

Rabbit ABAT Polyclonal Antibody | anti-ABAT antibody

ABAT antibody - middle region

CATALOG # AAA200177	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Cow, Dog, Goat, Guinea Pig, Horse, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat, Yeast, Zebrafish	APPLICATIONS Western Blot
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ABAT; Polyclonal Antibody; ABAT antibody - middle region; anti-ABAT antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

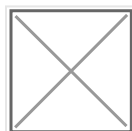
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Cow, Dog, Goat, Guinea Pig, Horse, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat, Yeast, Zebrafish
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity/Purification	Affinity Purified
Form/Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Sequence	Synthetic peptide with the following region: II VEPIQSEGGD NHASDDFFRK LRDIARKHGC AFLVDEVQTG GGCTGKFW
Sequence Length	500
Applicable Applications for anti-ABAT antibody	WB (Western Blot)
Homology	Cow: 100%; Dog: 100%; Goat: 100%; Guinea Pig: 100%; Horse: 93%; Human: 100%; Mouse: 100%; Rabbit: 100%; Rat: 100%; Yeast: 100%; Zebrafish: 86%
Immunogen	The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the middle region of human ABAT
Preparation and Storage	For short term use, store at 2-8 degree C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES


WB (Western Blot)

WB Suggested Anti-ABAT Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 ug/ml
ELISA Titer: 1:12500
Positive Control: Human Placenta

WB (Western Blot)

Host: Rabbit
Target Name: ABAT
Sample Type: Human Fetal Muscle
Antibody Dilution: 1.0 ug/ml

WB (Western Blot)

Host: Rabbit
Target Name: ABAT
Sample Tissue: Human Liver Tumor
Antibody Dilution: 1 ug/ml

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ABAT antibody	This is a rabbit polyclonal antibody against ABAT. It was validated on Western Blot using a cell lysate as a positive control. Target Description: 4-aminobutyrate aminotransferase (ABAT) is responsible for catabolism of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), an important, mostly inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system, into succinic semialdehyde. The active enzyme is a homodimer of 50-kD subunits complexed to pyridoxal-5-phosphate. ABAT in liver and brain is controlled by 2 codominant alleles with a frequency in a Caucasian population of 0.56 and 0.44. The ABAT deficiency phenotype includes psychomotor retardation, hypotonia, hyperreflexia, lethargy, refractory seizures, and EEG abnormalities.4-aminobutyrate aminotransferase (ABAT) is responsible for catabolism of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), an important, mostly inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system, into succinic semialdehyde. The active enzyme is a homodimer of 50-kD subunits complexed to pyridoxal-5-phosphate. The protein sequence is over 95% similar to the pig protein. GABA is estimated to be present in nearly one-third of human synapses. ABAT in liver and brain is controlled by 2 codominant alleles with a frequency in a Caucasian population of 0.56 and 0.44. The ABAT deficiency phenotype includes psychomotor retardation, hypotonia, hyperreflexia, lethargy, refractory seizures, and EEG abnormalities. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein isoform have been found for this gene.
Product Categories/Family for anti-ABAT antibody	Polyclonal; Neuroscience; Hypoxia

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	38679946
NCBI GeneID	18
NCBI Accession #	NP_065737
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_020686
UniProt Accession #	P80404
Molecular Weight	55kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	4-aminobutyrate aminotransferase, mitochondrial
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	4-aminobutyrate aminotransferase
NCBI Official Symbol	ABAT
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	GABAT; NPD009; GABA-AT
NCBI Protein Information	4-aminobutyrate aminotransferase, mitochondrial
UniProt Protein Name	4-aminobutyrate aminotransferase, mitochondrial
UniProt Gene Name	ABAT
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	GABAT; GABA-AT; GABA transaminase; GABA-T
UniProt Entry Name	GABT_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.