

GABAA Ra4 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YT1822

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB;ELISA

Target: GABA A Receptor α4

Fields: >>Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;>>Retrograde endocannabinoid

signaling;>>GABAergic synapse;>>Taste transduction;>>Morphine

addiction;>>Nicotine addiction

Gene Name: GABRA4

Protein Name: Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit alpha-4

Human Gene Id: 2557

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 14397

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene Id: 140675

Rat Swiss Prot No: P28471

Immunogen : The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

GABRA4. AA range:81-130

Specificity: GABAA Ra4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GABAA Ra4

protein.

P48169

Q9D6F4

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, lgG

1/3



Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:40000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 60kD

Cell Pathway: Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;

Background: Gamma-aminobutyric acid (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. At least 16 distinct subunits of GABA-A receptors have been identified. This gene encodes subunit alpha-4, which is involved in the etiology of autism and eventually increases autism risk through interaction with another subunit, gamma-

aminobutyric acid receptor beta-1 (GABRB1). Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found in this gene. [provided by

RefSeq, Feb 2011],

Function: function:GABA, the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the vertebrate brain,

mediates neuronal inhibition by binding to the GABA/benzodiazepine receptor and opening an integral chloride channel.,induction:The alpha4 beta2 gamma 2L receptor is not repressed by diazepam.,online information:Forbidden fruit - Issue 56 of March 2005,similarity:Belongs to the ligand-gated ionic channel (TC 1.A.9) family.,subunit:Generally pentameric. There are five types of GABA(A) receptor

chains: alpha, beta, gamma, delta, and rho.,

Subcellular Location:

Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane

protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Expression : Brain, Brain cortex,

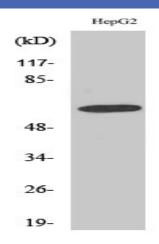
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No4: 1

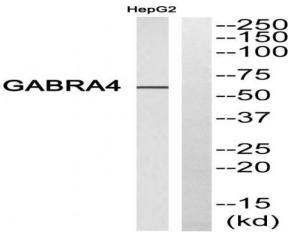
Host: Rabbit

Modifications: Unmodified

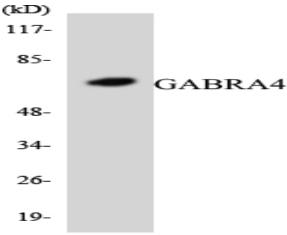
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using GABAA Rlpha4 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000



Western blot analysis of GABRA4 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the GABRA4 peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from COLO205 cells using GABRA4 antibody.