



GABA A Receptor γ 2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-16320
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications	WB;IHC;IF
Gene Name	GABRG2
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide of GABA A Receptor γ 2
Specificity	GABA A Receptor γ 2 protein(A229) detects endogenous levels of GABA A Receptor γ 2
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:1000-2000, IHC 1:100-200. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	$\geq 90\%$
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CAE 2;CAE2;ECA 2;ECA2;GABA(A) receptor gamma 2;GABA(A) receptor subunit gamma 2;GABA(A) receptor subunit gamma-2;GABRG 2;GABRG2; Gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor gamma 2;Gamma aminobutyric acid A receptor gamma 2;Gamma aminobutyric acid receptor gamma 2 subunit; Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit gamma-2;GBRG2_HUMAN;GEFSP 3;GEFSP3;GABA A Receptor γ 2;Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit gamma-2 (GABA(A) receptor subunit gamma-2)
Observed Band	55kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	55kD
Cell Pathway	Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell projection, dendrite . Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,
Function	disease:Defects in GABRG2 are a cause of severe myoclonic epilepsy in infancy (SMEI) [MIM:607208]; also called Dravet syndrome. SMEI is a rare disorder characterized by generalized tonic, clonic, and tonic-clonic seizures that are initially induced by fever and begin during the first year of life. Later, patients



also manifest other seizure types, including absence, myoclonic, and simple and complex partial seizures. Psychomotor development delay is observed around the second year of life. SMEI is considered to be the most severe phenotype within the spectrum of generalized epilepsies with febrile seizures-plus., disease:Defects in GABRG2 are the cause of childhood absence epilepsy type 2 (ECA2) [MIM:607681]. ECA2 is a subtype of idiopathic generalized epilepsy (IGE) characterized by an onset at age 6-7 years, frequent absence seizures (several per day) and bilateral, synchronous, symmetr

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. GABA-A receptors are pentameric, consisting of proteins from several subunit classes: alpha, beta, gamma, delta and rho. Mutations in this gene have been associated with epilepsy and febrile seizures. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

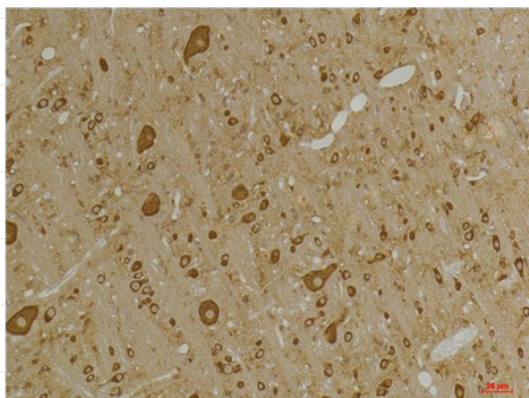
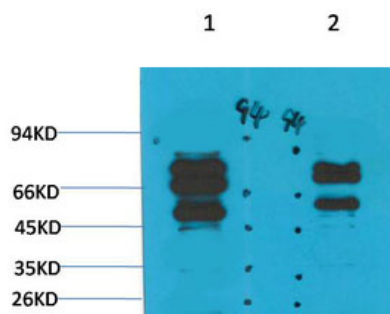
Usage suggestions

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

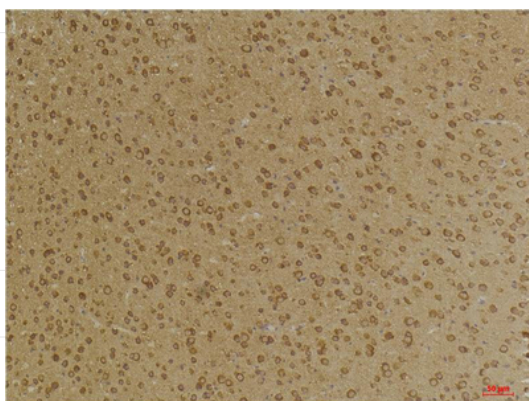


Products Images

Western blot analysis of 1) Mouse Brain Tissue, 2) Rat Brain Tissue with GABA A Receptor $\gamma 2$ Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:2,000.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat Brain Tissue using GABA A Receptor $\gamma 2$ Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:200.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse Brain Tissue using GABA A Receptor $\gamma 2$ Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:200.