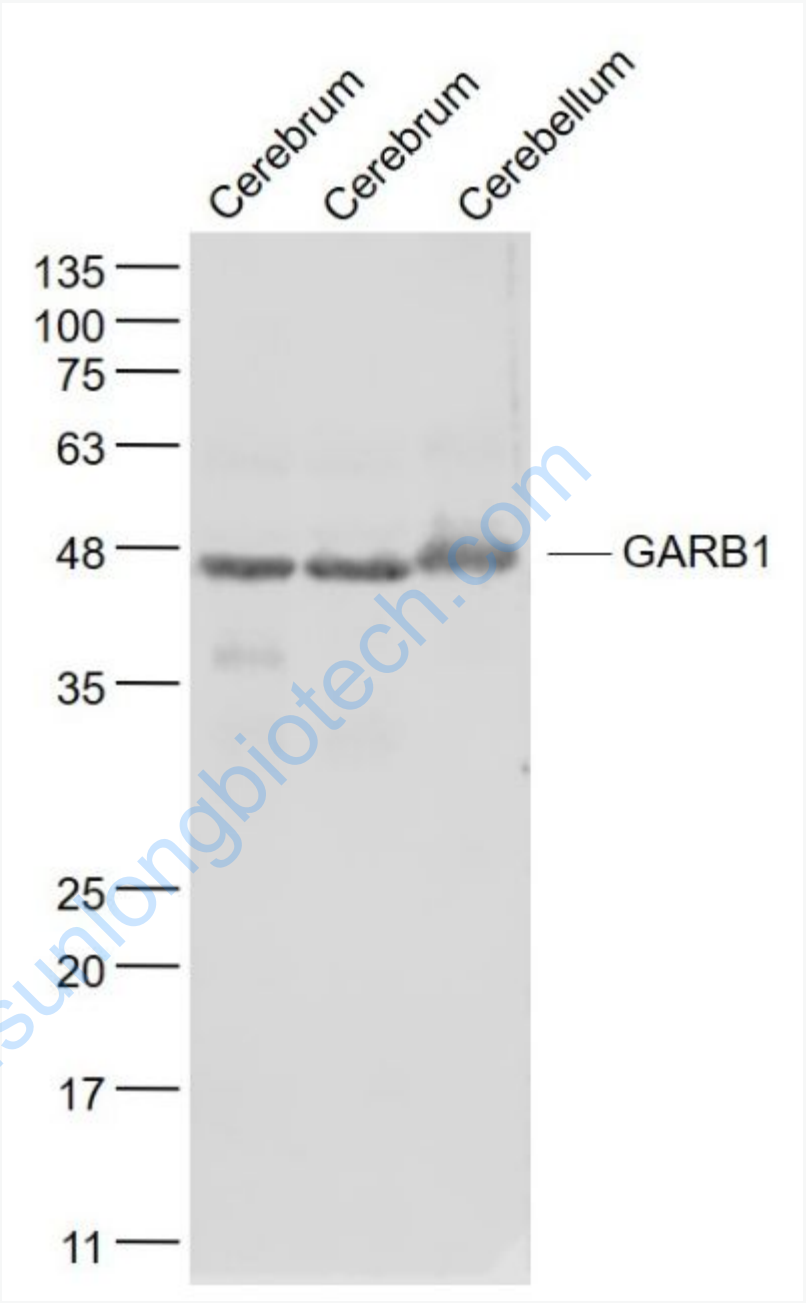
Rabbit Anti-GARB1 antibody

SL3766R

Product Name:	GARB1
Chinese Name:	γ1氨基丁酸受体GABAA Rβ1抗体
Alias:	GABA A Receptor beta 1; 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,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
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:	47kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GABA A Receptor beta 1:351-456/456
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:	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?1-3, GABAA R?, 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. **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:** Binds UBQLN1. Generally pentameric. There are five types of GABA(A) receptor chains: alpha, beta, gamma, delta, and rho. Interacts with TRAK1. **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. GABRA1 sub-subfamily. **SWISS:** P14867 **Gene ID:** 2554 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 2554Human Entrez Gene: 14394Mouse Entrez Gene: 29705Rat

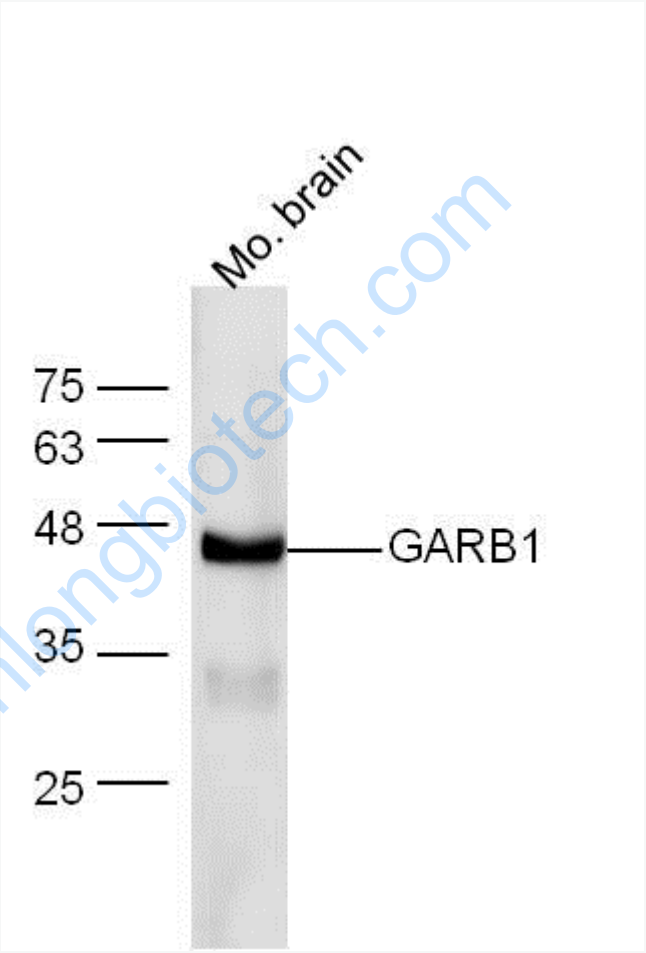
	Omim: 137160Human SwissProt: P19150Chicken SwissProt: P08219Cow SwissProt: P14867Human SwissProt: P62812Mouse SwissProt: P62813Rat Unigene: 175934Human Unigene: 439668Mouse Unigene: 28463Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. Involvement in 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.

Picture:	 Sample: Cerebrum (Rat) Lysate at 40 ug Cerebrum (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Cerebellum (Rat) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti- GARB1 (SL3766R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 47 kD

Observed band size: 47 kD



Sample:

brain (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-GARB1 (SL3766R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 47 kD

	Observed band size: 47 kD