

ABAT Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP5316c**Specification**

ABAT Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P80404](#)
Other Accession [NP_065737.2](#)

ABAT Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 18

Other Names

4-aminobutyrate aminotransferase, mitochondrial, (S)-3-amino-2-methylpropionate transaminase, GABA aminotransferase, GABA-AT, Gamma-amino-N-butyrate transaminase, GABA transaminase, GABA-T, L-AIBAT, ABAT, GABAT

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ABAT Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name ABAT ([HGNC:23](#))

Synonyms GABAT

Function

Catalyzes the conversion of gamma-aminobutyrate and L-beta- aminoisobutyrate to succinate semialdehyde and methylmalonate semialdehyde, respectively (PubMed:10407778, PubMed:15528998). Can also convert delta-aminovalerate and beta-alanine (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion matrix.

Tissue Location

Liver > pancreas > brain > kidney > heart > placenta.

ABAT Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ABAT Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images

ABAT Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background

4-aminobutyrate aminotransferase (ABAT) is responsible for catabolism of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), an important, mostly inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system, into succinic semialdehyde. The active enzyme is a homodimer of 50-kD subunits complexed to pyridoxal-5-phosphate. The protein sequence is over 95% similar to the pig protein. GABA is estimated to be present in nearly one-third of human synapses. ABAT in liver and brain is controlled by 2 codominant alleles with a frequency in a Caucasian population of 0.56 and 0.44. The ABAT deficiency phenotype includes psychomotor retardation, hypotonia, hyperreflexia, lethargy, refractory seizures, and EEG abnormalities.

ABAT Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References

Chakrabarti, B., et al. Autism Res 2(3):157-177(2009) Inada, T., et al. Pharmacogenet. Genomics 18(4):317-323(2008) Wu, C., et al. Proteomics 7(11):1775-1785(2007)