# SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# GAD-65 (N-GAD65): sc-73650



#### 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

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- 2. Kanter, I.C., et al. 2007. Cyclophosphamide for anti-GAD antibody-positive refractory status epilepticus. Epilepsia 49: 914-920.
- 3. Korpershoek, E., et al. 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.
- 4. Kanaani, J., et al. 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.
- 5. Wei, J. and Wu, J.Y. 2008. Post-translational regulation of L-glutamic acid eecarboxylase in the brain. Neurochem. Res. 33: 1459-1465.
- 6. Hwang, I.K., et al. 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.
- 7. Ito, T., et al. 2008. Some  $\gamma$ -motoneurons contain  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid in the rat cervical spinal cord. Brain Res. 1201: 78-87.
- 8. Hamilton, K.A., et al. 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.
- 9. Jain, R., et al. 2008. Innocuous IFN-y 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: GAD2 (human) mapping to 10p12.1; Gad2 (mouse) mapping to 2 A3.

## SOURCE

GAD-65 (N-GAD65) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against the N-terminus of the 65 kDa GAD-65 isoform of human origin.

# PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu$ g IgG<sub>1</sub> kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

# APPLICATIONS

GAD-65 (N-GAD65) is recommended for detection of GAD-65 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

Suitable for use as control antibody for GAD-65 siRNA (h): sc-41964, GAD-65 siRNA (m): sc-41965, GAD-65 siRNA (r): sc-61888, GAD-65 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-41964-SH, GAD-65 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-41965-SH, GAD-65 shRNA Plasmid (r): sc-61888-SH, GAD-65 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41964-V, GAD-65 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41965-V and GAD-65 shRNA (r) Lentiviral Particles: sc-61888-V.

Molecular Weight of GAD-65: 65 kDa.

Positive Controls: rat cerebellum extract: sc-2398, mouse spinal cord extract: sc-395045 or rat brain extract: sc-2392.

# **RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgGk BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgGk BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgGk BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGk BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

#### DATA





GAD-65 (N-GAD65): sc-73650. Western blot analysis of GAD-65 expression in rat cerebellum (A), mouse cerebellum (B), human cerebellum (C), rat spinal cord (D) cerebellum (B) tissue extracts. and mouse spinal cord (E) tissue extracts

GAD-65 (N-GAD65): sc-73650. Western blot analysis of GAD-65 expression in rat brain (A) and rat

#### **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.