

**PRODUCT SPECIFICATION SHEET**

**GABA Transporter (GAT3) Antibodies**

<b>Cat #</b> GAT31-P	Rat GAT3 control/blocking peptide	<b>SIZE:</b> 100 ug
<b>Cat #</b> GAT31-S	Rabbit anti-Rat GAT3 antiserum	<b>SIZE:</b> 100 ul
<b>Cat #</b> GAT31-A	Rabbit anti-Rat GAT3 IgG (aff pure)	<b>SIZE:</b> 100 ug

GABA is a major inhibitory neurotransmitter and the GABAergic transmission is terminated by the rapid Na<sup>+</sup>/Cl<sup>-</sup>-dependent uptake of through GABA transporters. It has been subdivided into neural and glial uptake systems on the basis of pharmacological properties. Recently, molecular cloning studies have identified multiple subtypes of GABA transporters (GAT1, GAT2, GAT3; and betaine GABA transporter (BGT-1). There is ~50% homology between various GABA transporter subtypes. GABA transporters are predicted to contain 12 potential transmembrane domains. The NH<sub>2</sub> and COOH-termini are predicted to be intracellular. Two of the high affinity (K<sub>m</sub>~10 uM) rat GABA transporters (GAT2 and GAT3/GAT-B) share higher amino acid identity (68% and 65%, respectively) with the kidney betaine transporter than with GAT-1 (52% AA identity). GAT1 and GAT3 have been detected in various parts of the brain while GAT2 is found in many tissues. It appears that GAT1 and GAT3 are involved in distinct GABAergic transmission while GAT2 may be important in non-neural functions.

**Source of Antigen, Antibodies, and Positive Controls**

<b>Antigen</b>	15-aa peptide from <b>rat GAT3 (1)</b> ; (Gene Accession #P31647) <b>Designation (#GAT31-P, control/blocking peptide)</b> conjugated to KLH; epitope location ~ C-terminus
<b>Antibody host/type</b>	Rabbit, Polyclonal unpurified antiserum (#GAT31-S) and IgG, purified over antigen-agarose (Cat # <b>GAT31-A</b> ), purified over antigen-Agarose
<b>Secondary Ab</b>	Cat # 20320, goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP (AP, biotin, FITC conjugates also available).
<b>Negative Control Ab</b>	Non-immune rabbit IgG (Cat # 20009-1) to be used as -ve control for ELISA, WB, IHC etc.

**Form & Storage of Antibodies/Peptide Control**

**Antiserum (unpurified, undiluted)**

100 ul/vial solution contains 0.05% sodium azide  
50 ul/vial lyophilized powder  
**Reconstitute powder** 50 ul or 100 ul PBS

**Affinity pure IgG**

100 ug/100ul solution  
50 ug/50 ul lyophilized powder  
**Buffer:** PBS+0.1% BSA+0.05% azide  
**Reconstitute powder** in PBS at 1mg/ml

**Control/blocking peptide**

100 ug/100 ul solution  
50 ug/50 ul lyophilized powder  
**Buffer:** PBS pH 7.5, contains 0.05% sodium azide  
**Reconstitute powder** in PBS at 1 mg/ml.

**Storage**

**Short-term:** unopened, undiluted liquid vials for less than a week at 4oC.

**Long-term:** at -20C or below in suitable aliquots after reconstitution. Do not freeze and thaw and store working, diluted solutions.

**Stability:** 6-12 months at -20oC or below.

**Shipping:** 4oC for solutions and room temp for powder.

**Recommended Usage**

We recommend the use of 0.5-1% milk in all primary/secondary antibody-enzyme conjugate incubations in order to suppress non-specific bands.

**Western Blotting** 1:1K-5K for neat serum and 1-10 ug/ml for affinity pure antibody using Chemiluminescence technique (2).

**ELISA:** Control peptide can be used to coat ELISA plates at 1 ug/ml and detected with antibodies.

**Histochemistry & Immunofluorescence:** we recommend the use of affinity purified antibody at 2-10 ug/ml in paraformaldehyde fixed sections of tissues. (see published refs using this antibody in 2).

**Specificity & Cross-reactivity**

The GAT31-P peptide was found unique to GAT3 without significant homology to any other known eukaryotic protein. It is 100% conserved in Mouse, and 92% in human GAT3. Antibody crossreactivity in various species has not been studied. Control peptide, because of its low mol. Wt (<3 kDa), is not suitable for Western. It should be used for ELISA or antibody blocking experiments (use 5-10 ug control peptide per 1 ug of aff pure IgG or 1 ul antiserum) to confirm antibody specificity (see detailed protocol at the web site).

**General References:** Liu, Q. R. et al (1993) J. Biol. Chem. **268**:2106-2112; Clark, J. A. et al (1992) Neuron **9**:337-348; Borden, L. A. et al (1994) Recept. Channels **2**: 207-213; Ikegaki, N. et al (1994) Mol. Brain Res. **26**:37-46.

**(2) Citations of ADI's Antibodies (see web site for updated list)**

Ueda Y 2003 Mol. brain. Res. 116, 1-6 WB,  
Ueda Y 2000 Brain Research Bulletin, 52, 357, WB  
Garduno J, 2002 J. Neurosci. 22: 9176-9184, IHC  
Ueda Y 2000 Exp. Brain Res. 133, 334-340. WB,  
Ueda Y, 2001, J. Neurochem. 2001 76: 892-900, WB

*\*This product is for In vitro research use only.*

GAT31-S-A-P 71211J

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