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ARG52299
anti-GABAA Receptor delta antibody

Package: 100 µl, 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes GABAA Receptor delta
Tested Reactivity	Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	GABAA Receptor delta
Species	Rat
Immunogen	Fusion protein from the N-terminal region of the delta subunit
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	A; EJM7; GEFSP5; Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit delta; EIG10; GABA

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ICC/IF	1:500
IHC-Fr	1:200
WB	1:1000

Application Note: Specific for the ~52k δ-subunit of the GABAA receptor.
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

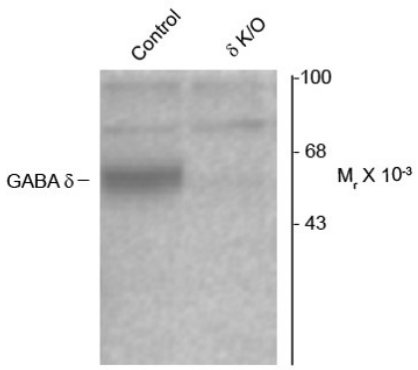
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity Purified
Buffer	10 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 0.1 mg/ml BSA and 50% Glycerol
Stabilizer	0.1 mg/ml BSA, 50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 14403 Mouse GeneID: 29689 Rat Swiss-port # P18506 Rat Swiss-port # P22933 Mouse
Gene Symbol	GABRD
Gene Full Name	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, delta
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 Cl− 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, co-expression 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). More recently there have been a number of studies demonstrating that the δ-subunit of the receptor may affect subunit assembly (Korpi et al., 2002) and may also confer differential sensitivity to neurosteroids and to ethanol (Wallner et al., 2003; Wohlfarth et al., 2002).
Research Area	Neuroscience antibody
Calculated Mw	51 kDa

Images



ARG52299 anti-GABAA Receptor delta antibody WB image

Western blot: Mouse cerebellar lysates from wild type (control) and delta knockout (delta K/O) animals showing specific immunolabeling of the ~52 kDa delta-subtunit of the GABAA-R in the wild type but not in the delta K/O animals when stained with ARG52299 anti-GABAA Receptor delta antibody.