

Anti-GAD65/GAD2 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 4E12)
Catalog # ABO14967**Specification****Anti-GAD65/GAD2 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 4E12) - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q05329
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity	Rat, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Anti-GAD65/GAD2 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 4E12) . Tested in WB applications. This antibody reacts with Mouse, Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-GAD65/GAD2 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 4E12) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2572

Other Names

Glutamate decarboxylase 2, 4.1.1.15, 65 kDa glutamic acid decarboxylase, GAD-65, Glutamate decarboxylase 65 kDa isoform, GAD2 ([HGNC:4093](http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=4093)), GAD65

Calculated MW

65 kDa KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Mouse, Rat

Contents

Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.01mg Na₃N.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human GAD65, different from the related mouse and rat sequences by one amino acid.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for six months. Avoid

repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-GAD65/GAD2 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 4E12) - Protein Information

Name GAD2 ([HGNC:4093](#))

Synonyms GAD65

Function

Catalyzes the production of GABA.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Presynaptic cell membrane; Lipid-anchor. Golgi apparatus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=Associated to cytoplasmic vesicles In neurons, cytosolic leaflet of Golgi membranes and presynaptic clusters

Anti-GAD65/GAD2 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 4E12) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-GAD65/GAD2 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 4E12) - Images

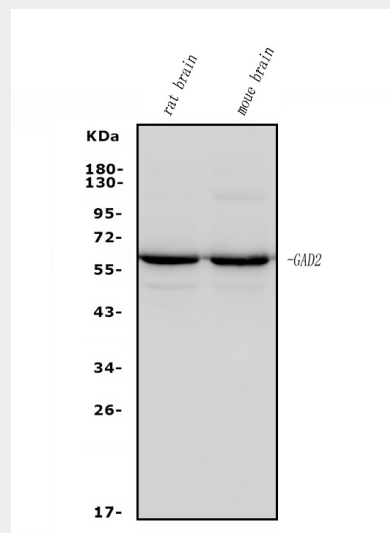


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of GAD65/GAD2 using anti-GAD65/GAD2 antibody (M03142-1). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: rat brain tissue lysates,

Lane 2: mouse brain tissue lysates.

After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with mouse anti-GAD65/GAD2 antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M03142-1) at 0.5 µg/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1001) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for GAD65/GAD2 at approximately 65KD. The expected band size for GAD65/GAD2 is at 65KD.

Anti-GAD65/GAD2 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 4E12) - Background

Glutamate decarboxylase 2, also known as GAD65, is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the GAD2 gene. This gene encodes one of several forms of glutamic acid decarboxylase, identified as a major autoantigen in insulin-dependent diabetes. The enzyme encoded is responsible for catalyzing the production of gamma-aminobutyric acid from L-glutamic acid. A pathogenic role for this enzyme has been identified in the human pancreas since it has been identified as an autoantibody and an autoreactive T cell target in insulin-dependent diabetes. This gene may also play a role in the stiff man syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode the same protein.