

## GABA-A receptor $\alpha 3$ extracellular

Cat.No. 224 303; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50  $\mu$ g specific antibody (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 $\mu$ g specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 50 $\mu$ l H <sub>2</sub> O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	<b>WB:</b> 1 : 1000 (AP staining) (see remarks) <b>IP:</b> not tested yet <b>ICC:</b> 1 : 500 <b>IHC:</b> 1 : 500 (see remarks) <b>IHC-P:</b> not tested yet
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 29 to 43 from rat GABA-A receptor $\alpha 3$ (UniProt Id: P20236)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (P20236), mouse (P26049). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.O. validated PubMed: <a href="#">33119191</a>
Matching control	224-3P
Remarks	<b>WB:</b> GABA-A receptor alpha3 aggregates after boiling, making it necessary to run SDS-PAGE with non-boiled samples. <b>IHC:</b> This antibody requires antigen retrieval with pepsin according to: <a href="#">Lorincz A &amp; Nusser Z</a> (2008).

**TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY**  
**NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS**

## Background

Gamma-aminobutyric acid type **A (GABA-A)** receptors mediate the majority of inhibitory neurotransmission in the brain. These receptor proteins are ligand gated chloride ion channels and consist of a pentameric combination of different subunits (**alpha**, beta, gamma, delta, epsilon and rho). The resulting heterogenous population of GABA-A receptor subtypes are expressed throughout the brain with specific cellular and subcellular expression patterns.

## Selected References for 224 303

The  $\alpha 3$  subunit of GABAA receptors promotes formation of inhibitory synapses in the absence of collybistin.  
Wagner S, Lee C, Rojas L, Specht CG, Rhee J, Brose N, Papadopoulos T  
The Journal of biological chemistry () 296: 100709. . **ICC, IHC; tested species: mouse**

The TMEM132B-GABAA receptor complex controls alcohol actions in the brain.  
Wang G, Peng S, Reyes Mendez M, Keramidis A, Castellano D, Wu K, Han W, Tian Q, Dong L, Li Y, Lu W, et al.  
Cell (2024) 18723: 6649-6668.e35. . **WB, ICC; tested species: mouse**

Deletion of histamine H2 receptor in VTA dopaminergic neurons of mice induces behavior reminiscent of mania.  
Ma S, Ma Q, Hu S, Mo X, Zhu C, Zhang X, Jia Z, Tang L, Jiang L, Cui Y, Chen Z, et al.  
Cell reports (2024) 439: 114717. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

INSIHGT: an accessible multi-scale, multi-modal 3D spatial biology platform.  
Yau CN, Hung JTS, Campbell RAA, Wong TCY, Huang B, Wong BTY, Chow NKN, Zhang L, Tsoi EPL, Tan Y, Li JJX, et al.  
Nature communications (2024) 151: 10888. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Cytoplasmic FUS triggers early behavioral alterations linked to cortical neuronal hyperactivity and inhibitory synaptic defects.  
Scekic-Zahirovic J, Sanjuan-Ruiz I, Kan V, Megat S, De Rossi P, Dieterlé S, Cassel R, Jamet M, Kessler P, Wiesner D, Tzeplaff L, et al.  
Nature communications (2021) 121: 3028. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Encephalitis patient-derived monoclonal GABAA receptor antibodies cause epileptic seizures.  
Kreye J, Wright SK, van Casteren A, Stöffler L, Machule ML, Reincke SM, Nikolaus M, van Hoof S, Sanchez-Sendin E, Homeyer MA, Cordero Gómez C, et al.  
The Journal of experimental medicine (2021) 21811: . . **ICC; tested species: rat**

Identification of intraneuronal amyloid beta oligomers in locus coeruleus neurons of Alzheimer's patients and their potential impact on inhibitory neurotransmitter receptors and neuronal excitability.  
Kelly L, Seifi M, Ma R, Mitchell SJ, Rudolph U, Viola KL, Klein WL, Lambert JJ, Swinny JD  
Neuropathology and applied neurobiology (2021) 474: 488-505. . **IHC; KO verified; tested species: mouse**

Enhancing neuronal chloride extrusion rescues  $\alpha 2/\alpha 3$  GABAA-mediated analgesia in neuropathic pain.  
Lorenzo LE, Godin AG, Ferrini F, Bachand K, Plasencia-Fernandez I, Labrecque S, Girard AA, Boudreau D, Kianicka I, Gagnon M, Doyon N, et al.  
Nature communications (2020) 111: 869. . **IHC; tested species: rat**

Spatiotemporal Distribution of GABAA Receptor Subunits Within Layer II of Mouse Medial Entorhinal Cortex: Implications for Grid Cell Excitability.  
Berggaard N, Seifi M, van der Want JLL, Swinny JD  
Frontiers in neuroanatomy (2018) 12: 46. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Long-term behavioral programming induced by peripuberty stress in rats is accompanied by GABAergic-related alterations in the Amygdala.  
Tzanoulinou S, García-Mompó C, Castillo-Gómez E, Veenit V, Nacher J, Sandi C  
PloS one (2014) 94: e94666. . **IHC; tested species: rat**

Only a Minority of the Inhibitory Inputs to Cerebellar Golgi Cells Originates from Local GABAergic Cells.  
Eyre MD, Nusser Z  
eNeuro () 32: . . **IHC**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/224303> or scan the QR-code.



# FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

## Shipping Conditions

- All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried) and are stable in this form without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

## Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at 4°C before reconstitution. **They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!** Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

## Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl) and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

## Product Specific Hints for Storage

### Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C.

### Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites** and **hybridoma supernatant** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. **Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended!** Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

### Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- **Affinity purified antibodies:** Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

### Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

# Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

## FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

### Reconstitution

- All our purified antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein. For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot a 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol to a final concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.