

Recombinant GABA A Receptor alpha 1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN301811L

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

Description

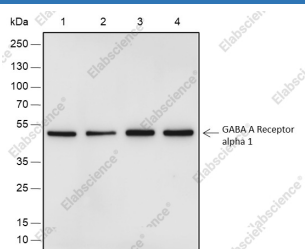
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant human GABA A Receptor alpha 1 fragment
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C121433
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

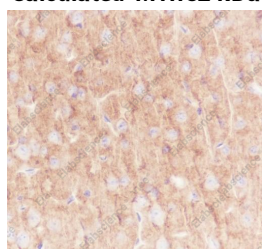
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:100

Data

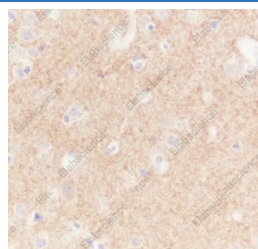


Western Blot with GABA A Receptor alpha 1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. Lane 1: Mouse hippocampus, Lane 2: Mouse brain, Lane 3: Mouse cerebellum, Lane 4: Rat cerebellum

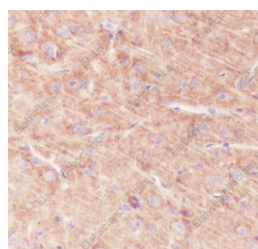
Observed-MW:52 kDa
Calculated-MW:52 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse cerebrum using GABA A Receptor alpha 1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cerebrum using GABA A Receptor alpha 1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat cerebrum using GABA A Receptor alpha 1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

Preparation & Storage

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

Background

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V1.3

GABA A Receptor alpha 1 is a subunit of the GABA A receptor protein. GABA A receptor consists of different combinations of five protein subunits, each produced from a different gene. These subunits form a hole (pore) in the cell membrane through which negatively charged chlorine atoms (chloride ions) can flow. A chemical that transmits signals in the brain (a neurotransmitter) called gamma-amino butyric acid (GABA) attaches to GABA A receptors. Once GABA attaches, the pore formed by the subunits opens, and chloride ions flow across the cell membrane. After infancy, chloride ions flow into the cell through the open pore, which creates an environment in the cell that blocks (inhibits) signaling between neurons. The primary role of GABA in children and adults is to prevent the brain from being overloaded with too many signals. In contrast, in newborns and infants, chloride ions flow out of the cell when the pore is opened, creating an environment that allows signaling between neurons.