GABAA-R, GABA A Receptor alpha 6 Polyclonal Antibody

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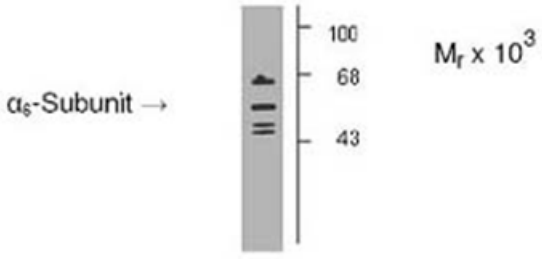
Box 1 | Basic Info

Cat. No.	ABP-PAB-22016
Animal ID	N/A
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Serum
Accession number	N/A
Amount	50 µl

Alternative Name(s):

N/A



Western Blot. Western blot of 10 mg of rat brain lysate showing immunolabeling of the ~57k a6-subunit of the GABAA-R.

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 GABAA Receptor (GABAA-R) subtype. GABAA-Rs are important therapeutic targets for a range of sedative, anxiolytic, and hypnotic agents and are implicated in several diseases including epilepsy, anxiety, depression, and substance abuse. The GABAA-R is a multimeric subunit complex. To date six as, four bs and four gs, plus alternative splicing variants of some of these subunits, have been identified (Olsen and Tobin, 1990; Whiting et al., 1999; Ogris et al., 2004). Injection in oocytes or mammalian cell lines of cRNA coding for a- and b-subunits results in the expression of functional GABAA-Rs sensitive to GABA. However, coexpression of a g-subunit is required for benzodiazepine modulation. The various effects of the benzodiazepines in brain may also be mediated via different a-subunits of the receptor (McKernan et al., 2000; Mehta and Ticku, 1998; Ogris et al., 2004; Pltl et al., 2003). Lastly, phosphorylation of b-subunits of the receptor has been shown to modulate GABAA-R function (Brandon et al., 2003).

Buffers

50 µl neat rabbit serum.

Immunogen

Peptide representing a sequence that is specific for the a6-subunit of the GABAA-Receptor.

Application

WB: 1:1000

Storage

For long term storage -20ºC is recommended. Stable at -20ºC for at least 1 year.

References:

1. Brandon NJ et al. Mol Cell Neurosci (2003) 22:87-97.

2. McKernan RM, et al. Nature Neurosci (2000) 3:587-592.

3. Mehta AK, Ticku MK Mol Brain Res (1998) 67:194-199.