GAD67 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49484

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



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

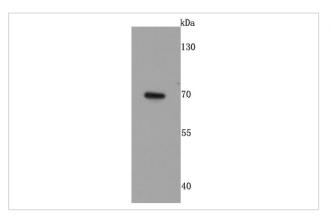
Description

| Storage | Store at -20°C |
|-----------------------|---|
| Formulation | 1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide. |
| Calculated MW | 67 kDa |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot#:Q99259 |
| | OTTHUMP0000041055 antibody SCP antibody |
| | decarboxylase 67 kDa isoform antibody Glutamate decarboxylase, brain, 67-KD antibody |
| | decarboxylase 1 brain 67kD antibody Glutamate decarboxylase 1 brain 67kDa antibody Glutamate |
| | Glutamate decarboxylase 1 (brain, 67kDa) antibody Glutamate decarboxylase 1 antibody Glutamate |
| | 4.1.1.15 antibody FLJ45882 antibody GAD 67 antibody GAD antibody GAD-67 antibody GAD1 antibody |
| Other Names | 67 kDa glutamic acid decarboxylase antibody CPSQ1 antibody DCE1 antibody DCE1_HUMAN antibody EC |
| Conjugates | Unconjugated |
| Immunogen Description | recombinant protein |
| Species Reactivity | Hu, Ms, Rt |
| Applications | WB, IP |
| Purification | ProA affinity purified |
| Clone No. | JM11-11 |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Host Species | Recombinant Rabbit |
| Product Name | GAD67 Rabbit mAb |

Application Details

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

Images



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 and is not intended for use in humans or animals.