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MOUSE ANTI-GLUTAMIC ACID DECARBOXYLASE MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY

CATALOG NUMBER: MAB351 **QUANTITY:** 100 μg

LOT NUMBER: **HOST/ISOTYPE:** IgG_{2a}

GAD-6 **CLONE NAME:**

BACKGROUND The enzyme glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD) catalyzes the synthesis of g-aminobutyric

> acid (GABA), the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system (1). GAD is the rate-limiting enzyme in the biosynthesis of GABA from L-glutamic acid, and it is used extensively as a marker for GABAergic neurons and synaptic terminals (2-3). GAD has been observed in pancreatic islet cells and identified as an autoantigen associated with the

development of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (4).

Anti-GAD clone GAD-6 recognizes the lower molecular weight isoform (65 kDa) of the two **SPECIFICITY:**

GAD isoforms identified in brain (5-6). This monclonal antibody can be used for

immunohistochemical localization in brain or pancreas. Anti-GAD has also been used to

label purified GAD on Western blots (6).

Purified rat brain glutamic acid decarboxylase. **IMMUNOGEN:**

APPLICATIONS: Immunohistochemistry: ≤ 1 μg/mL * See protocol on back.

Western blot

Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.

SPECIES REACTIVITY: Rat

FORMAT: Purified immunoglobulin.

PRESENTATION: Lyophilized.

Dissolve contents of vial in 100 µl of sterile, distilled water. This results in a final antibody

concentration of 1 mg/ml in 0.01 M PBS; pH 7.4, 0.02% Sodium Azide.

STORAGE/HANDLING: Maintain lyophilized material at -20°C for up to 12 months after date of receipt. After

reconstitution maintain frozen at -20°C in undiluted aliquots for up to 6 months. Avoid

repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

REFERENCES: 1. Atkinson, L., et al., Neuroscience (2004) 123:761-768.

2. Liu, S., et al., J. Neuroscience (2003) 23:in press.

3. J. Neuroscience (1988) 8:2123.

4. PNAS.USA (1986) 83:8808-8812.





APPLICATION NOTES FOR MAB351

IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY

- 1) Perfuse rats with 100 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.4 containing 1% paraformaldehyde, 0.34% L-lysine and 0.05% m-periodate (1% PLP).
- 2) Postfix brains in 1% PLP for 1-2 hours.
- Transfer brains to 100 mM phosphate buffer containing 30% sucrose and gently agitate on a shaker platform at +4°C for 48-60 hours.
- 4) Using a sliding microtome, cut 30 μ m sections of frozen cerebellum. As the sections are cut, collect them in a vial of cold 100 mM phosphate buffer.
- Incubate sections in PBS containing 1.5% normal serum and 0.2% Triton X-100 for 30 minutes.
- 6) On a shaker platform, incubate sections with MAB351 (diluted 1 μg/mL in PBS containing 1.5% normal serum and 0.2% Triton X-100) for 12-36 hours at +4°C.
- 7) On a shaker platform, rinse sections eight times, 10-15 minutes per rinse, in PBS.
- Detect with standard secondary antibody detection system (PAP, ABC, etc.).
- 9) Mount sections, dehydrate, and apply coverslips.

Important Note:

During shipment, small volumes of product will occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial. For products with volumes of 200 μ L or less, we recommend gently tapping the vial on a hard surface or briefly centrifuging the vial in a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container's cap.

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