

Product Datasheet

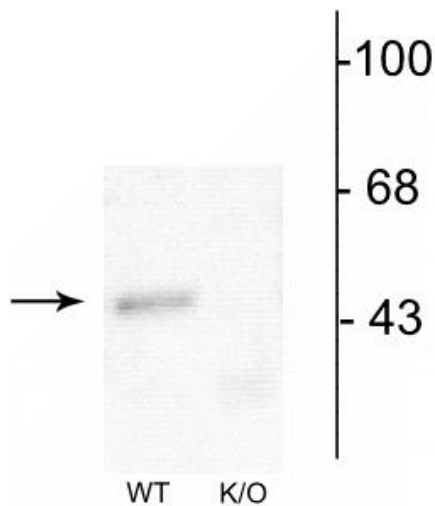
Anti-GABA_A Receptor α 1



Overview

Catalog #	811-GA1C
Host Species	Rabbit Polyclonal
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified
Applications	WB 1:1000 IHC 1:100
Species Tested	Mouse, Rat
Expected Reactivity	Bovine, Canine, Human, Non-Human Primate
Immunogen	Fusion protein from the cytoplasmic loop of the alpha 1 subunit of rat GABA _A receptor.
Molecular Weight	51 kDa
Cite this Antibody	PhosphoSolutions Cat# 811-GA1C, RRID:AB_2492099

Images



Western blot of mouse forebrain lysates from wild type (WT) and α ₁-knockout (K/O) animals showing specific immunolabeling of the ~51 kDa α ₁-subunit of the GABA_A-R. The labeling was absent from a lysate prepared from α ₁-knockout animals.

Details

Target Description

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 GABA_A receptor (GABA_A-R) subtype. GABA_A-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 GABA_A-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 GABA_A-R s 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; Pörtl et al., 2003).

Specificity

Specific for endogenous levels of the ~51 kDa α1-subunit of the GABA_A receptor. Labeling is absent in α1-subunit knockout animals.

Production/Purification

Prepared from rabbit serum by affinity purification using a column to which the fusion protein immunogen was coupled.

Quality Control

Western blots performed on each lot.

Buffer

10 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg per ml BSA and 50% glycerol.

Storage

Storage at -20°C is recommended, as aliquots may be taken without freeze/thawing due to presence of 50% glycerol.

Stability

After date of receipt, stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.

Significant Citations

Reiner, A., Medina, L., Abellan, A., Deng, Y., Toledo, C.A.B., Luksch, H., Vega-Zuniga, T., Riley, N.B., Hodos, W. and Karten, H.J. (2024). Neurochemistry and circuit organization of the lateral spiriform nucleus of birds: A uniquely nonmammalian direct pathway component of the basal ganglia. *The Journal of Comparative Neurology*, [online] 532(5), p.e25620.

Deng, Y., Wang, H., Joni, M., Sekhri, R. and Reiner, A., 2020. Progression of basal ganglia pathology in heterozygous Q175 knock-in Huntington's disease mice. *Journal of Comparative Neurology*.

Wang, P., Eshaq, R. S., Meshul, C. K., Moore, C., Hood, R. L., & Leidenheimer, N. J. (2015). Neuronal gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) type A receptors undergo cognate ligand chaperoning in the endoplasmic reticulum by endogenous GABA. *Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience*, 9, 188.

Herman, M. A., & Roberto, M. (2016). Cell-type-specific tonic GABA signaling in the rat central amygdala is selectively altered by acute and chronic ethanol. *Addiction biology*. Jan;21(1):72-86.

Mridula Rewal, Rachel Jurd, T. Michael Gill, Dao-Yao He, Dorit Ron, and Patricia H. Janak (2009) α4-Containing GABA_A Receptors in the Nucleus Accumbens Mediate Moderate Intake of Alcohol *J. Neurosci.*, 29: 543 – 549.

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