

ARG24127 anti-GABAA Receptor beta 3 antibody [N87/25]

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [N87/25] recognizes GABAA Receptor beta 3
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	N87/25
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	GABAA Receptor beta 3
Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Fusion protein of Mouse GABAA Receptor beta 3
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit beta-3; A; ECA5; GABA

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:100
	IHC-P	1:1000
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	Specific for the ~53k β3-subunit of the GABAA receptor in Western blots. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 50% Glycerol and 0.09% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol

GABRB3

Gene Full Name

gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, beta 3

Background

Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) is the primary inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system, causing a hyperpolarization of the membrane through the opening of a Cl⁻ channel associated with the GABAA receptor (GABAA-R) subtype. GABAA-Rs are important therapeutic targets for a range of sedative, anxiolytic, and hypnotic agents and are implicated in several diseases including epilepsy, anxiety, depression, and substance abuse. The GABAA-R is a multimeric subunit complex. To date six α s, four β s and four γ s, plus alternative splicing variants of some of these subunits, have been identified (Olsen and Tobin, 1990; Whiting et al., 1999; Ogris et al., 2004). Injection in oocytes or mammalian cell lines of cRNA coding for α - and β -subunits results in the expression of functional GABAA-Rs sensitive to GABA. However, coexpression of a γ -subunit is required for benzodiazepine modulation. The various effects of the benzodiazepines in brain may also be mediated via different α - subunits of the receptor (McKernan et al., 2000; Mehta and Ticku, 1998; Ogris et al., 2004; Pörtl et al., 2003).

Research Area

Neuroscience antibody

Calculated Mw

54 kDa