



GABA T-2 (R-20): sc-7668

BACKGROUND

GAD-65 and GAD-67, glutamate decarboxylases function to catalyze the production of GABA (γ -aminobutyric acid). In the central nervous system GABA functions as the main inhibitory transmitter by increasing a Cl⁻ 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. Both GABA_A and GABA_C are ligand-gated ion channels, however, they are structurally and functionally distinct. Members of the GABA_A receptor family include GABA_A R α 1-6, GABA_A R β 1-3, GABA_A R γ 1-3, GABA_A R δ , GABA_A R ϵ , GABA_A R ρ 1 and GABA_A R ρ 2. The GABA_B family is composed of GABA_B R1 α and GABA_B R1 β . GABA transporters have also been identified and include GABA T-1, GABA T-2 and GABA T-3 (also designated GAT-1, -2, and -3). The GABA transporters function to terminate GABA action.

REFERENCES

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- Cherubini, E., et al. 1991. GABA: an excitatory transmitter in early postnatal life. *Trends Neurosci.* 14: 515-519.
- Borden, L.A., et al. 1992. Molecular heterogeneity of the γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) transport system. Cloning of two novel high affinity GABA transporters from rat brain. *J. Biol. Chem.* 267: 21098-21104.
- Dirx, R., Jr., et al. 1995. Targeting of the 67 kDa isoform of glutamic acid decarboxylase to intracellular organelles is mediated by its interaction with the NH₂-terminal region of the 65 kDa isoform of glutamic acid decarboxylase. *J. Biol. Chem.* 270: 2241-2246.
- Lukasiewicz, P.D. 1996. GABA_C receptors in the vertebrate retina. *Mol. Neurobiol.* 12: 181-194.
- Kaupmann, K., et al. 1997. Expression cloning of GABA(B) receptors uncovers similarity to metabotropic glutamate receptors. *Nature* 386: 239-246.
- Korpi, E.R., et al. 1997. GABA(A)-receptor subtypes: clinical efficiency and selectivity of benzodiazepine site ligands. *Ann. Med.* 29: 275-282.

SOURCE

GABA T-2 (R-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the C-terminus of GABA T-2 of rat origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 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-7668 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

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

APPLICATIONS

GABA T-2 (R-20) is recommended for detection of GABA T-2 of mouse, rat and, to a lesser extent, 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 GABA T-2 siRNA (h): sc-41960, GABA T-2 siRNA (m): sc-41961, GABA T-2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-41960-SH, GABA T-2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-41961-SH, GABA T-2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41960-V and GABA T-2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41961-V.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (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 donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

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.