

p-GABA_A R γ 2 (Ser 365): sc-135693

BACKGROUND

GAD-65 and GAD-67, glutamate decarboxylases, function to catalyze the production of GABA (gamma-aminobutyric acid). In the central nervous system, GABA functions as the main inhibitory transmitter by increasing a Cl⁻ (chloride) conductance that inhibits neuronal firing. GABA has been shown to activate both ionotropic (GABA_A) and metabotropic (GABA_B) receptors, as well as a third class of receptors called GABA_C. The γ subunit of GABA_A receptors are important for benzodiazepine binding and modulation of GABA-mediated Cl⁻ current. GABA_A R γ 2 is a 467 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein localized to the postsynaptic cell membrane. Present as a pentamer with other GABA_A receptor chains (α , β , γ , δ and ρ), the GABA_A ligand-gated Cl⁻ channels selectively complex with D5DR to enable mutual inhibitory functional interactions between the two receptor systems. Defects in the gene encoding GABA_A R γ 2 have been found to be the cause of childhood absence epilepsy type 2, familial febrile convulsions type 8, generalized epilepsy with febrile seizures plus type 3 and severe myoclonic epilepsy in infancy. Mouse, rat and human GABA_A R γ 2 are subject to phosphorylation on Ser 365.

REFERENCES

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- Baulac, S., et al. 2001. First genetic evidence of GABA_A receptor dysfunction in epilepsy: a mutation in the γ 2 subunit gene. *Nat. Genet.* 28: 46-48.
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- Kang, J.Q., et al. 2006. Why does fever trigger febrile seizures? GABA_A receptor γ 2 subunit mutations associated with idiopathic generalized epilepsies have temperature-dependent trafficking deficiencies. *J. Neurosci.* 26: 2590-2597.
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STORAGE

For immediate and continuous use, store at 4° C for up to one month. For sporadic use, freeze in working aliquots in order to avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. If turbidity is evident upon prolonged storage, clarify solution by centrifugation.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GABRG2 (human) mapping to 5q34; Gabrg2 (mouse) mapping to 11 A5.

SOURCE

p-GABA_A R γ 2 (Ser 365) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a short amino acid sequence containing phosphorylated Ser 365 of GABA_A R γ 2 of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains IgG in 100 μ l of 10 mM HEPES with 150 mM NaCl, 50% glycerol and < 0.1% BSA.

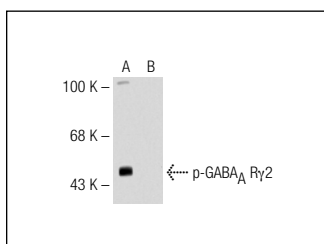
APPLICATIONS

p-GABA_A R γ 2 (Ser 365) is recommended for detection of Ser 365 phosphorylated GABA_A R γ 2 of mouse and rat origin and correspondingly Ser 366 phosphorylated GABA_A R γ 2 of human origin of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution to be determined by researcher, dilution range 1:100-1:5000) and immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ l per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)].

Suitable for use as control antibody for GABA_A R γ 2 siRNA (h): sc-42449, GABA_A R γ 2 siRNA (m): sc-42450, GABA_A R γ 2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-42449-SH, GABA_A R γ 2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-42450-SH, GABA_A R γ 2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42449-V and GABA_A R γ 2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42450-V.

Molecular Weight of p-GABA_A R γ 2: 54 kDa.

DATA



p-GABA_A R γ 2 (Ser 365): sc-135693. Western blot analysis of GABA_A R γ 2 phosphorylation in rat prefrontal cortex tissue extract. Blots were probed with p-GABA_A R γ 2 (Ser 365): sc-135693 (A) and p-GABA_A R γ 2 (Ser 365): sc-135693 preincubated with its cognate phosphorylated peptide (B).

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.