

PrecisION[®] hGABAA α3/β3/γ2 Recombinant Stable Cell Line

Catalog Number CYL3068 Lot Number See Vial

2 Vials, 2 x 10⁶ to 4 x 10⁶ in 1 mL Contents

Background Information

Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)-gated ion channels are the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the CNS, binding to fast-acting ionotropic GABA_A receptors to cause inward flux of CI- resulting in membrane hyperpolarization and thus reducing membrane excitability (Nutt et al., 2006). Excessive stimulation of these receptors can lead to sedation and ataxia whereas attenuation leads to arousal, insomnia and anxiety. Additional information can be found on page 2.

Product Information

Description Recombinant HEK 293 cell line expressing the human GABAA α3, β3 and γ2 subunits

Family Chloride, Ligand-Gated

Target GABAA α3/β3/γ2

	Target Protein	Accession Number
1	GABAA α3	NM_000808
2	GABAA β3	NM_000814
3	GABAA γ2	NM_000816
4	N/A	N/A

Human **Species HEK 293**

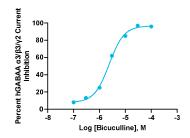
Host Cell Type

Application Electrophysiology assay (conventional and automated patch clamp platforms)

Vials are to be stored in vapor phase of liquid nitrogen **Storage**

Functional Performance

HEK293 cells expressing hGABAA α3/β3/γ2 were characterized in terms of their pharmacological and biophysical properties using whole-cell patch clamp techniques.



Electrophysiology Method IonFlux **GABAA** Reference Agonist

Bicuculline **Reference Antagonist**

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Antagonist IC₅₀ (µM) 2.37



Passage Stability

This cell line has been confirmed to be stable through at least 12 passages with no significant drop in assay window or change in pharmacology.

Mycoplasma Testing

This lot was tested and found to be free of mycoplasma contamination. Data available upon request.

Notes

Additional functional (pharmacological and electrophysiological) validation on multiple platforms is available upon request.

Additional Ligand Information

Control Compound Bicuculline

Vendor Name : Tocris
Vendor Catalog No. 0130

Additional Background Information

Since modulation of these receptors has such profound physiological effects they have become important drug targets for the treatment of many conditions e.g. anxiety, epilepsy, sleep disorders and for anesthesia (Rudolph and Mohler, 2006). GABA_A receptors are pentameric structures typically consisting of α , β and γ 2 subunits in a stoichiometry of 2:2:1. The specific subunit composition is especially important since various combinations mediate different effects (Rudolph and Mohler, 2006). For example, α 1-containing receptors, accounting for 60% of all GABA_A receptors, mediate the sedative/hypnotic effects of benzodiazepines (BZPs) whereas the anxiolytic effects of these drugs are mediated by receptors containing α 2 and α 3 subunits (Korpi and Sinkkonen, 2006). Hence, developing selective allosteric modulators for these latter subunits should ultimately lead to anxiolytic drugs devoid of unwanted sedative effects.

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