SYSY Antibodies

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GABA-A receptor β2

Cat.No. 224 803; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For **reconstitution** add 50 µl H_2O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	**WB**: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) (see remarks) **IP**: not tested yet **ICC**: 1 : 500 **IHC**: 1 : 500 (see remarks) **IHC_P**: not tested yet
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 343 to 430 from mouse GABA-A receptor β2 (UniProt Id: P63137)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (P63138), mouse (P63137). Other species not tested yet.
Remarks	**WB**: GABA-A receptor beta2 aggregates after boiling, making it necessary to run SDS-PAGE with non-boiled samples. **IHC**: This antibody requires antigen retrieval with pepsin according to: Lorincz A & Nusser Z (2008).

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY
NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

Background

Gamma-**a**mino**b**utyric **a**cid type **A** (**GABA-A**) receptors mediate the majority of inhibitory neurotransmission in the brain. These receptor proteins are ligand gated chloride ion channels and consist of a pentameric combination of different subunits (alpha, **beta**, gamma, delta, epsilon and rho). The resulting heterogenous population of GABA-A receptor subtypes are expressed throughout the brain with specific cellular and subcellular expression patterns.

Selected References for 224 803

Acute knockdown of Depdc5 leads to synaptic defects in mTOR-related epileptogenesis.
De Fusco A, Cerullo MS, Marte A, Michetti C, Romei A, Castroflorio E, Baulac S, Benfenati F
Neurobiology of disease (2020) : 104822. . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

Activating Transcription Factor 4 (ATF4) regulates neuronal activity by controlling GABABR trafficking.
Corona C, Pasini S, Liu J, Amar F, Greene LA, Shelanski ML
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2018) : . . **WB; tested species: rat**

Similar GABAA receptor subunit composition in somatic and axon initial segment synapses of hippocampal pyramidal cells.
Kerti-Szigeti K, Nusser Z
eLife (2016) 5: . . **IHC**

Chemico-genetic discovery of astrocytic control of inhibition in vivo.
Takano T, Wallace JT, Baldwin KT, Purkey AM, Uezu A, Courtland JL, Soderblom EJ, Shimogori T, Maness PF, Eroglu C, Soderling SH, et al.
Nature (2020) : . . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

Selected General References

GABA receptor heterogeneity modulates dendrodendritic inhibition.
Sassoè-Pognetto M, Panzanelli P, Lagier S, Fritschy JM, Lledo PM
Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences (2009) 1170: 259-63. .

Synaptogenesis in the cerebellar cortex: differential regulation of gephyrin and GABAA receptors at somatic and dendritic synapses of Purkinje cells.
Viltono L, Patrizi A, Fritschy JM, Sassoè-Pognetto M
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Compensatory alteration of inhibitory synaptic circuits in cerebellum and thalamus of gamma-aminobutyric acid type A receptor alpha1 subunit knockout mice.
Kralic JE, Sidler C, Parpan F, Homanics GE, Morrow AL, Fritschy JM
The Journal of comparative neurology (2006) 4954: 408-21. .

Postsynaptic clustering of major GABAA receptor subtypes requires the gamma 2 subunit and gephyrin.
Essrich C, Lorez M, Benson JA, Fritschy JM, Lüscher B
Nature neuroscience (1998) 17: 563-71. .

GABAA-receptor heterogeneity in the adult rat brain: differential regional and cellular distribution of seven major subunits.
Fritschy JM, Mohler H
The Journal of comparative neurology (1995) 3591: 154-94. .

Distribution, prevalence, and drug binding profile of gamma-aminobutyric acid type A receptor subtypes differing in the beta-subunit variant.
Benke D, Fritschy JM, Trzeciak A, Bannwarth W, Mohler H
The Journal of biological chemistry (1994) 26943: 27100-7. .

Five subtypes of type A gamma-aminobutyric acid receptors identified in neurons by double and triple immunofluorescence staining with subunit-specific antibodies.
Fritschy JM, Benke D, Mertens S, Oertel WH, Bachi T, Möhler H
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (1992) 8915: 6726-30. .

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/224803 or scan the QR-code.

FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried) and are stable in this form without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at 4°C before reconstitution. **They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!** Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl) and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C.

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites** and **hybridoma supernatant** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. **Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended!** Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera**: With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- **Affinity purified antibodies**: Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All our purified antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein.
  For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot a 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol to a final concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.