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GABAA Receptor d, N-Terminus Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AN1275

Specification

GABAA Receptor d, N-Terminus Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P18506
Reactivity	**Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**50566**

GABAA Receptor d, N-Terminus Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**29689**
Gene Name	**GABRD**

Target/Specificity
Fusion protein from the N-terminus of the delta 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 d, N-Terminus Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

GABAA Receptor d, N-Terminus 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 Cytomety

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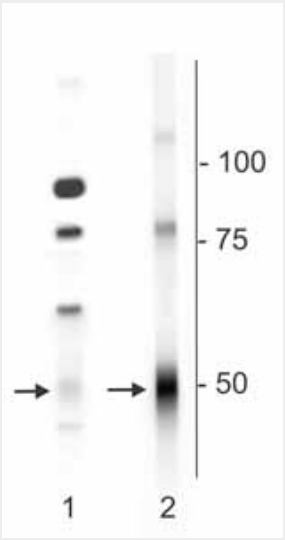
- Cell Culture

GABAA Receptor d, N-Terminus Antibody - Images



Western blot of mouse whole brain (1) and mouse synaptic plasma membrane (2) lysates showing specific immunolabeling of the ~50 kDa δ-subunit of the GABAA-R.

GABAA Receptor d, N-Terminus 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 as, four bs and four gs, plus alternativesplicing 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 a- and b-subunits results in the expression of functional GABAA-Rs sensitive to GABA. However, co-expression of a g-subunit is required for benzodiazepine modulation. The various effects of the benzodiazepines in brain may also be mediated via different a-subunits of the receptor (McKernan et al., 2000; Mehta and Ticku, 1998; Ogris et al., 2004; Pöltl et al., 2003). More recently there have been a number of studies demonstrating that the δ-subunit of the receptor may affect subunit assembly (Korpi et al., 2002) and may also confer differential sensitivity to neurosteroids and to ethanol (Wallner et al., 2003; Wohlfarth et al., 2002).