

## **GABAA RB2 Polyclonal Antibody**

**Catalog # AP70008** 

## **Specification**

# GABAA R<sub>β</sub>2 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application IHC-P Primary Accession P47870

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit Clonality Polyclonal

## GABAA Rβ2 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID 2561** 

**Other Names** 

GABRB2; Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit beta-2; GABA(A) receptor subunit beta-2

**Dilution** 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

-20 C

## GABAA R<sub>β</sub>2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name GABRB2 (HGNC:4082)

#### **Function**

Beta subunit of the heteropentameric ligand-gated chloride channel gated by gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), a major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the brain (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19763268" target=" blank">19763268</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27789573" target="blank">27789573</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29950725" target="\_blank">29950725</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8264558" target="\_blank">8264558</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29950725" target=" blank">29950725</a>). When activated by GABA, GABAARs selectively allow the flow of chloride anions across the cell membrane down their electrochemical gradient (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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23909897" target="\_blank">23909897</a>, PubMed:<a



href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25489750" target="\_blank">25489750</a>). Extrasynaptic beta-2 receptors contribute to the tonic GABAergic inhibition (By similarity). Beta-containing GABAARs can simultaneously bind GABA and histamine where histamine binds at the interface of two neighboring beta subunits, which may be involved in the regulation of sleep and wakefulness (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Postsynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63138}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63138}

#### **Tissue Location**

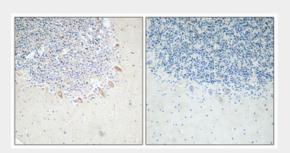
Isoform 1 and isoform 2 show reduced expression in schizophrenic brain. Isoform 3 shows increased expression in schizophrenic and bipolar disorder brains while isoform 4 shows reduced expression.

## GABAA R\$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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## GABAA R<sub>B</sub>2 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



# GABAA Rβ2 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 diazepines and various anesthetics, such as pentobarbital; these are bound at a separate allosteric effector binding site. Functions as ligand- gated chloride channel.