

Anti-GABAA Receptor, β 3 (Ser408/409) Antibody

Our Anti-GABAA Receptor, β 3 (Ser408/409) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary antibody from Pho
Catalog # AN1401

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P63079
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	54166

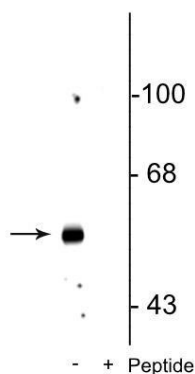
Additional Information

Gene ID	24922
Other Names	ECA5 antibody, GABA alpha receptor beta-2 subunit antibody, GABA(A) receptor subunit beta-3 antibody, GABAA receptor beta 3 subunit antibody, GABAA receptor subunit beta 3 antibody, GABR B3 antibody, Gabrb3 antibody, Gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor beta 3 antibody, Gamma aminobutyric acid receptor subunit beta 3 antibody, Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit beta-3 antibody, GBRB3_HUMAN antibody, MGC9051 antibody
Target/Specificity	Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) is the primary inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system. There are two major classes of GABA receptors: the GABA-A and the GABA-B subtype of receptors. 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. Phosphorylation of serine 408 and serine 409 within the β 3 subunit have been shown to be critical for the functional modulation of β 3 containing recombinant receptors (Brandon et al., 2000).
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 3 (Ser408/409) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Background

Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) is the primary inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system. There are two major classes of GABA receptors: the GABA-A and the GABA-B subtype of receptors. 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. Phosphorylation of serine 408 and serine 409 within the β 3 subunit have been shown to be critical for the functional modulation of β 3 containing recombinant receptors (Brandon et al., 2000).

Images



Western blot of rat hippocampal lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~58 kDa GABAA β 3 protein phosphorylated at Ser408/409 in the first lane (-). Phosphospecificity is shown in the second lane (+) where immunolabeling is blocked by preadsorption of the phosphopeptide used as the antigen, but not by the corresponding non-phosphopeptide (not shown).

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