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ABAT Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP5316c

Specification

ABAT Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	P80404
Other Accession	NP_065737.2

ABAT Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 18

Other Names
4-aminobutyrate aminotransferase, mitochondrial, (S)-3-amino-2-methylpropionate transaminase, GABA aminotransferase, GABA-AT, Gamma-amino-N-butyrate transaminase, GABA transaminase, GABA-T, L-AIBAT, ABAT, GABAT

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ABAT Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name ABAT (HGNC:23)

Synonyms GABAT

Function
Catalyzes the conversion of gamma-aminobutyrate and L-beta- aminoisobutyrate to succinate semialdehyde and methylmalonate semialdehyde, respectively (PubMed:10407778, PubMed:15528998). Can also convert delta-aminovalerate and beta-alanine (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Mitochondrion matrix.

Tissue Location
Liver > pancreas > brain > kidney > heart > placenta.

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ABAT Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

ABAT Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images

ABAT Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background

4-aminobutyrate aminotransferase (ABAT) is responsible for catabolism of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), an important, mostly inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system, into succinic semialdehyde. The active enzyme is a homodimer of 50-kD subunits complexed to pyridoxal-5-phosphate. The protein sequence is over 95% similar to the pig protein. GABA is estimated to be present in nearly one-third of human synapses. ABAT in liver and brain is controlled by 2 codominant alleles with a frequency in a Caucasian population of 0.56 and 0.44. The ABAT deficiency phenotype includes psychomotor retardation, hypotonia, hyperreflexia, lethargy, refractory seizures, and EEG abnormalities.

ABAT Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References

Chakrabarti, B., et al. Autism Res 2(3):157-177(2009)Inada, T., et al. Pharmacogenet. Genomics 18(4):317-323(2008)Wu, C., et al. Proteomics 7(11):1775-1785(2007)