

Rabbit Anti-phospho-GARB1 (Ser434)antibody

SL12064R

Product Name phospho-GARB1 (Ser434)

Chinese Name 磷酸化 γ 1 氨基丁酸受体 GABAA R β 1 抗体

Alias

GABA A Receptor beta 1 (phospho S434); phospho-GARB1 (Ser 434); GABA(A) receptor subunit beta-1; GABA-A receptor, beta-1 polypeptide; Gabrb-1; Gamma Aminobutyric Acid A Receptor Beta 1; Aminobutyric Acid Receptor , beta-1; Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, subunit beta-1; Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit beta-1; GARB1; GABRA1; AW061132; B230208N; GABA(A) receptor beta 1; GABA(A) receptor subunit beta-1; GABA-A receptor, beta-1 polypeptide; GABRB1; Gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor beta 1; Gamma Aminobutyric Acid A Receptor beta 1; Gamma Aminobutyric Acid Receptor , beta-1; Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, subunit beta-1; Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit beta-1; GARB1; GBRB1_HUMAN.

Product Type Phosphorylated anti

Research Area Neurobiology The cell membrane 受体 The new supersedes the old

Immunogen Species Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

React Species Mouse, (predicted: Human, Rat, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,)
WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:100-500
(Paraffin sections need antigen repair)

Applications not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Theoretical molecular weight 51kDa

Cellular localization The cell membrane

Form Liquid

Concentration 1mg/ml

immunogen KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human GARB1 around the phospho Ser434: RA(p-S)QL

Lsotype IgG

Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed

GAD-65 and GAD-67, glutamate decarboxylases, function to catalyze the production of GABA (gamma-aminobutyric acid). In the central nervous system GABA functions as the main inhibitory transmitter by increasing Cl⁻ conductance that inhibits neuronal firing. GABA has been shown to activate both ionotropic and metabotropic (GABAB) receptors as well as a third class of receptors called GABAC. Both GABAA and GABAC are ligand-gated ion channels, however, they are structurally and functionally distinct. The GABAA receptor family include GABAA R alpha 1-6, GABAA R beta 1-3, GABAA R gamma 1-3, GABAA R delta 1 and GABAA R delta 2. The GABAB family is composed of GABAB R1 alpha and GABAB R1 beta. GABA transporters have also been identified and include GABA T-1, GABA T-2 and GABA T-3 (also designated GAT-1, -2 and -3). The GABA transporters function to terminate GABAergic neurotransmission.

Function:

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

Subunit:

Binds UBQLN1. Generally pentameric. There are five types of GABA(A) receptor chains: alpha 1, alpha 2, alpha 3, delta, and rho. Interacts with TRAK1.

Product Detail

Subcellular Location:

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

DISEASE:

Defects in GABRA1 are the cause of childhood absence epilepsy type 4 (ECA4). A subtype of idiopathic generalized epilepsy characterized by onset at age 6-7 years, frequent absence seizures (several per day), bilateral, synchronous, symmetric 3-Hz spike waves on EEG. During adolescence, tonic-clonic and myoclonic seizures may develop. Absence seizures may either remit or persist into adulthood. Defects in GABRA1 are also the cause of juvenile myoclonic epilepsy type 5 (EJM5) [MIM:611136]. A subtype of idiopathic generalized epilepsy. Patients have afebrile seizures only, with onset in adolescence (rather than in childhood), and tonic-clonic seizures which usually occur after awakening and are triggered by sleep deprivation and fatigue.

Similarity:

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

GABRA1 sub-subfamily.



SWISS:
P18505

Gene ID:
2560

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 2560](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 14400](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 25450](#) Rat

[Omir: 137190](#) Human

[SwissProt: P18505](#) Human

[SwissProt: P50571](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: P15431](#) Rat