



GABAA R δ Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-16420
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	GABRD
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GABRD. AA range:141-190
Specificity	GABAA R δ Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GABAA R δ 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	ECA4;EIEE19;EJM;EJM5;Gaba receptor alpha 1 polypeptide;GABA(A) receptor; GABA(A) receptor subunit alpha 1;GABA(A) receptor subunit alpha-1;alpha 1; GABRA 1;GABRA1;Gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor alpha 1; Gamma aminobutyric acid A receptor alpha 1;Gamma aminobutyric acid receptor subunit alpha 1;Gamma aminobutyric acid type A receptor alpha1 subunit;Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit alpha-1;GBRA1_HUMAN; GABRD;Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit delta;GABA(A) receptor subunit delta
Observed Band	51kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	51kD
Cell Pathway	Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Mammary gland,
Function	disease:Defects in GABRD are the cause of susceptibility to generalized epilepsy with febrile seizures plus type 5 (GEFS+5) [MIM:604233]. Generalized epilepsy with febrile seizures-plus refers to a rare familial condition with



incomplete penetrance and large intrafamilial variability. Patients display febrile seizures persisting sometimes beyond the age of 6 years and/or a variety of afebrile seizure types. GEFS+ is a disease combining febrile seizures, generalized seizures often precipitated by fever at age 6 years or more, and partial seizures, with a variable degree of severity. function: GABA, the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the vertebrate brain, mediates neuronal inhibition by binding to the GABA/benzodiazepine receptor and opening an integral chloride channel. similarity: Belongs to the ligand-gated ionic channel (TC 1.A.9) family. subunit: Generally pentameric. There are five

Background

Gamma-aminobutyric acid (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. The GABA-A receptor is generally pentameric and there are five types of subunits: alpha, beta, gamma, delta, and rho. This gene encodes the delta subunit. Mutations in this gene have been associated with susceptibility to generalized epilepsy with febrile seizures, type 5. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described for this gene, but their biological validity has not been determined. [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

