# ARG52299
# anti-GABAA Receptor delta antibody

Package: 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

## Summary

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|---|---|
| Product Description | Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes GABAA Receptor delta |
| Tested Reactivity | Ms, Rat |
| Tested Application | ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, WB |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Target Name | GABAA Receptor delta |
| Species | Rat |
| Immunogen | Fusion protein from the N-terminal region of the delta subunit |
| Conjugation | Un-conjugated |
| Alternate Names | A; EJM7; GEFSP5; Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit delta; EIG10; GABA |

## Application Instructions

Application table

| Application | Dilution |
|---|---|
| ICC/IF | 1:500 |
| IHC-Fr | 1:200 |
| WB | 1:1000 |

Application Note: Specific for the ~52k δ-subunit of the GABAA receptor.
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

## Properties

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| Form | Liquid |
| Purification | Affinity Purified |
| Buffer | 10 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 0.1 mg/ml BSA and 50% Glycerol |
| Stabilizer | 0.1 mg/ml BSA, 50% Glycerol |
| 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

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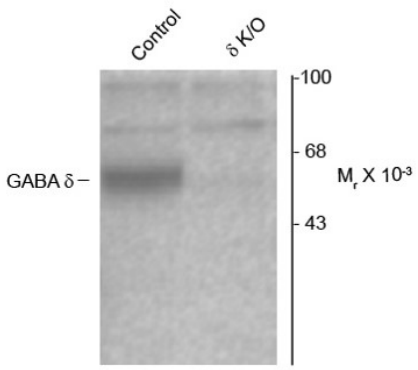
| Database links | GeneID: 14403 Mouse<br>GeneID: 29689 Rat<br>Swiss-port # P18506 Rat<br>Swiss-port # P22933 Mouse |
| Gene Symbol | GABRD |
| Gene Full Name | gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, delta |
| Background | Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) is the primary inhibitory neurotransmitter 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, co-expression 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). More recently there have been a number of studies demonstrating that the δ-subunit of the receptor may affect subunit assembly (Korpi et al., 2002) and may also confer differential sensitivity to neurosteroids and to ethanol (Wallner et al., 2003; Wohlfarth et al., 2002). |
| Research Area | Neuroscience antibody |
| Calculated Mw | 51 kDa |

## Images




ARG52299 anti-GABAA Receptor delta antibody WB image

Western blot: Mouse cerebellar lysates from wild type (control) and delta knockout (delta K/O) animals showing specific immunolabeling of the ~52 kDa delta-subtunit of the GABAA-R in the wild type but not in the delta K/O animals when stained with ARG52299 anti-GABAA Receptor delta antibody.