GABA_A Rδ (h): 293T Lysate: sc-115063



The Power to Question

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 Rα1-6, GABA_A R β1-3, GABA_A Rε, GABA_A Rδ, GABA_A Rγ1-3, GABA_A Rρ1 and GABA_A Rρ2. The GABA_B family is composed of GABA_B R1α and GABA_B R1β. 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.

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GABRD (human) mapping to 1p36.33.

PRODUCT

GABA, R δ (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human GABA, R δ transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

GABA $_A$ R δ (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive GABA $_A$ R δ antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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

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