Polyclonal Anti-Acetylcholine receptor (Nicotinic, α1), ***ACHRα1*** **(Sepharose Bead Conjugate)**

Catalogue No. PA1002-S

Lot No. 03A01

Ig type: rabbit IgG **Size:** 100µg/vial

Specificity

Human, mouse, rat. No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

Immunoprecipitation(IP)

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminal of acetylcholine receptor α1, identical to the related mouse and rat sequence.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Formulation

50% slurry in PBS pH 7.2 with 0.01mg NaN_3a_3 preservative.

Storage

Store at 4˚C for frequent use.

Description:

This Antagene antibody is immobilized via covalent binding of primary amino groups to N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)-activated sepharose beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation assays

BACKGROUND

The acetylcholine receptor of muscle, like the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor of the Torpedo electric organ, has 5 subunits of 4 different types: 2 alpha and 1 each of beta, gamma, and delta subunits. The alpha subunit exists in 2 isoforms. The protein-coding sequence of the human ACHRA gene is divided into 9 exons that correspond to different structural and functional domains of the precursor molecule. Human nicotinic acetylcholine receptor genes alpha is assigned to chromosome 2. Mutation of the acetylcholine receptor alpha subunit causes a slow-channel myasthenic syndrome by enhancing agonist binding affinity

REFERENCE

1. Beeson, D.; Jeremiah, S.; West, L. F.; Povey, S.; Newsom-Davis, J. : Assignment of the human nicotinic acetylcholine receptor genes: the alpha and delta subunit genes to chromosome 2 and the beta subunit gene to chromosome 17. Ann. Hum. Genet. 54: 199-208, 1990. 2. Localization of the gene encoding the alpha-subunit of the acetylcholine receptor on chromosome 2 of the mouse. *Cytogenet. Cell Genet.* 52: 102-103, 1989.

3 Sine, S. M.; Ohno, K.; Bouzat, C.; Auerbach, A.; Milone, M.; Pruitt, J. N.; Engel, A. G. : Mutation of the acetylcholine receptor alpha subunit causes a slow-channel myasthenic syndrome by enhancing agonist binding affinity. Neuron 15: 229-239, 1995.