Datasheet for ABIN2784614

# anti-ABAT antibody (Middle Region)

1 Image

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## Overview

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|---|---|
| Quantity: | 100 µL |
| Target: | ABAT |
| Binding Specificity: | Middle Region |
| Reactivity: | Human, Mouse, Rat, Cow, Dog, Goat, Guinea Pig, Horse, Rabbit |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Conjugate: | This ABAT antibody is un-conjugated |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC) |

## Product Details

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| Immunogen: | The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the middle region of human ABAT |
| Sequence: | YRSKERGQRG FSQEELETCM INQAPGCPDY SILSFMGAFH GRTMGCLATT |
| Predicted Reactivity: | Cow: 93%, Dog: 86%, Goat: 77%, Guinea Pig: 93%, Horse: 86%, Human: 100%, Mouse: 93%, Rabbit: 93%, Rat: 93% |
| Characteristics: | This is a rabbit polyclonal antibody against ABAT. It was validated on Western Blot using a cell lysate as a positive control. |
| Purification: | Affinity Purified |

## Target Details

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| Target: | ABAT |

## Target Details

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| Alternative Name: | ABAT (ABAT Products) |
| Background: | 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.<br>Alias Symbols: GABA-AT, GABAT, NPD009<br>Protein Interaction Partner: LGR4, BAG3, ALDH5A1, ABAT,<br>Protein Size: 500 |
| Molecular Weight: | 56 kDa |
| Gene ID: | 18 |
| NCBI Accession: | NM_020686, NP_065737 |
| UniProt: | P80404 |
| Pathways: | Monocarboxylic Acid Catabolic Process |

## Application Details

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| Application Notes: | Optimal working dilutions should be determined experimentally by the investigator. |
| Comment: | Antigen size: 500 AA |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |

## Handling

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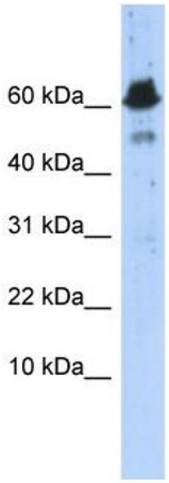
| Format: | Liquid |
| Concentration: | Lot specific |
| Buffer: | Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09 % (w/v) sodium azide and 2 % sucrose. |
| Preservative: | Sodium azide |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only. |
| Handling Advice: | Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Storage: | -20 °C |
| Storage Comment: | For short term use, store at 2-8°C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles. |

## Images




**Western Blotting**

**Image 1. WB Suggested Anti-ABAT Antibody Titration:** 0.2-1 ug/ml

**ELISA Titer:** 1:1562500

**Positive Control:** Transfected 293T