

GABAA Receptor β 3 Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AN1274**Specification**

GABAA Receptor β 3 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P63079
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	54166

GABAA Receptor β 3 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	24922
Gene Name	GABRB3

Target/Specificity

Fusion protein from the cytoplasmic loop of the beta 3 subunit

Dilution

WB~~ 1:1000

IHC~~ 1:300

Format

Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

GABAA Receptor β 3 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

Blue Ice

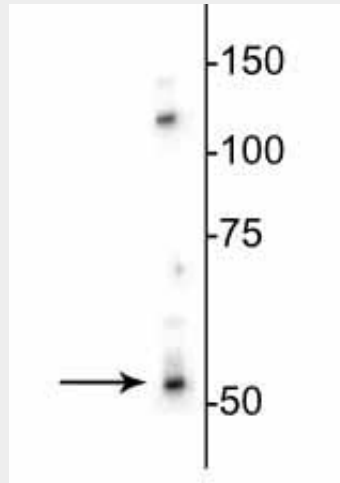
GABAA Receptor β 3 Antibody - Protocols

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

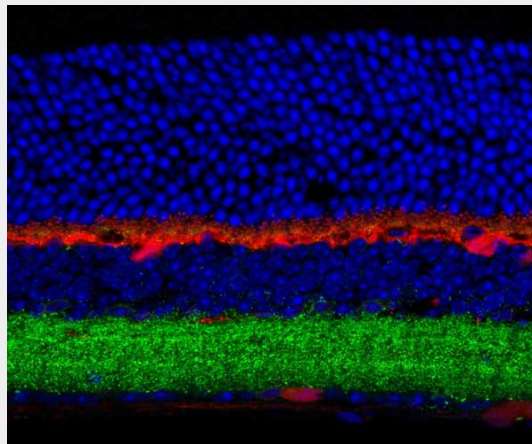
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)

- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

GABAA Receptor $\beta 3$ Antibody - Images



Western blot of rat brain lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~53 kDa $\beta 3$ -subunit of the GABAA-R.



Immunostaining of mouse retina showing specific labeling of the GABAA $\beta 3$ subunit in green, calbindin in red and DNA in blue. Photo courtesy of Dr. Arlene Hirano, UCLA.

GABAA Receptor $\beta 3$ Antibody - 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 α s, four β s and four γ s, 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; Pörtl et al., 2003).