

Anti-GABAA Receptor α1, N-Terminus Antibody

Our Anti-GABAA Receptor $\alpha 1$, N-Terminus primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is rabbit polyclonal. Catalog # AN1391

Product Information

ApplicationWB, IHCPrimary AccessionP62813HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalIsotypeIgGCalculated MW51754

Additional Information

Gene ID 29705

Other Names ECA4 antibody, EIEE19 antibody, EJM antibody, EJM5 antibody, Gaba receptor

alpha 1 polypeptide antibody, GABA(A) receptor antibody, GABA(A) receptor subunit alpha 1 antibody, GABA(A) receptor subunit alpha-1 antibody, GABA(A) receptor, alpha 1 antibody, GABRA 1 antibody, GABRα1 antibody, Gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor alpha 1 antibody, Gamma aminobutyric acid A receptor alpha 1 antibody, Gamma aminobutyric acid

type A receptor alphα1 subunit antibody

Target/Specificity Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) is the primary inhibitory neurotransmitter

in the central nervous system, causing a hyperpolarization of the membrane through the opening of a Cl \Box channel associated with the GABA-A receptor (GABA-A-R) subtype. GABA-A-Rs are important therapeutic targets for a range of sedative, anxiolytic, and hypnotic agents and are implicated in several diseases including epilepsy, anxiety, depression, and substance abuse. The GABA-A-R is a multimeric subunit complex. To date six α s, four β s and four γ s, plus alternative splicing variants of some of these subunits, have been identified (Olsen and Tobin, 1990; Whiting et al., 1999; Ogris et al., 2004). Injection in oocytes or mammalian cell lines of cRNA coding for α - and β -subunits results in the expression of functional GABA-A-Rs sensitive to GABA. However, coexpression of a γ -subunit is required for benzodiazepine modulation. The various effects of the benzodiazepines in brain may also be mediated via different α -subunits of the receptor (McKernan et al., 2000;

Mehta and Ticku, 1998; Ogris et al., 2004; P □tl et al., 2003).

Dilution WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500

Format Antigen Affinity Purified

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions Anti-GABAA Receptor α1, N-Terminus Antibody is for research use only and

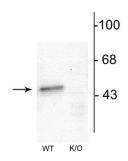
not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping Blue Ice

Background

Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) is the primary inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system, causing a hyperpolarization of the membrane through the opening of a Cl \Box channel associated with the GABA-A receptor (GABA-A-R) subtype. GABA-A-Rs are important therapeutic targets for a range of sedative, anxiolytic, and hypnotic agents and are implicated in several diseases including epilepsy, anxiety, depression, and substance abuse. The GABA-A-R is a multimeric subunit complex. To date six α s, four β s and four γ s, plus alternative splicing variants of some of these subunits, have been identified (Olsen and Tobin, 1990; Whiting et al., 1999; Ogris et al., 2004). Injection in oocytes or mammalian cell lines of cRNA coding for α - and β -subunits results in the expression of functional GABA-A-Rs sensitive to GABA. However, coexpression of a γ -subunit is required for benzodiazepine modulation. The various effects of the benzodiazepines in brain may also be mediated via different α -subunits of the receptor (McKernan et al., 2000; Mehta and Ticku, 1998; Ogris et al., 2004; γ DItl et al., 2003).

Images



Western blot of mouse forebrain lysates from Wild Type (WT) and α 1-knockout (K/O) animals showing specific immunolabeling of the ~51 kDa α 1-subunit of the GABAA-R. The labeling was absent from a lysate prepared from α 1-knockout animals.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.