

## Product datasheet for **SP1218P**

### **GAD67 (GAD1) (+ GAD2 / GAD65) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>ELISA.</b> <b>Western Blot:</b> 1/1000-1/10000. <b>Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections:</b> 1/200-1/5000. <i>Recommended Positive Control:</i> Brain.
Reactivity:	Feline, Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide sequence from the C-terminus of GAD
Specificity:	This antibody recognises both molecular forms of Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase (GAD65 and GAD67), the enzyme which converts glutamic acid to gamma -aminobutyric acid (GABA), the major inhibitory transmitter in the higher brain region.
Formulation:	PBS containing 0.09% Sodium Azide as preservative and 1% BSA as stabilizer. State: Purified State: Liquid purified Immunoglobulin-rich fraction.
Purification:	Ammonium Sulphate Precipitation.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	glutamate decarboxylase 1
Database Link:	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 14415 Mouse</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 24379 Rat</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 2571 Human</a> <a href="#">Q99259</a>



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<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 autoantibody and an autoreactive T cell target in insulin dependent diabetes. This gene may also play a role in the stiff man syndrome.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Glutamate decarboxylase 1, GAD-67
<b>Note:</b>	Predicted Molecular Weight: 65 and 67 kDa.
<b>Protein Families:</b>	Druggable Genome
<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism, beta-Alanine metabolism, Butanoate metabolism, Metabolic pathways, Taurine and hypotaurine metabolism, Type I diabetes mellitus