ARG24127
anti-GABAA Receptor beta 3 antibody [N87/25]

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [N87/25] recognizes GABAA Receptor beta 3
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	N87/25
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	GABAA Receptor beta 3
Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Fusion protein of Mouse GABAA Receptor beta 3
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit beta-3; A; ECA5; GABA

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ICC/IF	1:100
IHC-P	1:1000
WB	1:1000

Application Note: Specific for the ~53k β3-subunit of the GABAA receptor in Western blots.
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

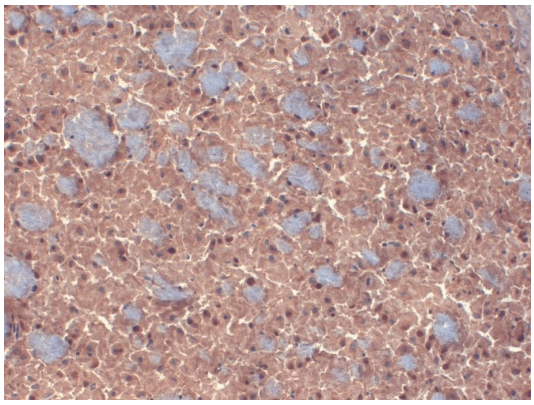
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 50% Glycerol and 0.09% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

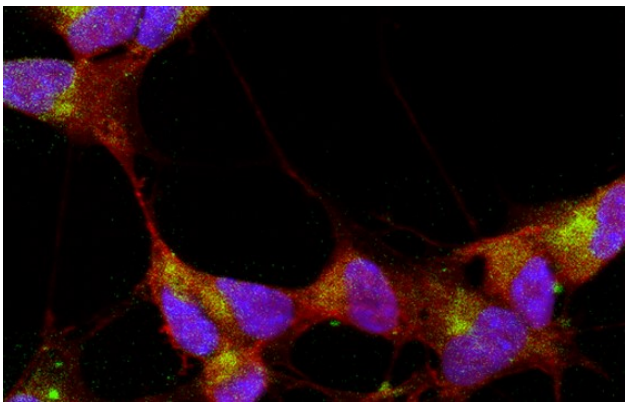
Gene Symbol	GABRB3
Gene Full Name	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, beta 3
Background	Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) is the primary inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system, causing a hyperpolarization of the membrane through the opening of a Cl− channel associated with the GABAA receptor (GABAA-R) subtype. GABAA-Rs are important therapeutic targets for a range of sedative, anxiolytic, and hypnotic agents and are implicated in several diseases including epilepsy, anxiety, depression, and substance abuse. The GABAA-R is a multimeric subunit complex. To date six αs, four βs and four γs, plus alternative splicing variants of some of these subunits, have been identified (Olsen and Tobin, 1990; Whiting et al., 1999; Ogris et al., 2004). Injection in oocytes or mammalian cell lines of cRNA coding for α- and β-subunits results in the expression of functional GABAA-Rs sensitive to GABA. However, coexpression of a γ-subunit is required for benzodiazepine modulation. The various effects of the benzodiazepines in brain may also be mediated via different α- subunits of the receptor (McKernan et al., 2000; Mehta and Ticku, 1998; Ogris et al., 2004; Pöltl et al., 2003).
Research Area	Neuroscience antibody
Calculated Mw	54 kDa

Images



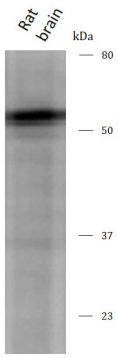
ARG24127 anti-GABAA Receptor beta 3 antibody [N87/25] IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Mouse Backskin stained with ARG24127 anti-GABAA Receptor beta 3 antibody [N87/25] at 1:1000 dilution.



ARG24127 anti-GABAA Receptor beta 3 antibody [N87/25] ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: SH-SY5Y stained with ARG24127 anti-GABAA Receptor beta 3 antibody [N87/25] at 1:100 dilution.



ARG24127 anti-GABAA Receptor beta 3 antibody [N87/25] WB image

Western blot: Rat brain stained with ARG24127 anti-GABAA Receptor beta 3 antibody [N87/25] at 1:1000 dilution.