

Anti-GABA Transporter (GAT) 2 Antibody

Our Anti-GABA Transporter (GAT) 2 primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is rabbit polyclonal. It de
Catalog # AN1409

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P31646
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	68263

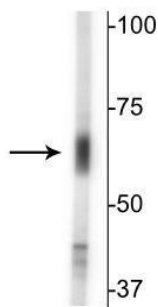
Additional Information

Gene ID	171163
Other Names	GABA transport protein antibody, GAT 2 antibody, GAT-2 antibody, GAT2 antibody, GAT3 antibody, S6A13_HUMAN antibody, SLC6A13 antibody, Sodium- and chloride-dependent GABA transporter 2 antibody, Solute carrier family 6 (Neurotransmitter transporter GABA), member 13 antibody, Solute carrier family 6 member 13 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 plasma membrane transporters (GATs) influence synaptic neurotransmission by high affinity uptake and release of GABA. To date, four distinct GABA transporters have been identified: GAT-1, GAT-2, GAT-3, and BGT-1. GAT-2 is found in a wide range of neuronal and non-neuronal cells including dendrites and axon terminals as well as epithelial cells and cells forming the pia and arachnoid complex (Conti et al., 1999)
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500
Format	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-GABA Transporter (GAT) 2 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 plasma membrane transporters (GATs) influence synaptic neurotransmission by high affinity uptake and release of GABA. To date, four distinct GABA transporters have been identified: GAT-1, GAT-2, GAT-3, and BGT-1. GAT-2 is found in a wide range of neuronal and non-neuronal cells including dendrites and axon terminals as well as epithelial cells and cells forming the pia and arachnoid complex (Conti et al., 1999)

Images



Western blot of mouse whole brain lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~67 kDa GAT-2 protein.

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