



# GAD67 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES5436

For research use only

## Overview

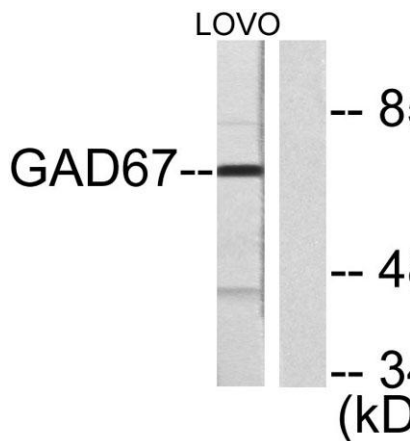
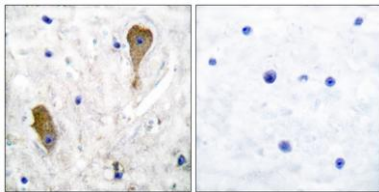
<b>Product Name</b>	GAD67 rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GAD1. AA range:471-520
<b>Specificity</b>	GAD67 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GAD67 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Glutamate decarboxylase 1
<b>Gene Name</b>	GAD1
<b>Cellular localization</b>	intracellular,plasma membrane,vesicle membrane,presynaptic active zone,clathrin-sculpted gamma-aminobutyric acid transport vesicle membrane,
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	67kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	2571
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	Q99259
<b>Alternative Names</b>	GAD1; GAD; GAD67; Glutamate decarboxylase 1; 67 kDa glutamic acid decarboxylase; GAD-67; Glutamate decarboxylase 67 kDa isoform glutamate decarboxylase 1(GAD1) Homo sapiens
<b>Background</b>	





This gene encodes one of several forms of glutamic acid decarboxylase, identified as a major autoantigen in insulin-dependent diabetes. The enzyme encoded is responsible for catalyzing the production of gamma-aminobutyric acid from L-glutamic acid. A pathogenic role for this enzyme has been identified in the human pancreas since it has been identified as an autoantigen and an autoreactive T cell target in insulin-dependent diabetes. This gene may also play a role in the stiff man syndrome. Deficiency in this enzyme has been shown to lead to pyridoxine dependency with seizures. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two products, the predominant 67-kD form and a less-frequent 25-kD form. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using GAD1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from LOVO cells, using GAD1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

