Immunoway
Best Tools for immunology Research

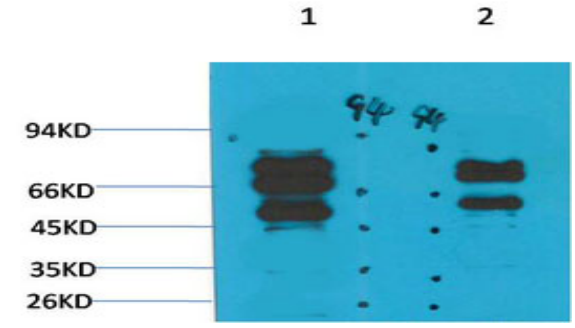
GABA A Receptor γ2 Polyclonal Antibody

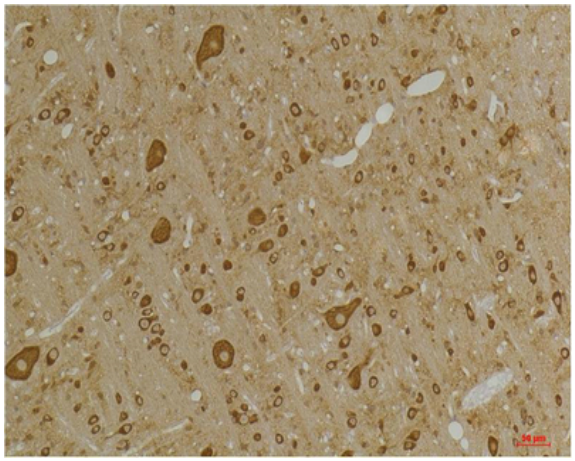
Catalog No :	YN5592
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF
Target :	GABA A Receptor γ2
Fields :	>>Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;>>Retrograde endocannabinoid signaling;>>GABAergic synapse;>>Morphine addiction;>>Nicotine addiction
Gene Name :	GABRG2
Protein Name :	Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit gamma-2 (GABA(A) receptor subunit gamma-2)
Human Gene Id :	2566
Human Swiss Prot No :	P18507
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P22723
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P18508
Immunogen :	Synthetic Peptide of GABA A Receptor γ2
Specificity :	GABA A Receptor γ2 protein(A229) detects endogenous levels of GABA A Receptor γ2
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:1000-2000, IHC 1:100-200. IF 1:50-200
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 :	55kD
Cell Pathway :	Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;
Background :	This gene encodes a gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) receptor. GABA is the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the mammlian brain, where it acts at GABA-A receptors, which are ligand-gated chloride channels. GABA-A receptors are pentameric, consisting of proteins from several subunit classes: alpha, beta, gamma, delta and rho. Mutations in this gene have been associated with epilepsy and febrile seizures. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Function :	disease:Defects in GABRG2 are a cause of severe myoclonic epilepsy in infancy (SMEI) [MIM:607208]; also called Dravet syndrome. SMEI is a rare disorder characterized by generalized tonic, clonic, and tonic-clonic seizures that are initially induced by fever and begin during the first year of life. Later, patients also manifest other seizure types, including absence, myoclonic, and simple and complex partial seizures. Psychomotor development delay is observed around the second year of life. SMEI is considered to be the most severe phenotype within the spectrum of generalized epilepsies with febrile seizures-plus.,disease:Defects in GABRG2 are the cause of childhood absence epilepsy type 2 (ECA2) [MIM:607681]. ECA2 is a subtype of idiopathic generalized epilepsy (IGE) characterized by an onset at age 6-7 years, frequent absence seizures (several per day) and bilateral, synchronous, symmetr
Subcellular Location :	Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell projection, dendrite . Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane .
Expression :	Brain,
Sort :	17448
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit
Modifications :	Unmodified

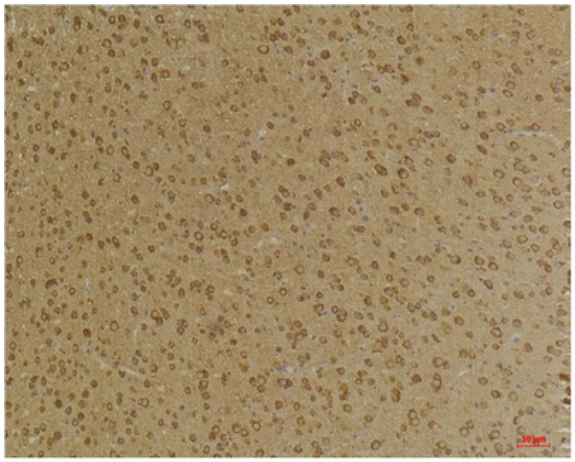
Products Images

Western blot analysis of 1) Mouse Brain Tissue, 2)Rat Brain Tissue with GABA A Receptor γ2 Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:2,000.





Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat BrainTissue using GABA A Receptor γ2 Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:200.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse BrainTissue using GABA A Receptor γ2 Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:200.