10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

GABRG1 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20691c

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q8N1C3
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Canine, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB46943
Calculated MW	53595

Additional Information

Gene ID	2565
Other Names	Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit gamma-1, GABA(A) receptor subunit gamma-1, GABRG1
Target/Specificity	This GABRG1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 370-404 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human GABRG1.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	GABRG1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	GABRG1 (HGNC:4086)
Function	Gamma subunit of the heteropentameric ligand-gated chloride channel gated by gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), a major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the brain (PubMed:10449790). GABA-gated chloride channels, also named GABA(A) receptors (GABAAR), consist of five subunits

	arranged around a central pore and contain GABA active binding site(s) located at the alpha and beta subunit interface(s) (By similarity). When activated by GABA, GABAARs selectively allow the flow of chloride anions across the cell membrane down their electrochemical gradient (PubMed:10449790). Chloride influx into the postsynaptic neuron following GABAAR opening decreases the neuron ability to generate a new action potential, thereby reducing nerve transmission (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

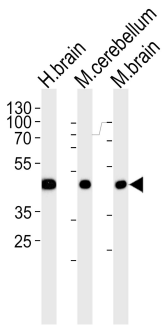
Background

GABA, the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the vertebrate brain, mediates neuronal inhibition by binding to the GABA/benzodiazepine receptor and opening an integral chloride channel.

References

Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Bechtel S.,et al.BMC Genomics 8:399-399(2007).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from human brain, mouse cerebellum and mouse brain tissue lysate (from left to right), using GABRG1 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP20691c). AP20691c was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.

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