10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

GABAA Receptor ß3 Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AN1274

Specification

GABAA Receptor ß3 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC**
Primary Accession	P63079
Reactivity	**Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**54166**

GABAA Receptor ß3 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**24922**
Gene Name	**GABRB3**

Target/Specificity
Fusion protein from the cytoplasmic loop of the beta 3 subunit

Dilution
WB~~ 1:1000
IHC~~ 1:300

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 ß3 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

GABAA Receptor ß3 Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation

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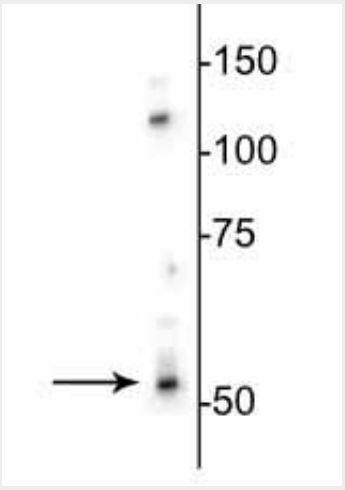
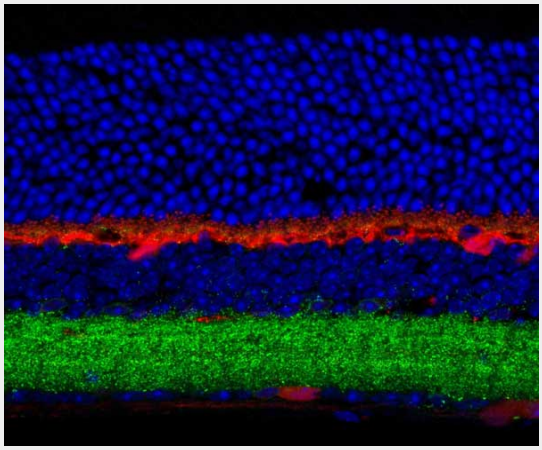
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

GABAA Receptor ß3 Antibody - Images



Western blot of rat brain lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~53 kDa β3-subunit of the GABAA-R.



Immunostaining of mouse retina showing specific labeling of the GABAA β3 subunit in green, calbindin in red and DNA in blue. Photo courtesy of Dr. Arlene Hirano, UCLA.

GABAA Receptor ß3 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 αs, four βs and four γs, 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; Pöltl et al., 2003).