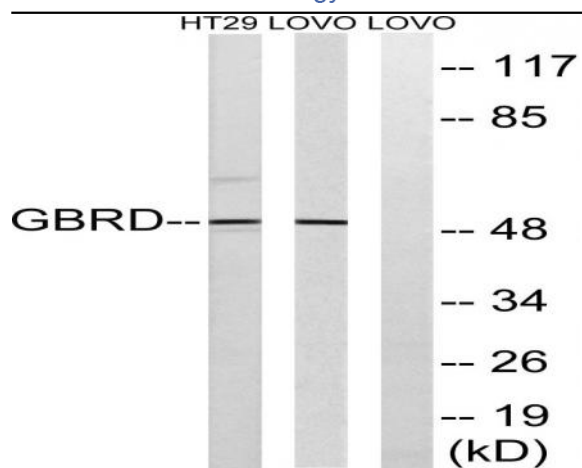


GABAA R δ Polyclonal Antibody

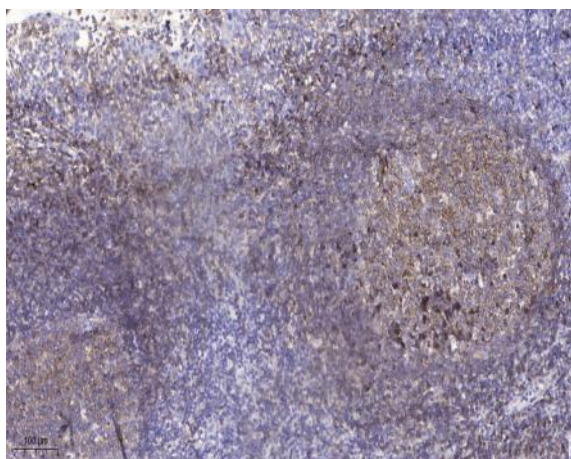
Catalog No :	YT1827
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	GABRD
Fields :	>>Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;>>Retrograde endocannabinoid signaling;>>GABAergic synapse;>>Morphine addiction;>>Nicotine addiction
Gene Name :	GABRD
Protein Name :	Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit delta
Human Gene Id :	2563
Human Swiss Prot No :	O14764
Mouse Gene Id :	14403
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P22933
Rat Gene Id :	29689
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P18506
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GABRD. AA range:141-190
Specificity :	GABAA R δ Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GABAA R δ 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 :	51kD
Cell Pathway :	Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;
Background :	Gamma-aminobutyric acid (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. The GABA-A receptor is generally pentameric and there are five types of subunits: alpha, beta, gamma, delta, and rho. This gene encodes the delta subunit. Mutations in this gene have been associated with susceptibility to generalized epilepsy with febrile seizures, type 5. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described for this gene, but their biological validity has not been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Function :	disease:Defects in GABRD are the cause of susceptibility to generalized epilepsy with febrile seizures plus type 5 (GEFS+5) [MIM:604233]. Generalized epilepsy with febrile seizures-plus refers to a rare familial condition with incomplete penetrance and large intrafamilial variability. Patients display febrile seizures persisting sometimes beyond the age of 6 years and/or a variety of afebrile seizure types. GEFS+ is a disease combining febrile seizures, generalized seizures often precipitated by fever at age 6 years or more, and partial seizures, with a variable degree of severity.,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.,similarity:Belongs to the ligand-gated ionic channel (TC 1.A.9) family.,subunit:Generally pentameric. There are fiv
Subcellular Location :	Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Expression :	Brain,Mammary gland,

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from LOVO and HT-29 cells, using GABRD Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).