

Anti-GABRB3 Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO12281**Specification**

Anti-GABRB3 Picoband Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB |
| Primary Accession | P28472 |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Format | Lyophilized |

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit beta-3(GABRB3) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse; Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-GABRB3 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2562

Other Names

Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit beta-3, GABA(A) receptor subunit beta-3, GABRB3

Calculated MW

54116 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Mouse, Rat, Human

Subcellular Localization

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

Protein Name

Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit beta-3

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human GABRB3 (344-375aa EKTAKAKNDRSKESNRVDAHGNILLTSLEVH), different from the related mouse and rat sequences by five amino acids.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the ligand-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.9) family. Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor (TC 1.A.9.5) subfamily. GABRB3 sub-subfamily.

Anti-GABRB3 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information**Name** GABRB3**Function**

Ligand-gated chloride channel which is a component of the heteropentameric receptor for GABA, the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the brain (PubMed: 18514161, PubMed: 22303015, PubMed: 26950270, PubMed: 22243422, PubMed: 24909990). Plays an important role in the formation of functional inhibitory GABAergic synapses in addition to mediating synaptic inhibition as a GABA-gated ion channel (PubMed: 25489750). The gamma2 subunit is necessary but not sufficient for a rapid formation of active synaptic contacts and the synaptogenic effect of this subunit is influenced by the type of alpha and beta subunits present in the receptor pentamer (By similarity). The alpha1/beta3/gamma2 receptor exhibits synaptogenic activity (PubMed: 25489750). The alpha2/beta3/gamma2 receptor shows very little or no synaptogenic activity (By similarity). Functions also as histamine receptor and mediates cellular responses to histamine (PubMed: 18281286). Plays an important role in somatosensation and in the production of antinociception (By similarity).

Cellular Location

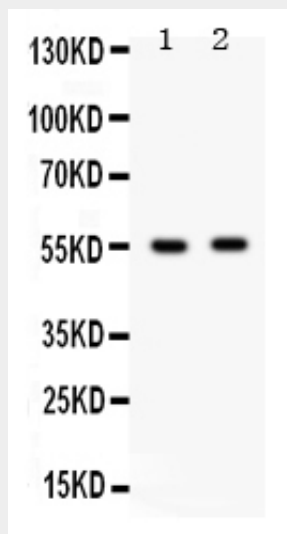
Postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63079}

Anti-GABRB3 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-GABRB3 Picoband Antibody - Images



Anti- GABRB3 Picoband antibody, ABO12281, Western blotting All lanes: Anti GABRB3 (ABO12281) at 0.5ug/ml
Lane 1: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Lane 2: Mouse Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Predicted bind size: 54KD
Observed bind size: 54KD

Anti-GABRB3 Picoband Antibody - Background

This gene encodes a member of the ligand-gated ionic channel family. The encoded protein is one the subunits of a multi-subunit chloride channel that serves as the receptor for gamma-aminobutyric acid, a major inhibitory neurotransmitter of the mammalian nervous system. And this gene is located on the long arm of chromosome 15 in a cluster with two other genes encoding related subunits of the family. It may be associated with the pathogenesis of several disorders including Angelman syndrome, Prader-Willi syndrome, nonsyndromic orofacial clefts, epilepsy and autism. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been described.