GABA A Receptor γ2 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN5592

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Rat,Mouse

Applications
- WB,IHC,IF

MW
- 55kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:1000-2000
IHC 1:100-200
IF 1:50-200

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide of GABA A Receptor γ2
Specificity	GABA A Receptor γ2 protein(A229) detects endogenous levels of GABA A Receptor γ2

Target Information

Gene name	GABRG2

Protein Name Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit gamma-2 (GABA(A) receptor subunit gamma-2)

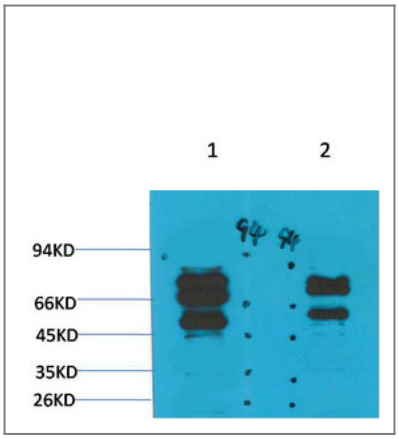
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	2566;	P18507;
Mouse		P22723;
Rat		P18508;

Cellular Localization Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell projection, dendrite . Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane .

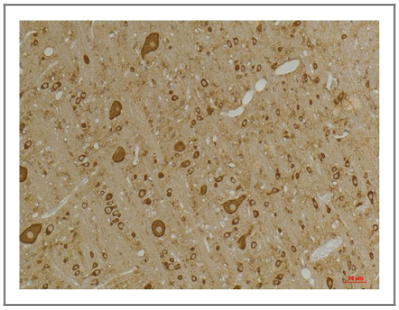
Tissue specificity Brain,

Function Disease:Defects in GABRG2 are a cause of severe myoclonic epilepsy in infancy (SMEI) [MIM:607208]; also called Dravet syndrome. SMEI is a rare disorder characterized by generalized tonic, clonic, and tonic-clonic seizures that are initially induced by fever and begin during the first year of life. Later, patients also manifest other seizure types, including absence, myoclonic, and simple and complex partial seizures. Psychomotor development delay is observed around the second year of life. SMEI is considered to be the most severe phenotype within the spectrum of generalized epilepsies with febrile seizures-plus.,Disease:Defects in GABRG2 are the cause of childhood absence epilepsy type 2 (ECA2) [MIM:607681]. ECA2 is a subtype of idiopathic generalized epilepsy (IGE) characterized by an onset at age 6-7 years, frequent absence seizures (several per day) and bilateral, synchronous, symmetric 3-Hz spike waves on EEG. During adolescence, tonic-clonic and myoclonic seizures develop. Some individuals manifest ECA2 occurring in combination with febrile convulsions [MIM:611277].,Disease:Defects in GABRG2 are the cause of familial febrile convulsions type 8 (FEB8) [MIM:611277]. A febrile convulsion is defined as a seizure event in infancy or childhood, usually occurring between 6 months and 6 years of age, associated with fever but without any evidence of intracranial infection or defined pathologic or traumatic cause. Febrile convulsions affect 5-12% of infants and children up to 6 years of age. There is epidemiological evidence that febrile seizures are associated with subsequent afebrile and unprovoked seizures in 2% to 7% of patients.,Disease:Defects in GABRG2 are the cause of generalized epilepsy with febrile seizures plus type 3 (GEFS+3) [MIM:604233]. Generalized epilepsy with febrile seizures-plus refers to a rare autosomal dominant, familial condition with incomplete penetrance and large intrafamilial variability. Patients display febrile seizures persisting sometimes beyond the age of 6 years and/or a variety of afebrile seizure types. GEFS+ is a disease combining febrile seizures, generalized seizures often precipitated by fever at age 6 years or more, and partial seizures, with a variable degree of severity.,Function:GABA, the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the vertebrate brain, mediates neuronal inhibition by binding to the GABA/benzodiazepine receptor and opening an integral chloride channel.,miscellaneous:This subunit carries the benzodiazepine binding site.,online information:Forbidden fruit - Issue 56 of March 2005,PTM:Palmitoylated by ZDHHC3/GODZ; which may affect presynaptic clustering and/or cell surface stability.,similarity:Belongs to the ligand-gated ionic channel (TC 1.A.9) family.,subunit:Generally pentameric. There are five types of GABA(A) receptor chains: alpha, beta, gamma, delta, and rho. Interacts with GABARAP.,

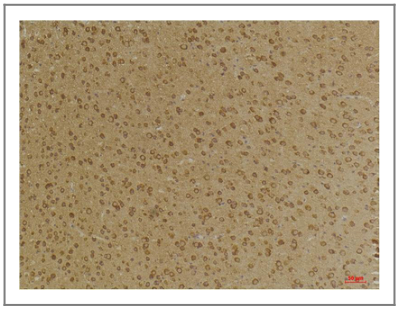
Validation Data



Western blot analysis of 1) Mouse Brain Tissue, 2)Rat Brain Tissue with GABA A Receptor γ2 Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:2,000.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat BrainTissue using GABA A Receptor γ2 Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:200.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse BrainTissue using GABA A Receptor γ2 Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:200.

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
GABA A Receptor γ2 Rabbit pAb