


Product datasheet

Anti-GABA A Receptor gamma 2/GABRG2 antibody ab87328

[9 References](#) [2 Images](#)

Overview

Product name	Anti-GABA A Receptor gamma 2/GABRG2 antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to GABA A Receptor gamma 2/GABRG2
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Mouse, Human Predicted to work with: Rat, Cow 
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
Positive control	This antibody gave a positive signal in the following tissue lysates: human brain; mouse brain; human spinal cord; mouse spinal cord.
General notes	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	<p>pH: 7.40</p> <p>Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide</p> <p>Constituent: PBS</p> <p>Batches of this product that have a concentration < 1mg/ml may have BSA added as a stabilising agent. If you would like information about the formulation of a specific lot, please contact our scientific support team who will be happy to help.</p>
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified

Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

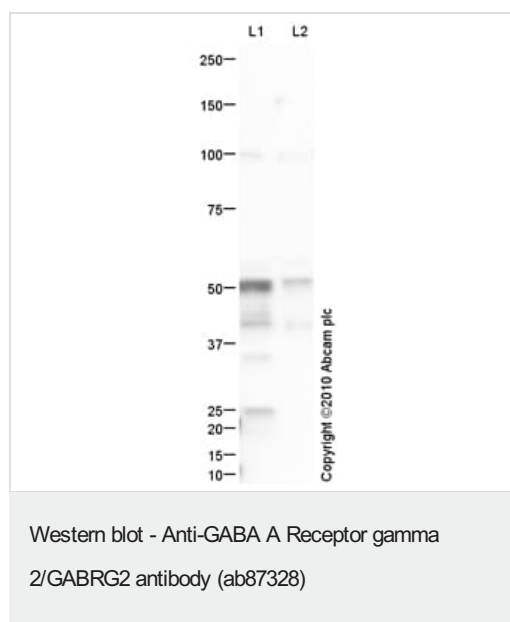
Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab87328 in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml. Detects a band of approximately 51 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 54 kDa).

Target

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.
Involvement in disease	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the ligand-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.9) family. Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor (TC 1.A.9.5) subfamily. GABRG2 sub-subfamily.
Post-translational modifications	Palmitoylated by ZDHHC3/GODZ; which may affect presynaptic clustering and/or cell surface stability.
Cellular localization	Cell junction > synapse > postsynaptic cell membrane. Cell membrane.



All lanes : Anti-GABA A Receptor gamma 2/GABRG2 antibody (ab87328)

Lane 1 : Human brain tissue lysate - total protein ([ab29466](#))

Lane 2 : Human spinal cord tissue lysate - total protein ([ab29188](#))

Lysates/proteins at 10 µg per lane.

Secondary

All lanes : Goat polyclonal to Rabbit IgG - H&L - Pre-Adsorbed (HRP) at 1/3000 dilution

Developed using the ECL technique.

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 54 kDa

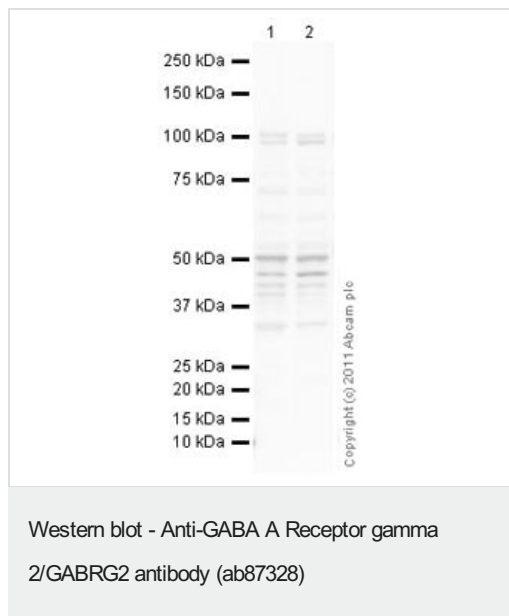
Observed band size: 51 kDa

Additional bands at: 25 kDa, 42 kDa. We are unsure as to the identity of these extra bands.

Exposure time: 12 minutes

We hypothesize that the 51 kDa band represents the mature form of GABA A Receptor gamma 2/GABRG2.

Abcam welcomes customer feedback.



All lanes : Anti-GABA A Receptor gamma 2/GABRG2 antibody (ab87328) at 1 µg/ml

Lane 1 : Brain (Mouse) Tissue Lysate

Lane 2 : Spinal Cord (Mouse) Tissue Lysate

Lysates/proteins at 10 µg per lane.

Secondary

All lanes : Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) preadsorbed (**ab97080**) at 1/5000 dilution

Developed using the ECL technique.

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 54 kDa

Observed band size: 50 kDa

Additional bands at: 100 kDa, 45 kDa, 48 kDa. We are unsure as to the identity of these extra bands.

Exposure time: 1 minute

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