10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-GABAA Receptor α2 Antibody

Our Anti-GABAA Receptor α2 rabbit polyclonal primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is produced in-h

Catalog # AN1392

Specification

Anti-GABAA Receptor α2 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P23576
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**51182**

Anti-GABAA Receptor α2 Antibody - Additional Information

Other Names
GABA A receptor subunit alphα2 antibody, GABA antibody, GABA(A) receptor subunit alphα2 antibody, GABA(A) receptor subunit alpha-2 antibody, GABR A2 antibody, GABRα2 antibody, GABRA2 antibody, GABRA2 protein antibody, Gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor alphα2 antibody, Gamma aminobutyric acid A receptor alphα2 antibody, Gamma aminobutyric acid receptor alphα2 subunit antibody, Gamma aminobutyric acid receptor subunit alphα2 antibody, Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit alpha-2 antibody, GBRA2_HUMAN antibody

Target/Specificity
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− channelassociated with the GABA-A receptor (GABA-A-R) subtype. GABA-A-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 GABA-A-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-subunitsresults in the expression of functional GABA_A-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).

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
Anti-GABAA Receptor α2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or

therapeutic procedures.

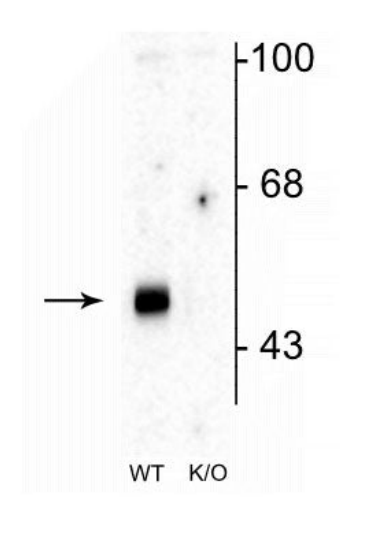
Shipping
Blue Ice

Anti-GABAA Receptor α2 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
- Cell Culture

Anti-GABAA Receptor α2 Antibody - Images



Western blot of mouse brain lysates from wild type (WT) and α2-knockout (K/O) animals showing specific immunolabeling of the ~51 kDa α2-subunit of the GABAA-R. The labeling was absent from a lysate prepared from α2-knockout animals.

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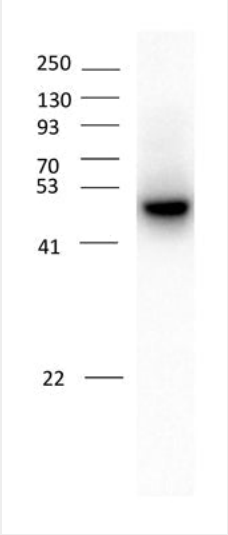
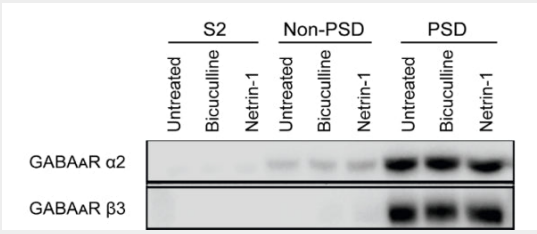


Western blot of rat cortical neurons showing specific immunolabeling of the ~51 kDa α2-subunit of the GABAA-R (1:1000). Image kindly provided by Lidong Liu, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.



Immunoblots showing GABAA Receptor α2 (cat. 822-GA2CL) and GABAA Receptor ß3 (cat. 863A-GB3C) subunit expression in the cytosolic (S2), extrasynaptic (non-PSD), and synaptic (PSD) fractions of untreated, bicuculline-pretreated (20 µM, 1h), or netrin-1 treated (250ng/ml, 1h) rat hippocampal neuronal cultures.Image from publication CC-BY-4.0. PMID: 36323250

Anti-GABAA Receptor α2 Antibody - Background

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