

# p-GABA<sub>B</sub> R2 (Ser 893): sc-135696

## BACKGROUND

GAD-65 and GAD-67, glutamate decarboxylases, catalyze the production of GABA ( $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid). In the central nervous system GABA acts as the main inhibitory transmitter by increasing a Cl<sup>-</sup> conductance that inhibits neuronal firing. GABA activates both ionotropic (GABA<sub>A</sub>) and metabotropic (GABA<sub>B</sub>) receptors as well as a third class of receptors called GABA<sub>C</sub>. Members of the GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor family include GABA<sub>A</sub> R $\alpha$ 1-6, GABA<sub>A</sub> R  $\beta$ 1-3, GABA<sub>A</sub> R $\gamma$ 1-3, GABA<sub>A</sub> R $\delta$ , GABA<sub>A</sub> R $\epsilon$ , GABA<sub>A</sub> R $\rho$ 1 and GABA<sub>A</sub> R $\rho$ 2. The GABA<sub>B</sub> family is composed of GABA<sub>B</sub> R1 $\alpha$  and GABA<sub>B</sub> R1 $\beta$ . PKA phosphorylates GABA<sub>B</sub> R2 at Ser 893. This phosphorylation appears to enhance the membrane stability of GABA<sub>B</sub> R2.

## REFERENCES

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## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GABBR2 (human) mapping to 9q22.33; Gabbr2 (mouse) mapping to 4 B1.

## SOURCE

p-GABA<sub>B</sub> R2 (Ser 893) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a short amino acid sequence containing Ser 892 phosphorylated GABA<sub>B</sub> R2 of rat origin.

## PRODUCT

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

## RESEARCH USE

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

## APPLICATIONS

p-GABA<sub>B</sub> R2 (Ser 893) is recommended for detection of Ser 893 phosphorylated GABA<sub>B</sub> R2 of human origin and correspondingly Ser 892 phosphorylated GABA<sub>B</sub> R2 of mouse and rat origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution to be determined by researcher, dilution range 1:100-1:5000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ l per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and immunofluorescence (starting dilution to be determined by researcher, dilution range 1:50-1:2500).

Suitable for use as control antibody for GABA<sub>B</sub> R2 siRNA (h): sc-42463, GABA<sub>B</sub> R2 siRNA (m): sc-42464, GABA<sub>B</sub> R2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-42463-SH, GABA<sub>B</sub> R2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-42464-SH, GABA<sub>B</sub> R2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42463-V and GABA<sub>B</sub> R2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42464-V.

Molecular Weight of p-GABA<sub>B</sub> R2: 105 kDa.

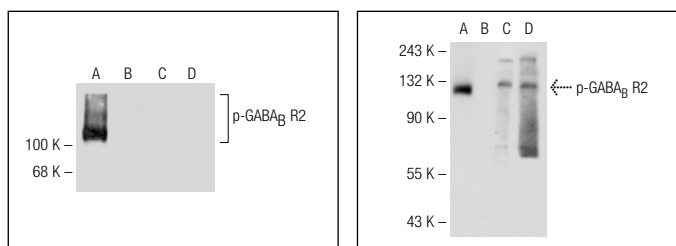
Molecular Weight of glycosylated p-GABA<sub>B</sub> R2: 130 kDa.

Positive Controls: Mouse brain extract: sc-2253 or rat brain extract: sc-2392.

## 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 B Blocking Reagent: sc-2335 (use 50 mM NaF, sc-24988, as diluent), Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048 and Lambda Phosphatase: sc-200312A. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) 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.

## DATA



p-GABA<sub>B</sub> R2 (Ser 893): sc-135696. Western blot analysis of GABA<sub>B</sub> R2 phosphorylation in rat GABA<sub>B</sub> R2 transfected (A, C) and non-transfected (B, D) COS-7 whole cell lysates. Lanes C and D were treated with lambda protein phosphatase.

Western blot analysis of GABA<sub>B</sub> R2 phosphorylation in untreated (A, C) and lambda protein phosphatase (sc-200312A) treated (B, D) rat brain tissue extracts. Antibodies tested include p-GABA<sub>B</sub> R2 (Ser 893): sc-135696 (A, B) and GABA<sub>B</sub> R2 (E-16): sc-22322 (C, D).

## 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.