



GABAA R α 1 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-16528
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	GABRA1
Protein Name	Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit alpha-1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human GABRA1. AA range:61-110
Specificity	GABAA R α 1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GABAA R α 1 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	$\geq 90\%$
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	GABRA1; Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit alpha-1; GABA(A) receptor subunit alpha-1
Observed Band	50kD
Cell Pathway	Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Cerebellum,Cerebrum,
Function	disease:Defects in GABRA1 are a cause of juvenile myoclonic epilepsy (EJM) [MIM:606904]. EJM is a subtype of idiopathic generalized epilepsy. Patients have afebrile seizures only, with onset in adolescence (rather than in childhood) and myoclonic jerks which usually occur after awakening and are triggered by sleep deprivation and fatigue.,disease:Defects in GABRA1 are the cause of childhood absence epilepsy type 4 (ECA4) [MIM:611136]. ECA4 is a subtype of idiopathic generalized epilepsy (IGE) characterized by onset at age 6-7 years, frequent absence seizures (several per day) and bilateral, synchronous, symmetric 3-Hz spike waves on EEG. During adolescence, tonic-clonic and myoclonic seizures develop. Absence seizures may either remit or persist into adulthood.,function:GABA, the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the vertebrate brain, mediates neuronal inhibition by binding to the GAB



Background

This gene encodes a gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) receptor. GABA is the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the mammalian brain where it acts at GABA-A receptors, which are ligand-gated chloride channels. Chloride conductance of these channels can be modulated by agents such as benzodiazepines that bind to the GABA-A receptor. GABA-A receptors are pentameric, consisting of proteins from several subunit classes: alpha, beta, gamma, delta and rho. Mutations in this gene cause juvenile myoclonic epilepsy and childhood absence epilepsy type 4. Multiple transcript variants encoding the same protein have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

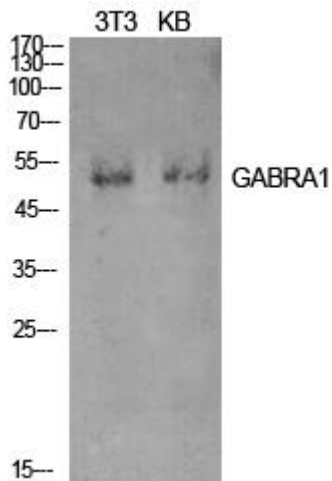
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using GABAA R
α 1 Monoclonal Antibody