

Recombinant ABAT Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301692L**

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

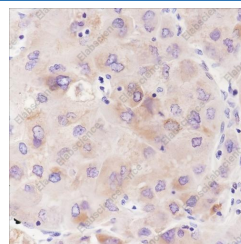
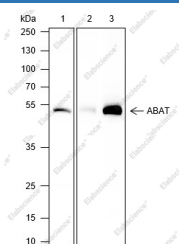
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant human ABAT fragment
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C111315
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:1000
IHC	1:50-1:100
IF	1:50

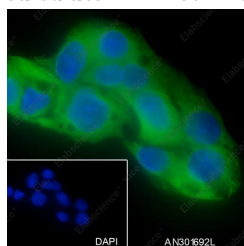
Data



Western Blot with ABAT Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: HepG2, Lane 2: Rat liver, Lane 3: Mouse kidney

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer using ABAT Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

Observed-MW:50 kDa
Calculated-MW:56 kDa



Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% Paraformaldehyde) fixed HepG2 cells using anti-ABAT Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Rev. V1.2

4-Aminobutyrate aminotransferase is a protein that in humans is encoded by the ABAT gene. This gene is located in chromosome 16 at position of 13.2. This gene goes by a number of names, including, GABA transaminase, GABAT, 4-aminobutyrate transaminase, NPD009 etc. This gene is mainly and abundant located in neuronal tissues. 4-Aminobutyrate aminotransferase belongs to group of pyridoxal 5-phosphate-dependent enzyme which activates a large portion giving reaction to amino acids. ABAT is made up of two monomers of enzymes where each subunit has a molecular weight of 50kDa. It is identified that almost tierce of human synapses have GABA. GABA is a neurotransmitter that has different roles in different regions of the central and peripheral nervous systems. It can be found also in some tissues that do not have neurons. In addition, GAD and GABA-AT are responsible in regulating the concentration of GABA.