

GABAA Receptor β 1 Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AN1273**Specification**

GABAA Receptor β 1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P15431
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	54072

GABAA Receptor β 1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	25450
Gene Name	GABRB1
Target/Specificity	
Fusion protein from the cytoplasmic loop of the beta 1 subunit	

Dilution

WB~~ 1:1000

Format

Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum

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

GABAA Receptor β 1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

Blue Ice

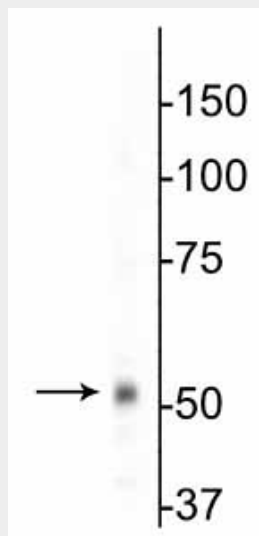
GABAA Receptor β 1 Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

GABAA Receptor β 1 Antibody - Images



Western blot of mouse whole brain lysates showing specific immunolabeling of the ~55 kDa β 1-subunit of the GABAA-R.

GABAA Receptor β 1 Antibody - Background

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 α s, four β s and four γ s, 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 α - and β -subunits results in the expression of functional GABAA-Rs sensitive to GABA. However, coexpression of a γ -subunit is required for benzodiazepine modulation. The various effects of the benzodiazepines in brain may also be mediated via different α -subunits of the receptor (McKernan et al., 2000; Mehta and Ticku, 1998; Ogris et al., 2004; Pölzl et al., 2003).