

**GABA-A Receptor Alpha-1 Antibody**  
**GABA A Receptor Alpha-1 Antibody, Clone S95-35**  
**Catalog # ASM10222**

**Specification**

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**GABA-A Receptor Alpha-1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>IHC, WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P14867</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_034380.1</a>
Host	<b>Mouse</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG2A</b>
Reactivity	<b>Human, Mouse, Rat</b>
Clonality	<b>Monoclonal</b>

**Description**

Mouse Anti-Human GABA-A Receptor Alpha-1 Monoclonal IgG2A

**Target/Specificity**

Detects ~55kDa. No cross-reactivity against GABA-A-R-Alpha 2 or -Alpha3.

**Other Names**

ECA4 antibody, EJM antibody, EJM5 antibody, Gaba receptor alpha 1 polypeptide antibody, GABA(A) receptor antibody, GABA(A) receptor subunit alpha 1 antibody, GABA(A) receptor subunit alpha-1 antibody, GABA(A) receptor, alpha 1 antibody, GABRA 1 antibody, GABRA1 antibody, Gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor alpha 1 antibody, Gamma aminobutyric acid A receptor alpha 1 antibody, Gamma aminobutyric acid receptor subunit alpha 1 antibody, Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit alpha-1 antibody, GBRA1\_HUMAN antibody

**Immunogen**

Fusion protein amino acids 355-394 of human GABA-A-R-Alpha1

**Purification**

Protein G Purified

Storage **-20°C**

**Storage Buffer**

PBS pH7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide

Shipping Temperature **Blue Ice or 4°C**

**Certificate of Analysis**

1 µg/ml of SMC-346 was sufficient for detection of alpha1 GABA receptor in 10 µg of rat brain lysate by colorimetric immunoblot analysis using Goat anti-mouse IgG:HRP as the secondary antibody.

**Cellular Localization**

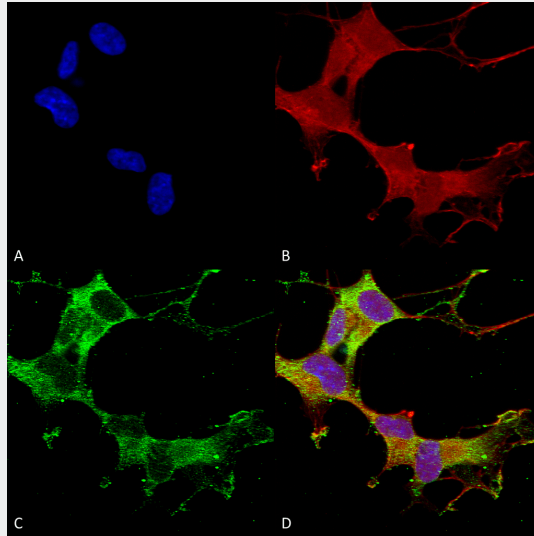
Cell Membrane | Cell Junction | Synapse | Postsynaptic Cell Membrane

**GABA-A Receptor Alpha-1 Antibody - Protocols**

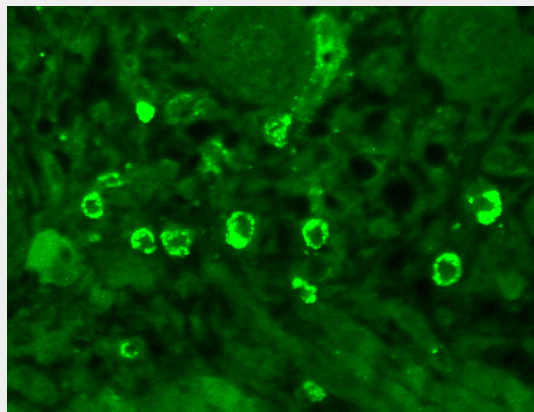
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

