



Mouse Anti-Glutamic acid decarboxylase monoclonal antibody, clone 22 (CABT-L4633)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Recognizes an N-terminal epitope. The antibody consistently labels neuronal GAD in the CNS and GAD-containing cells in mammalian (not mouse) pancreas.
Target	Glutamic acid decarboxylase
Immunogen	The hybridoma secreting the antibody to GAD65 was generated by fusion of splenocytes from a non-obese diabetic (NOD) mouse which had received a single subdiabetogenic injection of streptozotocin. Effectively, it is a mouse autoantibody to GAD.
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	22
Purification	Partially purified.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB, IHC
Format	Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific
Size	100 µl
Buffer	In PBS containing 10mM sodium azide.

Preservative	10mM sodium azide.
Storage	Short Term: 2-8°C. Long Term: -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD) is a neuronal enzyme involved in the synthesis of the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA). Antibodies directed against the 65-kd isoform of GAD (GAD65) are seen in a variety of autoimmune neurologic disorders including stiff-man (Moersch-Woltman) syndrome, autoimmune cerebellitis, brain stem encephalitis, seizure disorders, neuromyelitis optica and other myopathies, myasthenia gravis, Lambert-Eaton syndrome, and dysautonomia.
Keywords	Glutamate decarboxylase; glutamic acid decarboxylase; GAD
