SYSY Antibodies

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GABA transporter3 (GAT3)

Cat.No. 274 304; Polyclonal Guinea pig antibody, 100 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For **reconstitution** add 100 µl H_2O, then aliquot and store at -20°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 : 500 **IHC**: 1 : 500 **IHC-P**: 1 : 500 **ExM**: external data (see remarks)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 612 to 627 from mouse GABA transporter3 (UniProt Id: P31650)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (P31647), mouse (P31650). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.O. validated PubMed: 41025215
Matching control	274-3P
Remarks	**ExM**: This antibody has been successfully applied and published for this method by customers (see application-specific references).

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

Background

γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA) is a major inhibitory neurotransmitter. After the release of GABA from synaptic vesicles into the synaptic cleft during neurotransmission, **GABA transporters** (GATs) remove extracellular GABA by reuptake into the presynaptic terminal.
Three GABA transporters are described so far of which only GAT 1 and GAT 3 are expressed in the brain.

Selected References for 274 304

Astrocytic modulation of population encoding in mouse visual cortex via GABA transporter 3 revealed by multiplexed CRISPR/Cas9 gene editing.
Park J, Sipe GO, Tang X, Ojha P, Fernandes G, Leow YN, Zhang C, Osako Y, Natesan A, Drummond GT, Jaenisch R, et al.
eLife (2025) 14: . . **WB, IHC; KO verified; tested species: mouse**

Structural Heterogeneity of the GABAergic Tripartite Synapse.
Brunskine C, Passlick S, Henneberger C
Cells (2022) 1119: . . **EXM; tested species: mouse**

Neurons Induce Tiled Astrocytes with Branches That Avoid Each Other.
Hayashi MK, Sato K, Sekino Y
International journal of molecular sciences (2022) 238: . . **ICC; tested species: rat**

Astrocyte morphological remodeling regulates consciousness state transitions induced by inhaled general anesthesia.
Zhou B, Li Q, Su M, Liao P, Luo Y, Luo R, Yu Y, Luo M, Lei F, Li X, Jiao J, et al.
Molecular psychiatry (2025) 309: 4006-4022. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Extracellular Vesicles from Mesenchymal Stem Cells Reverse Neuroinflammation and Restore Motor Coordination in Hyperammonemic Rats.
Izquierdo-Altarejos P, Martínez-García M, Atienza-Pérez I, Hernández A, Moreno-Manzano V, Llansola M, Felipo V
Journal of neuroimmune pharmacology : the official journal of the Society on NeuroImmune Pharmacology (2024) 191: 52. . **WB; tested species: rat**

Light microscopic and heterogeneity analysis of astrocytes in the common marmoset brain.
Muñoz Y, Cuevas-Pacheco F, Quesseveur G, Murai KK
Journal of neuroscience research (2021) : . . **IHC; tested species: marmoset**

Doublecortin-like expressing astrocytes of the suprachiasmatic nucleus are implicated in the biosynthesis of vasopressin and influences circadian rhythms.
Coomans C, Saaltink DJ, Deboer T, Tersteeg M, Lanooij S, Schneider AF, Mulder A, van Minnen J, Jost C, Koster AJ, Vreugdenhil E, et al.
Glia (2021) 6911: 2752-2766. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Extracellular Vesicles from Hyperammonemic Rats Induce Neuroinflammation and Motor Incoordination in Control Rats.
Izquierdo-Altarejos P, Cabrera-Pastor A, Gonzalez-King H, Montoliu C, Felipo V
Cells (2020) 93: . . **WB; tested species: rat**

Astrocytes detect and upregulate transmission at inhibitory synapses of somatostatin interneurons onto pyramidal cells.
Matos M, Bosson A, Riebe I, Reynell C, Vallée J, Laplante I, Panatier A, Robitaille R, Lacaille JC
Nature communications (2018) 91: 4254. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Olig2-Lineage Astrocytes: A Distinct Subtype of Astrocytes That Differs from GFAP Astrocytes.
Tatsumi K, Isonishi A, Yamasaki M, Kawabe Y, Morita-Takemura S, Nakahara K, Terada Y, Shinjo T, Okuda H, Tanaka T, Wanaka A, et al.
Frontiers in neuroanatomy (2018) 12: 8. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Selected General References

Substrate-mediated regulation of gamma-aminobutyric acid transporter 1 in rat brain.
Hu J et al. Neuropharmacology (2008) PubMed:17991494

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/274304 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.