

Anti-GABAA Receptor β 1 Antibody

Our Anti-GABAA Receptor β 1 primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is rabbit polyclonal. It detects m
Catalog # AN1398

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P15431
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	54072

Additional Information

Gene ID	25450
Other Names	AW061132 antibody, B230208N19Rik antibody, GABA(A) receptor beta 1 antibody, GABA(A) receptor subunit beta-1 antibody, GABA-A receptor beta-1 polypeptide antibody, Gabrb-1 antibody, GABRB1 antibody, Gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor beta 1 antibody, Gamma Aminobutyric Acid A Receptor Beta 1 antibody, Gamma Aminobutyric Acid Receptor beta-1 antibody, Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor subunit beta 1 antibody, Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit beta-1 antibody, GARB1 antibody, GBRB1_HUMAN 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^- 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 α tl et al., 2003).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum
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 β 1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

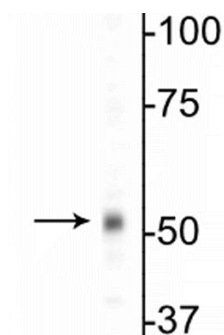
Shipping

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^- 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; Pölzl et al., 2003).

Images



Western blot of mouse whole brain lysates showing specific immunolabeling of the ~55 kDa β 1-subunit of the GABAA-R.

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