SYSY Antibodies

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GAD2 (GAD65)

Cat.No. 198 103; 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) **IP**: yes **ICC**: 1 : 2000 **IHC**: 1 : 1000 **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 1000 **ELISA**: yes (see remarks)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to the amino terminus of mouse GAD2 (UniProt Id: P48320)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (P18088), mouse (P48318). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for GAD 2 / GAD 65.
Matching control	198-1P
Remarks	**ELISA**: The ELISA-protocol for membrane proteins is required. Suitable as capture antibody for sandwich-ELISA. Please refer to the protocol for suitable detector antibodies.

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

Background

The **g**lutamic **a**cid **d**ecarboxylases GAD1 and GAD2, also referred to as GAD67 and GAD65 respectively, synthesize γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA), the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system. Therefore, GADs are widely used markers for the GABAergic system (1). The hydrophilic GAD1 can heterodimerize with the membrane achored GAD2 and a part of GAD1 is targeted to inhibitory nerve terminals by this mechanism (2). Although both proteins exhibit significant differences in their N-terminus they share high homology in the rest of the molecule (3).
GAD1 and 2 also occur in rodent pancreatic islets of Langerhans, whereas human islets mainly express GAD2 which has been identified as a major autoantigen in type 1 diabetes (3).

For more information on protein expression pattern, please refer to the overview image in our SYSY Antibodies ATLAS.

Selected References for 198 103

Abolished perineuronal nets and altered parvalbumin-immunoreactivity in the nucleus reticularis thalami of wildtype and 3xTg mice after experimental stroke.
Härtig W, Appel S, Suttkus A, Grosche J, Michalski D
Neuroscience (2016) 337: 66-87. . **IHC**

Blocking L-type voltage-gated Ca2+ channels with dihydropyridines reduces gamma-aminobutyric acid type A receptor expression and synaptic inhibition.
Saliba RS, Gu Z, Yan Z, Moss SJ
The Journal of biological chemistry (2009) 28447: 32544-50. . **WB**

Mapping GABA+/Glx in experimental temporal lobe epilepsy using edited-MRSI at 9.4T.
Plaindoux A, Le Fur Y, Courivaud C, Beets C, Samalens L, Valette J, Lemasson B, Barbier EL, Stupar V, Fauvelle F
NeuroImage (2025) 315: 121274. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Spinal Cord Injury Versus Sciatic Nerve Injury: Divergent Neuromuscular Pathologies and Neural Circuitry Remodeling.
Tian T, Wang Z, Huang F, Li L
Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences (2025) 15541: 318-330. . **IHC; tested species: rat**

Selected General References

Green fluorescent protein expression and colocalization with calretinin, parvalbumin, and somatostatin in the GAD67-GFP knock-in mouse.
Tamamaki N et al. J. Comp. Neurol. (2003) PubMed:14574680

The hydrophilic isoform of glutamate decarboxylase, GAD67, is targeted to membranes and nerve terminals independent of dimerization with the hydrophobic membrane-anchored isoform, GAD65.
Kanaani J et al. J. Biol. Chem. (1999) PubMed:10601283

Differential expression of GAD65 and GAD67 in human, rat, and mouse pancreatic islets.
Kim J et al. Diabetes (1993) PubMed:8243826

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/198103 or scan the QR-code.

FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All SYSY antibodies and control proteins/peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried). In this form, they remain stable 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. **Do not freeze lyophilized antibodies**. Temperatures below 0°C may impair performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long-term storage of lyophilized fluorophore-conjugates may cause aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be stored at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- **Do not use frost-free ("no-frost") freezers.** These units periodically warm to remove ice buildup, causing freeze–thaw cycles that can damage antibodies.
- Store vials in areas with minimal temperature fluctuation - preferably toward the back of the freezer, not on the door.
- Aliquot reconstituted antibodies and store at –20°C to –80°C.
- Avoid very small aliquots (<20 µL), as evaporation and adsorption to tube surfaces can reduce antibody concentration and activity.
- Use the smallest practical storage vial to minimize surface area.
- Adding glycerol to a final concentration of 50% prevents freezing at -20°C, allowing storage in liquid form and effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites and hybridoma supernatant:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended, as proteases present in ascites may degrade antibodies.
- **Purified IgG:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein (e.g., BSA) enhances long-term stability.
  Many SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** Can be stored at 4°C with antimicrobials added, but -20°C to -80°C is preferred
- **Affinity-purified antibodies:** Less stable than antisera; store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein such as BSA improves long-term stability.
  Most SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1:1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C, and protect from light exposure

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All purified SYSY antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the volume of deionized water specified in the corresponding datasheet. If a larger final volume is desired, first add the recommended amount of water, then adjust with PBS and, if needed, add a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g., BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some SYSY antibodies already contain albumin; please take this into account before adding additional carrier protein.

For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the vial cap. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. To collect the liquid at the bottom of the vial, place the vial inside a 50 ml centrifuge tube padded with paper and centrifuge briefly.

- If desired, small amounts of azide or thimerosal may be added to prevent microbial growth. This is particularly recommended when storing an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add glycerol 1:1 (v/v) to achieve a final concentration of 50%. This prevents freezing at –20°C and keeps the antibody in liquid form, effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies as a general measure to prevent freeze–thaw damage.
- For further guidance, please refer to our **storage tips** and recommendations for reconstituted antibodies, control peptides, and control proteins.