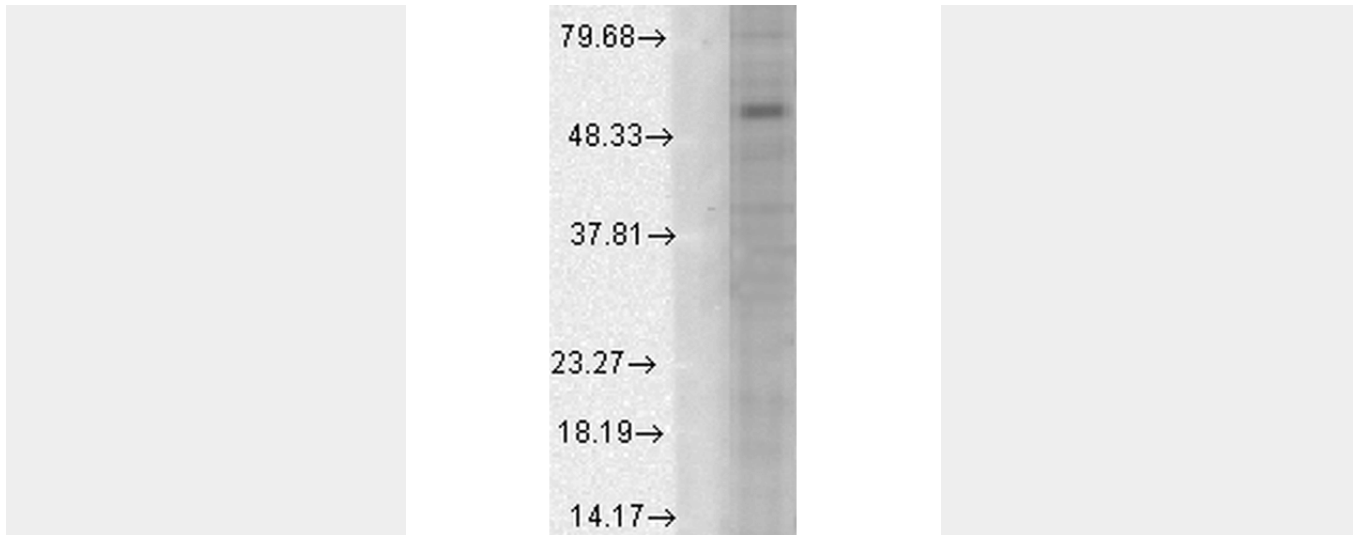
### GABA-A Receptor Alpha-1 Antibody - Images



Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Mouse Anti-GABA-A Receptor Alpha-1 Monoclonal Antibody, Clone N95/35 (ASM10222). Tissue: Neuroblastoma cells (SH-SY5Y). Species: Human. Fixation: 4% PFA for 15 min. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-GABA-A Receptor Alpha-1 Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10222) at 1:50 for overnight at 4°C with slow rocking. Secondary Antibody: AlexaFluor 488 at 1:1000 for 1 hour at RT. Counterstain: Phalloidin-iFluor 647 (red) F-Actin stain; Hoechst (blue) nuclear stain at 1:800, 1.6mM for 20 min at RT. (A) Hoechst (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Phalloidin-iFluor 647 (red) F-Actin stain. (C) GABA-A Receptor Alpha-1 Antibody (D) Composite.



Immunohistochemistry analysis using Mouse Anti-GABA A Receptor Monoclonal Antibody, Clone N95/35 (ASM10222). Tissue: backskin. Species: Mouse. Fixation: Bouin's Fixative and paraffin-embedded. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-GABA A Receptor Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10222) at 1:100 for 1 hour at RT. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Mouse (green) at 1:50 for 1 hour at RT. Localization: Dermal Cells.



Western Blot analysis of Human Cell line lysates showing detection of GABA A Receptor protein using Mouse Anti-GABA A Receptor Monoclonal Antibody, Clone N95/35 (ASM10222). Load: 15 µg. Block: 1.5% BSA for 30 minutes at RT. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-GABA A Receptor Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10222) at 1:1000 for 2 hours at RT. Secondary Antibody: Sheep Anti-Mouse IgG: HRP for 1 hour at RT.

#### **GABA-A Receptor Alpha-1 Antibody - Background**

The GABA-A receptor is a member of the superfamily of fast acting ligand-gated ion channels. The individual subunits of these receptors have similar sequences and structural features (1). GABA-A receptors are the major fast inhibitory neurotransmitter gated ion channels in the brain (2).

#### **GABA-A Receptor Alpha-1 Antibody - References**

1. Bracamontes J.R. and Steinbach J.H. (2008) J Bio Chem. 283: 26128-26136.
2. Macdonald R.L., Olsen R.W. (1993) Annu Rev Neurosci. 17: 569-602.