Best Tools for immunology Research

GABAA Rα1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT5569
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	GABAA Rα1
Fields :	>>Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;>>Retrograde endocannabinoid signaling;>>GABAergic synapse;>>Taste transduction;>>Morphine addiction;>>Nicotine addiction
Gene Name :	GABRA1
Protein Name :	Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit alpha-1
Human Gene Id :	2554
Human Swiss Prot No :	P14867
Mouse Gene Id :	14394
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P62812
Rat Gene Id :	29705
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P62813
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human GABRA1. AA range:61-110
Specificity :	GABAA Rα1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GABAA Rα1 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG

Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	50kD
Cell Pathway :	Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;
Background :	This gene encodes a gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) receptor. GABA is the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the mammalian brain where it acts at GABA-A receptors, which are ligand-gated chloride channels. Chloride conductance of these channels can be modulated by agents such as benzodiazepines that bind to the GABA-A receptor. GABA-A receptors are pentameric, consisting of proteins from several subunit classes: alpha, beta, gamma, delta and rho. Mutations in this gene cause juvenile myoclonic epilepsy and childhood absence epilepsy type 4. Multiple transcript variants encoding the same protein have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Function :	disease:Defects in GABRA1 are a cause of juvenile myoclonic epilepsy (EJM) [MIM:606904]. EJM is 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.,disease:Defects in GABRA1 are the cause of childhood absence epilepsy type 4 (ECA4) [MIM:611136]. ECA4 is a subtype of idiopathic generalized epilepsy (IGE) 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 develop. Absence seizures may either remit or persist into adulthood.,function:GABA, the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the vertebrate brain, mediates neuronal inhibition by binding to the GAB
Subcellular Location :	Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane .
Expression :	Brain,Cerebellum,Cerebrum,
Sort :	6372
No4 :	1

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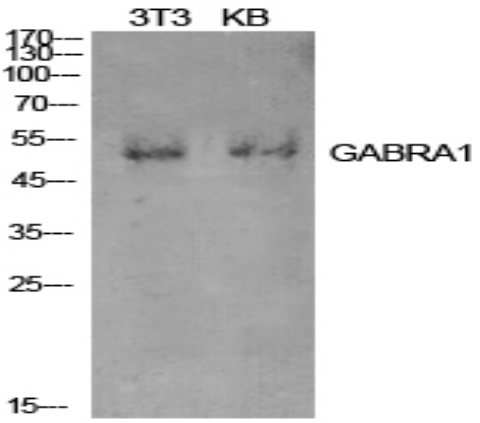
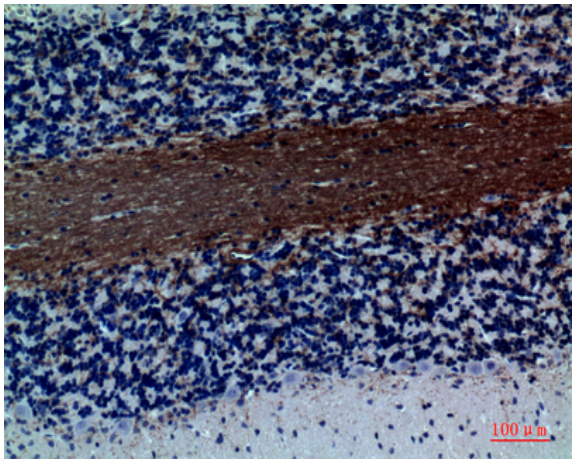
Host : Rabbit

Modifications : Unmodified

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of NIH-3T3, KB cells using GABAA Rα1 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100