Anti-SLC32A1 / VGAT Antibody [PSH10-47] - BSA and Azide free

HA610228

Product Type:	Recombinant Mouse monoclonal IgG1, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Mouse, Rat, Cynomolgus monkey, Pig
Applications:	IHC-Fr, IHC-P
Molecular Wt:	Predicted band size: 57 kDa
Clone number:	PSH10-47

Description: Vesicular inhibitory amino acid transporter is a protein that in humans is encoded by the SLC32A1 gene. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein involved in gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) and glycine uptake into synaptic vesicles. The encoded protein is a member of amino acid/polyamine transporter family II.

Positive control: Mouse brain tissue, mouse cerebellum tissue, rat brain tissue, rat cerebellum tissue.

Subcellular location: Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane, Presynapse.

Database links: SwissProt: O35633 Mouse | O35458 Rat

Recommended Dilutions:

IHC-Fr	1:500
IHC-P	1:1,000

Storage Buffer: PBS (pH7.4).

Storage Instruction: Store at +4℃ after thawing. Aliquot store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

Images

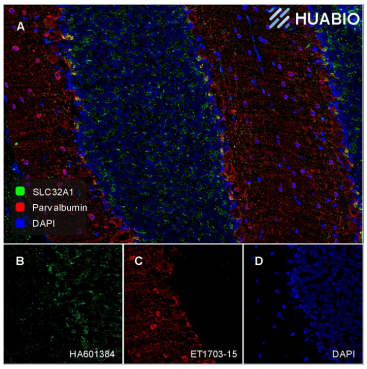

Fig1: Application: IHC-Fr

Species: Mouse

Site: Cerebellum

Sample: Frozen section

Antibody concentration: 1:500 (SLC32A1 / VGAT, HA610228, green); 1:500 (Parvalbumin, ET1703-15, red)

Antigen retrieval: Not required

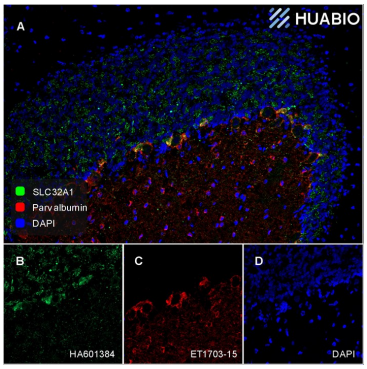

Fig2: Application: IHC-Fr

Species: Rat

Site: Cerebellum

Sample: Frozen section

Antibody concentration: 1:500 (SLC32A1 / VGAT, HA610228, green); 1:500 (Parvalbumin, ET1703-15, red)

Antigen retrieval: Not required

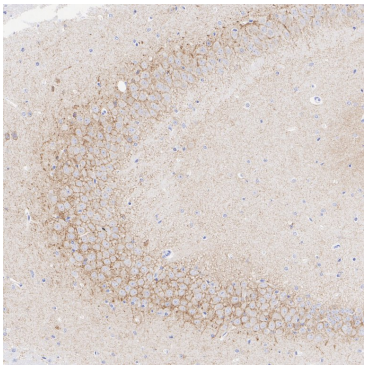

Fig3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue with Mouse anti-SLC32A1 / VGAT antibody (HA610228) at 1/1,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (HA610228) at 1/1,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

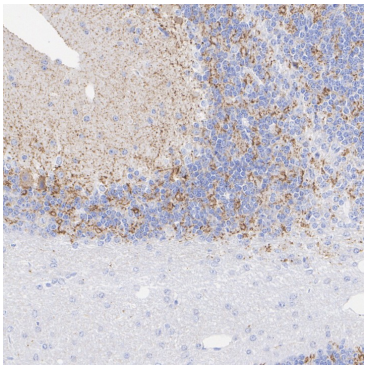

Fig4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse cerebellum tissue with Mouse anti-SLC32A1 / VGAT antibody (HA610228) at 1/1,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (HA610228) at 1/1,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

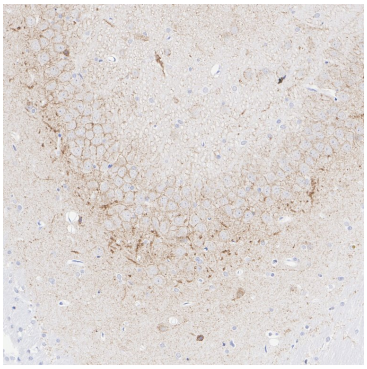

Fig5: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat brain tissue with Mouse anti-SLC32A1 / VGAT antibody (HA610228) at 1/1,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (HA610228) at 1/1,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

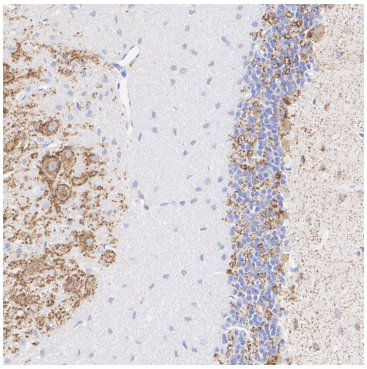

Fig6: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat cerebellum tissue with Mouse anti-SLC32A1 / VGAT antibody (HA610228) at 1/1,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (HA610228) at 1/1,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

Background References

1. Heron SE et al. Association of SLC32A1 Missense Variants With Genetic Epilepsy With Febrile Seizures Plus. Neurology. 2021 May
2. Guerrini R et al. SLC32A1: One More Gene Contributing to the Solution of the Genetic Generalized Epilepsies Mystery. Neurology. 2021 May