Recombinant GABA B Receptor 1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN301934L

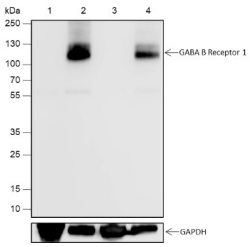
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Rat;Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant human GABA B Receptor 1 fragment
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	A650
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:1000
IHC	1:200-1000

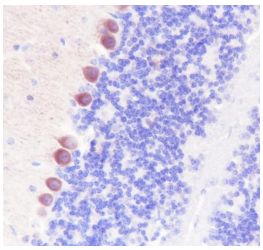
Data



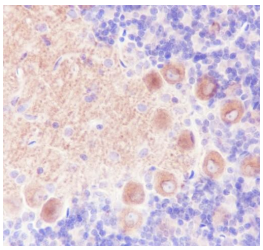
Western Blot with GABA B Receptor 1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: Mouse skeletal muscle(-), Lane 2: Mouse cerebellum, Lane 3: Rat skeletal muscle(-), Lane 4: Rat cerebellum

Observed-MW:108 kDa

Calculated-MW:108 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse cerebellum using GABA B Receptor 1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat cerebellum using GABA B Receptor 1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Preparation & Storage

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

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com
Fax: 1-832-243-6017

GABA (γ-aminobutyric acid) is the primary inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system and interacts with three different receptors: GABA(A), GABA(B) and GABA(C) receptor. The metabotropic GABA(B) receptor is coupled to G proteins that modulate slow inhibitory synaptic transmission. Functional GABA(B) receptors form heterodimers of GABA(B)R1 and GABA(B)R2 where GABA(B)R1 binds the ligand and GABA(B)R2 is the primary G protein contact site. GABA(B)R1 has two isoforms: GABA(B)R1a and GABA(B)R1b. GABA(B)R1a is a 130 kD protein and GABA(B)R1b is a 95 kD protein. G proteins subsequently inhibit adenyl cylase activity and modulate inositol phospholipid hydrolysis. GABA(B) receptors have both pre- and postsynaptic inhibitions: presynaptic GABA(B) receptors inhibit neurotransmitter release through suppression of high threshold calcium channels, while postsynaptic GABA(B) receptors inhibit through coupled activation of inwardly rectifying potassium channels. In addition to synaptic inhibitio n, GABA(B) receptors may also be involved in hippocampal long-term potentiation, slow wave sleep and muscle relaxation.

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