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[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-GABRR3 antibody

Catalog Number: SL16205R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	GABRR3
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GABRR3: 1-100/117 <Extracellular>
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 ICC/IF=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 ELISA=1:5000-10000 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	(predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Cow)
Predicted MW.:	52kDa
Subcellular Location:	The cell membrane
Background:	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 a Cl- conductance that inhibits neuronal firing. GABA has been shown to activate both ionotropic (GABAA) 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. GABAC receptors (GABAC Rr) mediate rapid inhibitory neurotransmission in retina. Three human genes, r1 (GABRR1), r2 (GABRR2) and r3 (GABRR3), encode the three polypeptides

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	that comprise this receptor. GABRR1 and GABRR2 are located close together, in a region of chromosome 6q that contains loci for inherited disorders of the eye, but GABRR3 maps to chromosome 3q11-q13.3. The r polypeptide genes, which are thought to share a common ancestor with GABA(A) receptor subunit genes, diverged at an early stage in the evolution of this gene family. The expression of GABAC Rr subunits is not restricted to the retina, but significant expression can also be detected in many other brain regions, especially in those belonging to the visual pathways. **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. **Subcellular Location:** Cell junction; synapse; postsynaptic cell membrane. Cell membrane. **Similarity:** Belongs to the ligand-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.9) family. Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor (TC 1.A.9.5) subfamily. GABRR3 sub-subfamily. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 200959 Human **SwissProt:** A8MPY1 Human **Unigene:** 534578 Human

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