



# IVTScrip™ mRNA-Human ABAT, (Cap 0, Pseudo-UTP, 120 nt-poly(A))

Cat. No.: GTTS-WK7226MR

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

### Product overview

This product GTTS-WK7226MR is a type of mRNA having 120 nt poly(A) tail and modified with Cap 0 & Pseudo-UTP. It encodes the ABAT protein. This product can be used in Astrocyte-related researches.

### Specifications

<b>Modified bases</b>	Pseudo-UTP
<b>5' Cap</b>	Cap 0
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>RefSeq</b>	NM_000663.5
<b>Applications</b>	Gene therapy research
<b>Format</b>	Powder
<b>Quantity</b>	100 µg
<b>Purification</b>	Chromatography

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## GENE INFORMATION

**Alternative Names** GABAT; NPD009; GABA-AT

**Description** 4-aminobutyrate aminotransferase (ABAT) is responsible for catabolism of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), an important, mostly inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system, into succinic semialdehyde. The active enzyme is a homodimer of 50-kD subunits complexed to pyridoxal-5-phosphate. The protein sequence is over 95% similar to the pig protein. GABA is estimated to be present in nearly one-third of human synapses. ABAT in liver and brain is controlled by 2 codominant alleles with a frequency in a Caucasian population of 0.56 and 0.44. The ABAT deficiency phenotype includes psychomotor retardation, hypotonia, hyperreflexia, lethargy, refractory seizures, and EEG abnormalities. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein isoform have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]