



GADL1 (D-11): sc-102550

BACKGROUND

There are two forms of glutamic acid decarboxylases (GADs) that are found in the brain: GAD-65 (also known as GAD2) and GAD-67 (also known as GAD1, GAD or SCP). GAD-65 and GAD-67 are members of the group II decarboxylase family of proteins and are responsible for catalyzing the rate limiting step in the production of GABA (γ -aminobutyric acid) from L-glutamic acid. Although both GADs are found in the brain, GAD-65 localizes to synaptic vesicle membranes in nerve terminals, while GAD-67 is distributed throughout the cell. GAD-67 is responsible for the basal levels of GABA synthesis. In the case of a heightened demand for GABA in neurotransmission, GAD-65 will transiently activate to assist in GABA production. The loss of GAD-65 is detrimental and can impair GABA neurotransmission, however the loss of GAD-67 is lethal. Due to alternative splicing, two isoforms exist for GAD-67, the predominant GAD-67 form and the minor GAD-25 form. GAD-25 is not expressed in brain but can be found in a variety of endocrine tissues.

REFERENCES

- Chessler, S.D., Hampe, C.S., Orqvist, E., Simonson, W.T. and Bekris, L. 2002. Immune reactivity to GAD-25 in type 1 diabetes mellitus. *Auto-immunity* 35: 335-341.
- Kanter, I.C., Huttner, H.B., Staykov, D., Biermann, T., Struffert, T., Kerling, F., Hilz, M.J., Schellinger, P.D., Schwab, S. and Bardutzky, J. 2007. Cyclophosphamide for anti-GAD antibody-positive refractory status epilepticus. *Epilepsia* 49: 914-920.
- Korpershoek, E., Verwest, A.M., Ijzendoorn, Y., Rottier, R., Drexhage, H.A. and de Krijger, R.R. 2007. Expression of GAD-67 and novel GAD-67 splice variants during human fetal pancreas development: GAD-67 expression in the fetal pancreas. *Endocr. Pathol.* 18: 31-36.
- Kanaani, J., Patterson, G., Schaufele, F., Lippincott-Schwartz, J. and Baekkeskov, S. 2008. A palmitoylation cycle dynamically regulates partitioning of the GABA-synthesizing enzyme GAD-65 between ER-Golgi and post-Golgi membranes. *J. Cell Sci.* 121: 437-449.
- Wei, J. and Wu, J.Y. 2008. Post-translational regulation of L-glutamic acid decarboxylase in the brain. *Neurochem. Res.* 33: 1459-1465.
- Hwang, I.K., Li, H., Yoo, K.Y., Choi, J.H., Lee, C.H., Chung, D.W., Kim, D.W., Seong, J.K., Yoon, Y.S., Lee, I.S. and Won, M.H. 2008. Comparison of glutamic acid decarboxylase 67 immunoreactive neurons in the hippocampal CA1 region at various age stages in dogs. *Neurosci. Lett.* 431: 251-255.
- Ito, T., Hioki, H., Nakamura, K., Kaneko, T., Iino, S. and Nojyo, Y. 2008. Some γ -motoneurons contain γ -aminobutyric acid in the rat cervical spinal cord. *Brain Res.* 1201: 78-87.
- Hamilton, K.A., Parrish-Aungst, S., Margolis, F.L., Erdelyi, F., Szabó, G. and Puche, A.C. 2008. Sensory deafferentation transsynaptically alters neuronal GluR-1 expression in the external plexiform layer of the adult mouse main olfactory bulb. *Chem. Senses* 33: 201-210.
- Jain, R., Tartar, D.M., Gregg, R.K., Divekar, R.D., Bell, J.J., Lee, H.H., Yu, P., Ellis, J.S., Hoeman, C.M., Franklin, C.L. and Zaghoulani, H. 2008. Innocuous IFN- γ induced by adjuvant-free antigen restores normoglycemia in NOD mice through inhibition of IL-17 production. *J. Exp. Med.* 205: 207-218.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GADL1 (human) mapping to 3p24.1.

SOURCE

GADL1 (D-11) is an affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of GADL1 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μ g IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-102550 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

GADL1 (D-11) is recommended for detection of GADL1 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for GADL1 siRNA (h): sc-78302, GADL1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-78302-SH and GADL1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-78302-V.

Molecular Weight of GADL1: 59/47 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.