

**GABA B Receptor 1 Antibody**  
**Rabbit mAb**  
**Catalog # AP91469**

**Specification**

**GABA B Receptor 1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9UBS5</a>
Reactivity	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
<b>Other Names</b>	
GABA-B receptor 1; GABA-B-R1; GABAB R1; GABAB subunit 1c; GABABR1; GABBR1 3; Gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) B receptor 1; Gb1; GPRC3A;	
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	108320 Da

**GABA B Receptor 1 Antibody - Additional Information**

Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human GABA B Receptor 1
Description	Receptor for GABA. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G-proteins that inhibit adenylyl cyclase activity, stimulates phospholipase A2, activates potassium channels, inactivates voltage-dependent calcium-channels and modulates inositol phospholipids hydrolysis. Plays a critical role in the fine-tuning of inhibitory synaptic transmission.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

**GABA B Receptor 1 Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** GABBR1

**Synonyms** GPRC3A

**Function**

Component of a heterodimeric G-protein coupled receptor for GABA, formed by GABBR1 and GABBR2 (PubMed:[15617512](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15617512), PubMed:[18165688](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18165688))

target="\_blank">>18165688</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22660477" target="\_blank">>22660477</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24305054" target="\_blank">>24305054</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36103875" target="\_blank">>36103875</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9872316" target="\_blank">>9872316</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9872744" target="\_blank">>9872744</a>). Within the heterodimeric GABA receptor, only GABBR1 seems to bind agonists, while GABBR2 mediates coupling to G proteins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18165688" target="\_blank">>18165688</a>). Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of down-stream effectors, such as adenylate cyclase (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10075644" target="\_blank">>10075644</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10773016" target="\_blank">>10773016</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10906333" target="\_blank">>10906333</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24305054" target="\_blank">>24305054</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9872744" target="\_blank">>9872744</a>). Signaling inhibits adenylate cyclase, stimulates phospholipase A2, activates potassium channels, inactivates voltage-dependent calcium-channels and modulates inositol phospholipid hydrolysis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10075644" target="\_blank">>10075644</a>). Calcium is required for high affinity binding to GABA (By similarity). Plays a critical role in the fine-tuning of inhibitory synaptic transmission (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9844003" target="\_blank">>9844003</a>). Pre-synaptic GABA receptor inhibits neurotransmitter release by down-regulating high-voltage activated calcium channels, whereas postsynaptic GABA receptor decreases neuronal excitability by activating a prominent inwardly rectifying potassium (Kir) conductance that underlies the late inhibitory postsynaptic potentials (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10075644" target="\_blank">>10075644</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22660477" target="\_blank">>22660477</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9844003" target="\_blank">>9844003</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9872316" target="\_blank">>9872316</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9872744" target="\_blank">>9872744</a>). Not only implicated in synaptic inhibition but also in hippocampal long-term potentiation, slow wave sleep, muscle relaxation and antinociception (Probable). Activated by (-)-baclofen, cgp27492 and blocked by phaclofen (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24305054" target="\_blank">>24305054</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9844003" target="\_blank">>9844003</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9872316" target="\_blank">>9872316</a>).

### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Postsynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z0U4}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z0U4}. Note=Colocalizes with ATF4 in hippocampal neuron dendritic membranes (By similarity). Coexpression of GABBR1 and GABBR2 is required for GABBR1 maturation and transport to the plasma membrane (PubMed:15617512). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z0U4, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15617512}

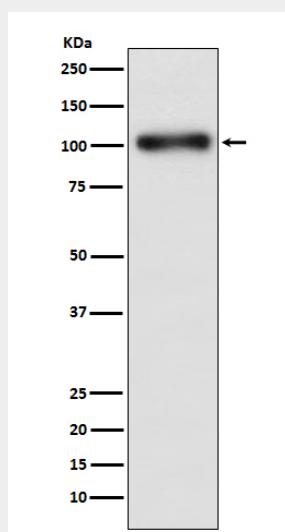
### Tissue Location

Highly expressed in brain (PubMed:9753614, PubMed:9844003, PubMed:9872744). Weakly expressed in heart, small intestine and uterus. Isoform 1A: Mainly expressed in granular cell and molecular layer (PubMed:9844003). Isoform 1B: Mainly expressed in Purkinje cells (PubMed:9844003). Isoform 1E: Predominantly expressed in peripheral tissues as kidney, lung, trachea, colon, small intestine, stomach, bone marrow, thymus and mammary gland (PubMed:10906333)

### GABA B Receptor 1 Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**GABA B Receptor 1 Antibody - Images**

Western blot analysis of GABA B Receptor 1 expression in HeLa cell lysate.