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Anti-GABAA Receptor, ß3 (Ser408/409) Antibody

Our Anti-GABAA Receptor, ß3 (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

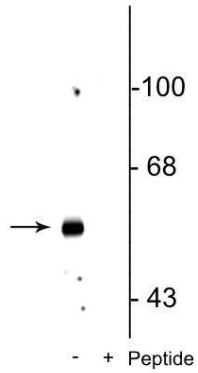
Gene ID	24922
Other Names	ECA5 antibody, GABA alpha receptor beta-2 subunit antibody, GABA(A) receptor subunit beta-3 antibody, GABAA receptor beta 3 subunit antibody, GABAA receptor subunit beta 3 antibody, GABR B3 antibody, Gabrb3 antibody, Gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor beta 3 antibody, 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 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. Phosphorylation of serine 408 and serine 409 within the β3 subunit have been shown to be critical for the functional modulation of β3 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, ß3 (Ser408/409) 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. 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 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. Phosphorylation of serine 408 and serine 409 within the β3 subunit have been shown to be critical for the functional modulation of β3 containing recombinant receptors (Brandon et al., 2000).

Images



Western blot of rat hippocampal lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~58 kDa GABAA β3 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'.