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Anti-GABAA Receptor ß2 Antibody

Our Anti-GABAA Receptor ß2 primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is rabbit polyclonal. It detects m
Catalog # AN1399

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P63138
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	54633

Additional Information

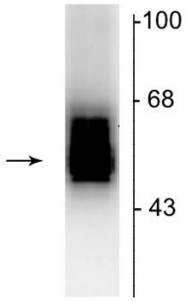
Gene ID	25451
Other Names	GABA antibody, GABA(A) receptor beta 2 antibody, GABA(A) receptor subunit beta-2 antibody, GABA-A receptor, beta-2 polypeptide antibody, GABRB2 antibody, Gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, beta 2 antibody, Gamma aminobutyric acid A receptor beta 2 antibody, Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit beta-2 antibody, Gamma-aminobutyric-acid receptor subunit beta-2 antibody, GBRB2_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 αs, four βs and four γs, 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
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 ß2 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 αs, four βs and four γs, 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 ltl et al., 2003).

Images



Western blot of 7 µg of rat cerebellar lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~55 kDa β2-subunit of the GABAA-R.