GAD67 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49484

Package Size: #49484-1 50ul #49484-2 100ul



Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description	
Product Name	GAD67 Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JM11-11
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IP
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	67 kDa glutamic acid decarboxylase antibody CPSQ1 antibody DCE1 antibody DCE1_HUMAN antibody EC
	4.1.1.15 antibody FLJ45882 antibody GAD 67 antibody GAD antibody GAD-67 antibody GAD1 antibody
	Glutamate decarboxylase 1 (brain, 67kDa) antibody Glutamate decarboxylase 1 antibody Glutamate
	decarboxylase 1 brain 67kD antibody Glutamate decarboxylase 1 brain 67kDa antibody Glutamate
	decarboxylase 67 kDa isoform antibody Glutamate decarboxylase, brain, 67-KD antibody
	OTTHUMP0000041055 antibody SCP antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q99259
Uniprot	Q99259
GeneID	2571;

1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Application Details

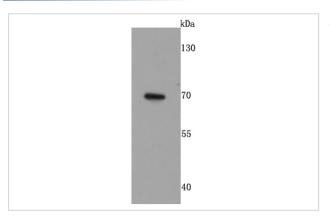
Calculated MW

Formulation

Storage

WB: 1:500-1:1,000 IP: 1:50-1:100

Images



67 kDa

Store at -20°C

Western blot analysis of GAD67 on Hela cells lysates using anti-GAD67 antibody at 1/500 dilution.

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 (g-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

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only