

Product Information

Anti-GABA

produced in rabbit, affinity isolated antibody

Catalog Number **A2052**

Synonym: Anti- γ -Aminobutyric acid

Product Description

Anti-GABA is produced in rabbit using GABA-BSA as the immunogen. The antibody is isolated from antiserum by immunospecific methods of purification. Antigen specific affinity isolation removes essentially all rabbit serum proteins, including immunoglobulins which do not specifically bind to GABA.

Anti-GABA shows positive binding with GABA, and GABA-KLH in a dot blot assay, and negative binding with BSA.

GABA (γ -Aminobutyric acid) is the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system and a neuromodulator in certain peripheral tissues. GABA is present in non-nervous structures, and plays a major role in the regulation of blood pressure, heart rate decreases and respiratory depression. GABA is formed following decarboxylation of glutamic acid by the enzyme glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD). GABA mediates neuronal inhibition by binding to the GABA/benzodiazepine receptor and opening an integral chloride channel.

Reagent

Supplied as a solution in 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, containing 1% BSA and 15 mM sodium azide as a preservative.

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage

For continuous use, store at 2-8 °C for up to one month. For extended storage, solution may be frozen in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify by centrifugation before use.

Product Profile

Dot blot immunoassay: a minimum working dilution of 1:10,000 was determined. "Ultrabind" affinity membrane (Gelman Scientific) and applications of GABA from 10-1,000 nM were used.

Immunohistochemistry: a minimum working concentration of 2.5 μ g/ml was determined using formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded rat cerebellum section.

Note: In order to obtain best results, it is recommended that each individual user determine their optimal working dilution by titration assay.

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