

GABA A Receptor γ 2 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP63682**Specification**

GABA A Receptor γ 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P18507
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

GABA A Receptor γ 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2566**Other Names**

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

Dilution

WB~~WB 1:1000-2000, IHC 1:100-200

IHC-P~~N/A

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

GABA A Receptor γ 2 Polyclonal Antibody - 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

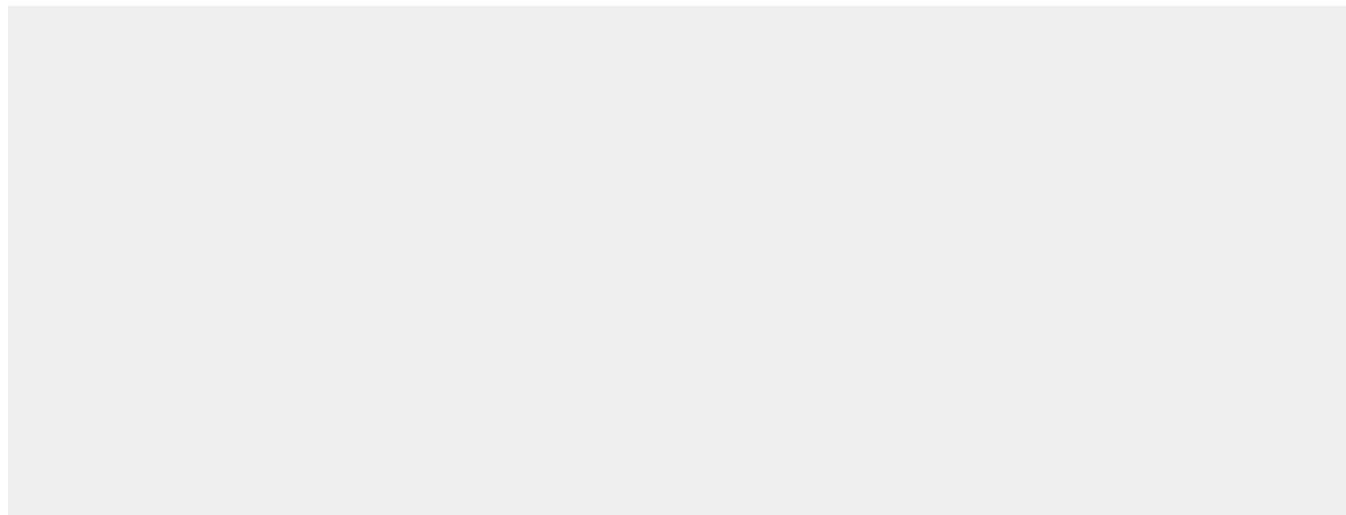
Postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000269|PubMed:30602789, ECO:0007744|PDB:6I53}. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000269|PubMed:30602789, ECO:0007744|PDB:6I53} Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P22723}. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P18508}

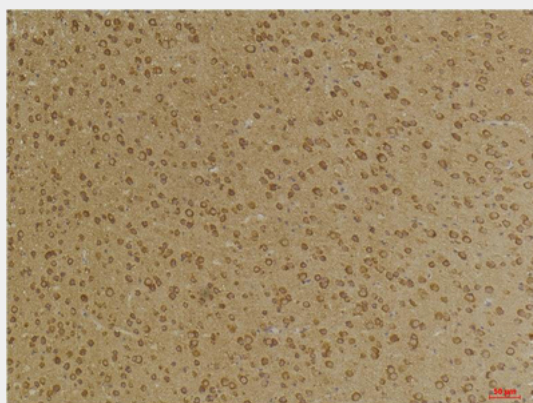
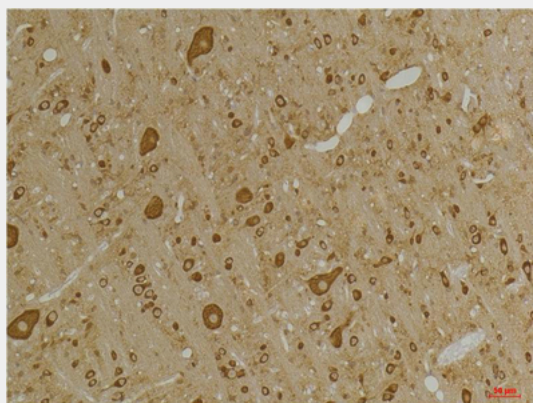
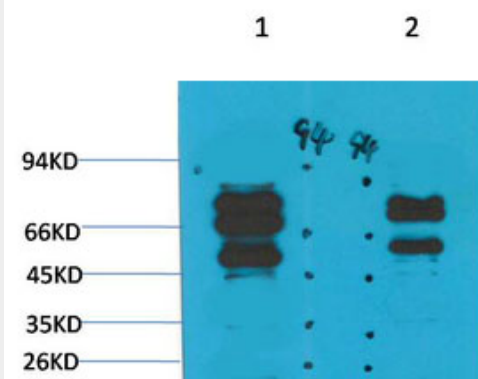
GABA A Receptor γ 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

GABA A Receptor γ 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Images





GABA A Receptor $\gamma 2$ Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Component of the heteropentameric receptor for GABA, the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the vertebrate brain. Functions also as histamine receptor and mediates cellular responses to histamine. Functions as receptor for diazepam and various anesthetics, such as pentobarbital; these are bound at a separate allosteric effector binding site. Functions as ligand-gated chloride channel.