GABAB R2 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT5014

Key Features

Host Species	Reactivity	Applications
• Rabbit	• Human,Mouse,Rat	• WB,ELISA

MW	Isotype
• 105kD (Observed)	• IgG

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.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000
ELISA 1:10000
Not yet tested in other applications.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from GABAB R2 . at AA range: 830-910
Specificity	GABAB R2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GABAB R2 protein.

Target Information

Gene name	GABBR2

Protein Name Gamma-aminobutyric acid type B receptor subunit 2

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	9568;	O75899;
Mouse	242425;	Q80T41;
Rat	83633;	O88871;

Cellular Localization Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Coexpression of GABBR1 and GABBR2 is required for GABBR1 maturation and transport to the plasma membrane. In contrast, GABBR2 does not depend on GABBR1 for transport to the cell membrane. .

Tissue specificity Highly expressed in brain, especially in cerebral cortex, thalamus, hippocampus, frontal, occipital and temporal lobe, occipital pole and cerebellum, followed by corpus callosum, caudate nucleus, spinal cord, amygdala and medulla (PubMed:10087195, PubMed:10328880, PubMed:10727622, PubMed:9872744). Weakly expressed in heart, testis and skeletal muscle (PubMed:10087195, PubMed:10727622).

Function Domain:Alpha-helical parts of the C-terminal intracellular region mediate heterodimeric interaction with GABA-B receptor 1.,Function:Receptor for GABA. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G-proteins that inhibit adenylyl cyclase activity, stimulates phospholipase A2, activates potassium channels, inactivates voltage-dependent calcium-channels and modulates inositol phospholipids hydrolysis. Plays a critical role in the fine-tuning of inhibitory synaptic transmission. Pre-synaptic GABA-B-R inhibit neurotransmitter release by down-regulating high-voltage activated calcium channels, whereas postsynaptic GABA-B-R decrease neuronal excitability by activating a prominent inwardly rectifying potassium (Kir) conductance that underlies the late inhibitory postsynaptic potentials. Not only implicated in synaptic inhibition but also in hippocampal long-term potentiation, slow wave sleep, muscle relaxation and antinociception.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 3 family. GABA-B receptor subfamily.,subcellular location:Moreover coexpression of GABA-B-R1 and GABA-B-R2 appears to be a prerequisite for maturation and transport of GABA-B-R1 to the plasma membrane.,subunit:Heterodimer of GABA-B-R1 and GABA-B-R2. Neither of which is effective on its own and homodimeric assembly does not seem to happen. Interacts with ATF4 via its C-terminal region.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in brain, especially in cerebral cortex, thalamus, hippocampus, frontal, occipital and temporal lobe, occipital pole and cerebellum, followed by corpus callosum, caudate nucleus, spinal cord, amygdala and medulla. Weakly expressed in heart, testis and skeletal muscle.,

Validation Data

Contact information

Orders: order@immunoway.com
Support: tech@immunoway.com
Telephone: 877-594-3616 (Toll Free), 408-747-0185
Website: http://www.immunoway.com
Address: 2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA

Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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