



**Attention**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

**PubMed**

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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 drugs such as benzodiazepines that bind to the GABA-A receptor. At least 16 distinct subunits of GABA-A receptors have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

**Function:**

GABA, the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the vertebrate brain, mediates neuronal inhibition by activating the GABA/benzodiazepine receptor and opening an integral chloride channel.

**Subunit:**

Binds UBQLN1 (By similarity). Generally pentameric. There are five types of GABA(A) receptors: alpha, beta, gamma, delta, and rho.

**Subcellular Location:**

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

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the ligand-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.9) family. Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subfamily. GABRA6 sub-subfamily.

**Product Detail**

**SWISS:**

Q16445

**Gene ID:**

2559

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 2559](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 14399](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 29708](#) Rat

[Omim: 137143](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q16445](#) Human

[SwissProt: P16305](#) Mouse



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[SwissProt: P30191](#) Rat

[Unigene: 90791](#) Human

[Unigene: 4915](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 29890](#) Rat