



GABAA R α 1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-16528
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	GABRA1
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 Polyclonal 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	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1/10000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥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; GABAA R α 1
Observed Band	50kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	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

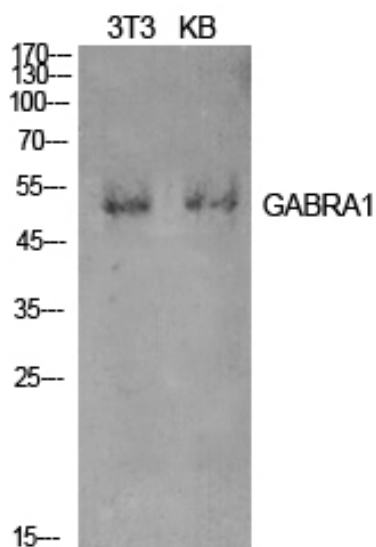
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

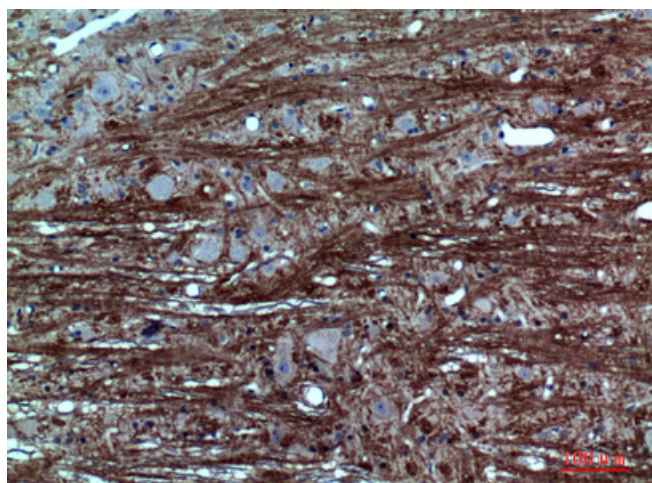
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



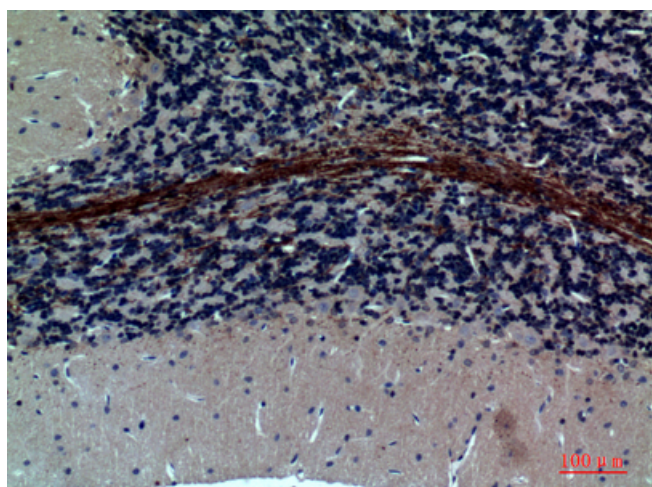
Products Images



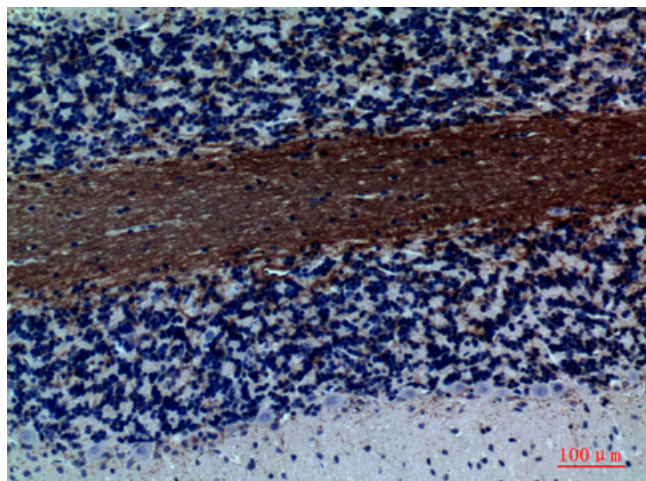
Western Blot analysis of NIH-3T3, KB cells using GABAA R α 1 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100