bs-13264R

[Primary Antibody]

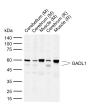
GADL1 Rabbit pAb



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– DATASHEET –	400-901-9800	
Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:500-2000)
Clonality: Polyclonal		Reactivity: Mouse, Rat
GenelD: 339896	SWISS: Q6ZQY3	(predicted: Human, Bee)
Target: GADL1		
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GADL1: 51-150/521.		Predicted MW.: ^{59 kDa}
Purification: affinity purified by	Protein A	
Concentration: 1mg/ml		Subcellular Cell membrane ,Cytoplasm Location: ,Nucleus
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
Background: There are two forms of glutamic acid decarboxylases (GADs) that exist in brain: GAD-65 (also known as GAD2) and GAD-67 (also known as GAD1, GAD or SCP). GAD-65 and GAD-67 are members of the group II decarboxylase family of proteins and are responsible for catalyzing the rate limiting step in the production of GABA (gamma-aminobutyric acid) from L-glutamic acid. Although both GADs are found in brain, GAD-65 localizes to synaptic vesicle membranes in nerve terminals, while GAD-67 is distributed throughout the cell. GAD-67 is responsible for the basal levels of GABA synthesis. In the case of a heightened demand for GABA in neurotransmission, GAD-65 transiently activates to assist in GABA production. As a member of the group II decarboxylase family, GADL1 (Glutamate decarboxylase-like protein 1) is a 521 amino acid protein that utilizes pyridoxal phosphate as a cofactor for its carboxylase activity. There are two isoforms of GADL1 that exist as a result of alternative splicing events.		

- VALIDATION IMAGES -



Sample: Lane 1: Mouse Cerebellum tissue lysates Lane 2: Mouse Cerebrum tissue lysates Lane 3: Mouse Muscle tissue lysates Lane 4: Rat Cerebrum tissue lysates Lane 5: Rat Muscle tissue lysates Primary: Anti-GADL1 (bs-13264R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 59 kDa Observed band size: 60,50 kDa