

Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-ABAT Antibody (Clone#22A05)
Gene Name	ABAT
Source	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG
Species Reactivity	human, mouse, rat
Tested Application	WB, IHC, IP
Contents	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide, 0.4-0.5 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human ABAT
Concentration	500 ug/ml
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Observed MW	54 kDa
Dilution Ratios	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 Immunohistochemistry (IHC):1:50-200 ImmunoPrecipitation (IP): 1:50

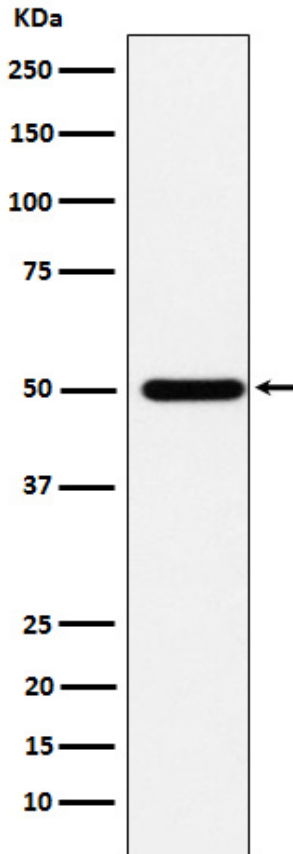
Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

Background Information

4-Aminobutyrate aminotransferase is a protein that in humans is encoded by the ABAT gene. 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 humans 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.

Selected Validation Data



Western blot analysis of ABAT expression in HepG2 cell lysate.