γ1 氨基丁酸受体 GABAA Rβ1 抗体

产品货号： mlR3766

英文名称： GARB1

中文名称： γ1 氨基丁酸受体 GABAA Rβ1 抗体

别　　名： GABA A Receptor beta 1; GABA(A) receptor subunit beta-1; GABA-A receptor, beta-1 polypeptide; Gabrb-1; Gamma Aminobutyric Acid A Receptor Beta 1; Gamma Aminobutyric Acid Receptor , beta-1; Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, subunit beta 1; Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit beta-1; GARB1; GABRA1; AW061132; B230208N19Rik; GABA(A) receptor beta 1; GABA(A) receptor subunit beta-1; GABA-A receptor, beta-1 polypeptide; Gabrb-1; GABRB1; Gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor beta 1; Gamma Aminobutyric Acid A Receptor Beta 1; Gamma Aminobutyric Acid Receptor , beta-1; Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, subunit beta 1; Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit beta-1; GARB1; GBRB1_HUMAN.

研究领域： 细胞生物　免疫学　神经生物学　信号转导　激酶和磷酸酶　细胞膜受体　G 蛋白偶联受体　G 蛋白信号

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500（石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 47kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GABA A Receptor beta 1:351-456/456

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

PubMed： **PubMed**

产品介绍 background:

GAD-65 and GAD-67, glutamate decarboxylases, function to catalyze the production of GABA (g-aminobutyric acid). In the central nervous system GABA functions as the main inhibitory transmitter by increasing a Cl- conductance that inhibits neuronal firing. GABA has been shown to activate both ionotropic (GABAA) and metabotropic (GABAB) receptors as well as a third class of receptors called GABAC. Both GABAA and GABAC are ligand-gated ion channels, however, they are structurally and functionally distinct. Members of the GABAA receptor family include GABAA R alpha 1-6, GABAA R beta 1-3, GABAA R©1-3, GABAA Rð, GABAA R gamma, GABAA R delta 1 and GABAA R delta 2. The GABAB family is composed of GABAB R1 alpha and GABAB R1 beta. GABA transporters have also been identified and include GABA T-1, GABA T-2 and GABA T-3 (also designated GAT-1, -2 and -3). The GABA transporters function to terminate GABA action.

Function:

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.

Subunit:

Binds UBQLN1. Generally pentameric. There are five types of GABA(A) receptor chains: alpha, beta, gamma, delta, and rho. Interacts with TRAK1.

Subcellular Location:

Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Similarity:

Belongs to the ligand-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.9) family. Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor (TC 1.A.9.5) subfamily.

GABRA1 sub-subfamily.

SWISS:

P14867

Gene ID:

2554

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Involvement in disease: Defects in GABRA1 are the cause of childhood absence epilepsy type 4 (ECA4). A subtype of idiopathic generalized epilepsy characterized by onset at age 6-7 years, frequent absence seizures (several per day) and bilateral, synchronous, symmetric 3-Hz spike waves on EEG. During adolescence, tonic-clonic and myoclonic seizures may develop. Absence seizures may either remit or persist into adulthood. Defects in GABRA1 are the cause of juvenile myoclonic epilepsy type 5 (EJM5) [MIM:611136]. A subtype of idiopathic generalized epilepsy. Patients have afebrile seizures only, with onset in adolescence (rather than in childhood) and myoclonic jerks which usually occur after awakening and are triggered by sleep deprivation and fatigue.

产品图片

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