

GABRG2 (aa400-410) Antibody (internal region)
Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody
Catalog # AF3184a**Specification**

GABRG2 (aa400-410) Antibody (internal region) - Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P18507
Other Accession	NP_944494.1 , NP_000807.2 , NP_944493.2 , 2566 , 14406 (mouse) , 29709 (rat)
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Predicted	Human
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	55186

GABRG2 (aa400-410) Antibody (internal region) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2566**Other Names**

Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit gamma-2, GABA(A) receptor subunit gamma-2, GABRG2

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~N/A

Format

0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

GABRG2 (aa400-410) Antibody (internal region) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GABRG2 (aa400-410) Antibody (internal region) - Protein Information**Name** GABRG2 ([HGNC:4087](#))**Function**

Gamma subunit of the heteropentameric ligand-gated chloride channel gated by

gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), a major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the brain (PubMed:14993607, PubMed:16412217, PubMed:23909897, PubMed:2538761, PubMed:25489750, PubMed:27864268, PubMed:29950725, PubMed:30602789). GABA-gated chloride channels, also named GABA(A) receptors (GABAAR), consist of five subunits arranged around a central pore and contain GABA active binding site(s) located at the alpha and beta subunit interface(s) (PubMed:29950725, PubMed:30602789). When activated by GABA, GABAARs selectively allow the flow of chloride anions across the cell membrane down their electrochemical gradient (PubMed:14993607, PubMed:16412217, PubMed:2538761, PubMed:27864268, PubMed:29950725, PubMed:30602789). Gamma-2/GABRG2-containing GABAARs are found at both synaptic and extrasynaptic sites (By similarity). Chloride influx into the postsynaptic neuron following GABAAR opening decreases the neuron ability to generate a new action potential, thereby reducing nerve transmission (By similarity). GABAARs containing alpha-1 and beta-2 or -3 subunits exhibit synaptogenic activity; the gamma-2 subunit being necessary but not sufficient to induce rapid synaptic contacts formation (PubMed:23909897, PubMed:25489750). Extrasynaptic gamma-2- containing receptors contribute to the tonic GABAergic inhibition (By similarity). GABAARs function also as histamine receptor where histamine binds at the interface of two neighboring beta subunits and potentiates GABA response in a gamma-2 subunit-controlled manner (By similarity).

Cellular Location

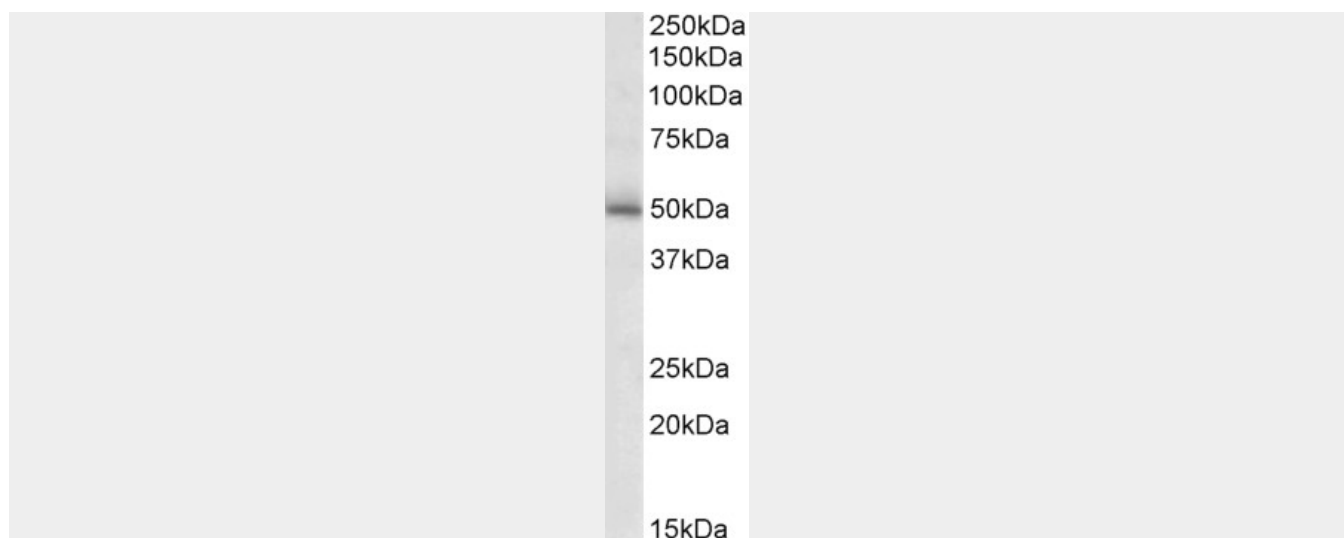
Postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000269|PubMed:30602789, ECO:0007744|PDB:6I53}. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000269|PubMed:30602789, ECO:0007744|PDB:6I53} Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P22723}. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P18508}

GABRG2 (aa400-410) Antibody (internal region) - 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](#)

GABRG2 (aa400-410) Antibody (internal region) - Images



AF3184a (2 µg/ml) staining of Mouse Brain lysate (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

GABRG2 (aa400-410) Antibody (internal region) - Background

This antibody is expected to recognize all reported isoforms: NP_944494.1; NP_000807.2; NP_944493.2. Note the aa numbers used in the name are from NP_944494.1.

GABRG2 (aa400-410) Antibody (internal region) - References

Genetic susceptibility to febrile seizures: Case-control association studies. Kira R, Ishizaki Y, Torisu H, Sanefuji M, Takemoto M, Sakamoto K, Matsumoto S, Yamaguchi Y, Yukaya N, Sakai Y, Gondo K, Hara T, Brain & development 2009 Oct : . PMID: 19854014