

GABAA Receptor, α5-Subunit Antibody

Affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody Catalog # AN1070

Specification

GABAA Receptor, α5-Subunit Antibody - Product Information

Application WB
Primary Accession P19969
Reactivity Rat

Predicted Bovine, Chicken, Human, Mouse, Monkey,

Zebrafish Rabbit

Host Rabbit
Clonality polyclonal
Calculated MW 55 KDa

GABAA Receptor, α5-Subunit Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 29707 Gene Name GABRA5

Other Names

Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit alpha-5, GABA(A) receptor subunit alpha-5, Gabra5, Gabra-5

Target/Specificity

Fusion protein from the cytoplasmic loop of the alpha 5 subunit.

Dilution

WB~~ 1:1000

Format

Prepared from rabbit serum by affinity purification using a column to which the fusion protein immunogen was coupled.

Antibody Specificity

Specific for the \sim 55k α 5-subunit of the GABAA receptor in Western blots of rat brain extracts.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

GABAA Receptor, $\alpha 5$ -Subunit Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

Blue Ice

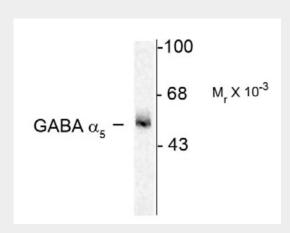
GABAA Receptor, α5-Subunit Antibody - Protocols



Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

GABAA Receptor, α5-Subunit Antibody - Images



Western blot of 7 μ g of rat hippocampus (Hipp) showing specific immunolabeling of the \sim 55k α 5-subunit of the GABAA-R.

GABAA Receptor, α5-Subunit Antibody - 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 CI- 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 αs , four βs and four γs , 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; Pöltl et al., 2003).

GABAA Receptor, α5-Subunit Antibody - References

McKernan RM, et al. (2000) Sedative but not anxiolytic properties of benzodiazepines are mediated by the GABAA receptor α 1-subtype. Nature Neurosci 3:587-592.

Mehta AK, Ticku MK (1998) Prevalence of the GABAA receptor assemblies containing α 1-subunit in the rat cerebellum and cerebral cortex as determined by immunoprecipitation: Lack of modulation by chronic ethanol administration. Mol Brain Res 67:194-199.

Ogris W, Pöltl A, Hauer B, Ernst M, Oberto A, Wulff P, Höger H, Wisden W, Sieghart W (2004) Affinity of various benzodiazepine site ligands in mice with a point mutation in the GABAA receptor y2-subunit. Biochem Pharmacol 68:1621-1629.

Olsen RW, Tobin AJ (1990) Molecular biology of GABAA receptors. FASEB 4:1469-1480.





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Pöltl A, Hauer B, Fuchs K, Tretter V, Sieghart W (2003) Subunit composition and quantitative importance of GABAA receptor subtypes in the cerebellum of mouse and rat. J Neurochem 87:1444-1455.

Whiting PJ, Bonnert TP, McKernan RM, Farrar S, Le Bourdellès B, Heavens RP, Smith DW, Hewson L, Rigby MR, Sirinathsinghji DJS, Thompson SA, Wafford KA (1999) Molecular and functional diversity of the expanding GABAA receptor gene family. Ann NY Acad Sci 868:645-653.