GABA

Gamma-Aminobutyric acid (γ-Aminobutyric acid) is the chief inhibitory neurotransmitter in the mammalian central nervous system. It plays the principal role in reducing neuronal excitability throughout the nervous system. In humans, GABA is also directly responsible for the regulation of muscle tone.

Although in chemical terms it is an amino acid, GABA is rarely referred to as such in the scientific or medical communities, because the term “amino acid,” used without a qualifier, by convention refers to the alpha amino acids, which GABA is not, nor is it considered to be incorporated into proteins.

Baclofen, also known as Chlorophenibut (brand names Kemstro, Lioresal, Liofen, Gablofen, Lyflex, Beklo and Baclosan) is a derivative of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA).

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see GABA neuron.

The synaptic GABA neurotransmitter has been found to be a fundamental requirement for the occurrence of long-distance synchronous gamma oscillations necessary for coordinating the activity of neural networks between various brain regions [1].

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Lu Z, Wang H, Gu J, Gao F. Association between abnormal brain oscillations and cognitive performance in patients with bipolar disorder; Molecular mechanisms and clinical evidence. Synapse. 2022 Jul 18. doi: 10.1002/syn.22247. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 35849784.