

### GAD1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M02)

Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a full length recombinant GAD1. Catalog # AT2144a

## **Specification**

#### GAD1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) - Product Information

Application **WB Primary Accession** Q99259 Other Accession BC037780 Reactivity Human Host mouse Clonality Monoclonal Isotype IgG2a Kappa

Calculated MW 66897

GAD1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) - Additional Information

#### Gene ID 2571

### **Other Names**

Glutamate decarboxylase 1, 67 kDa glutamic acid decarboxylase, GAD-67, Glutamate decarboxylase 67 kDa isoform, GAD1, GAD, GAD67

### Target/Specificity

GAD1 (AAH37780, 1 a.a. ~ 594 a.a) full-length recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.

#### Dilution

WB~~1:500~1000

### **Format**

Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2.

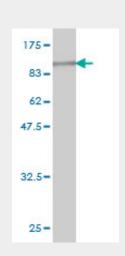
## Storage

Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

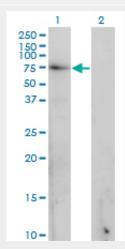
#### **Precautions**

GAD1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

# GAD1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) -



Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein.Western Blot detection against Immunogen (91.08 KDa).

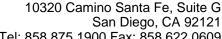


Western Blot analysis of GAD1 expression in transfected 293T cell line by GAD1 monoclonal antibody (M02), clone 5E11.

Lane 1: GAD1 transfected lysate(66.9 KDa). Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

# GAD1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) -**Background**

This gene encodes one of several forms of glutamic acid decarboxylase, identified as a





Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.622.0609

### **Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

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.

# GAD1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) -References

Common variants conferring risk of schizophrenia: a pathway analysis of GWAS data. Jia P, et al. Schizophr Res, 2010 Sep. PMID 20659789. Maternal genes and facial clefts in offspring: a comprehensive search for genetic associations in two population-based cleft studies from Scandinavia. Jugessur A, et al. PLoS One, 2010 Jul 9. PMID 20634891. Physiogenomic analysis of statin-treated patients: domain-specific counter effects within the ACACB gene on low-density lipoprotein cholesterol? Rua?o G, et al. Pharmacogenomics, 2010 Jul. PMID 20602615. Alcohol dependence and glutamate decarboxylase gene polymorphisms in an Italian male population. Terranova C, et al. Alcohol, 2010 Aug. PMID 20598486.Genetic modulation of GABA levels in the anterior cingulate cortex by GAD1 and COMT. Marenco S, et al. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2010 Jul. PMID 20357758.