

Anti-GABA A Receptor beta 1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO15263**Specification****Anti-GABA A Receptor beta 1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P18505
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

Description

Anti-GABA A Receptor beta 1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB application. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Anti-GABA A Receptor beta 1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2560

Other Names

Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit beta-1, GABA(A) receptor subunit beta-1, GABRB1 (http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=4081)

Application Details

WB 1:500-1:2000

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human GABA A Receptor beta 1

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-GABA A Receptor beta 1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name GABRB1 ([HGNC:4081](#))

Function

Beta subunit of the heteropentameric ligand-gated chloride channel gated by gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), a major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the brain (PubMed:10449790, PubMed:16412217, PubMed:26950270). GABA-gated chloride channels, also named GABA(A) receptors (GABAAR), consist of five subunits arranged around a central pore and contain one or two GABA active binding sites located at the alpha and beta subunit interfaces, depending on subunit composition (By similarity). When activated by GABA, GABAARs selectively allow the flow of chloride anions across the cell membrane down their electrochemical gradient (PubMed:10449790, PubMed:16412217, PubMed:26950270). Chloride influx into the postsynaptic neuron following GABAAR opening decreases the neuron ability to generate a new action potential, thereby reducing nerve transmission (PubMed:16412217, PubMed:26950270). Beta-containing GABAARs can simultaneously bind GABA and histamine where histamine binds at the interface of two neighboring beta subunits, which may be involved in the regulation of sleep and wakefulness (By similarity).

Cellular Location

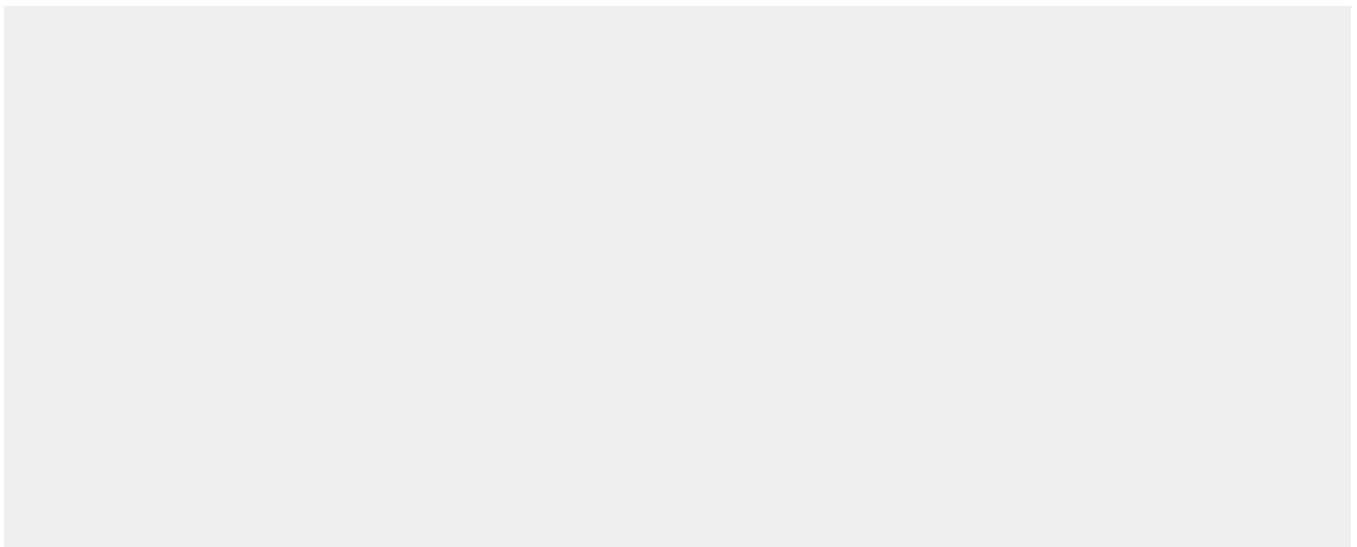
Postsynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P08220}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P08220}. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P08220}

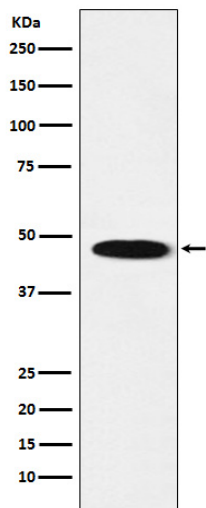
Anti-GABA A Receptor beta 1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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-GABA A Receptor beta 1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of GABA A Receptor beta 1 expression in Human cerebellum lysate.