

## Recombinant GAD-65/67 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301129L**

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

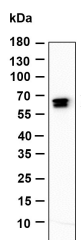
### Description

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human;Mouse;Rat   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Recombinant Human GAD-65/67 protein                             |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit  |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG, $\kappa$   |
| <b>Clone</b>        | B884  |
| <b>Purification</b> | Protein A   |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant. |

### Applications

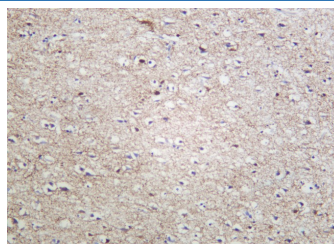
| Applications | Recommended Dilution |
|--------------|----------------------|
| IHC          | 1:200-1:1000         |
| WB           | 1:10000-1:50000      |
| IF           | 1:200-1:1000         |
| ELISA        | 1:5000-1:20000       |
| IP           | 1:50-1:200           |

### Data



Western Blot with Recombinant GAD-65/67 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000 dilution. Lane A: Rat brain lysate.

**Observed-MW:65 kDa,67 kDa**  
**Calculated-MW:65 kDa,67 kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human brain using Recombinant GAD-65/67 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

### Preparation & Storage

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

### Background

GAD1(glutamate decarboxylase 1) Homo sapiens This gene encodes one of several forms of glutamic acid decarboxylase, identified as a major autoantigen in insulin-dependent diabetes. The enzyme encoded is responsible for catalyzing the production of gamma-aminobutyric acid from L-glutamic acid. A pathogenic role for this enzyme has been identified in the human pancreas since it has been identified as an autoantigen and an autoreactive T cell target in insulin-dependent diabetes. This gene may also play a role in the stiff man syndrome. Deficiency in this enzyme has been shown to lead to pyridoxine dependency with seizures. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two products, the predominant 67-kD form and a less-frequent 25-kD form.

### For Research Use Only