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CHRNG Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP17105a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P07510
Other Accession	NP_005190.4
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB37063
Calculated MW	57883
Antigen Region	22-50

Additional Information

Gene ID	1146
Other Names	Acetylcholine receptor subunit gamma, CHRNG, ACHRG
Target/Specificity	This CHRNG antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 22-50 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human CHRNG.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	CHRNG Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CHRNG (HGNC:1967)
Synonyms	ACHRG
Function	After binding acetylcholine, the AChR responds by an extensive change in conformation that affects all subunits and leads to opening of an

ion-conducting channel across the plasma membrane.

Cellular Location Postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Background

The mammalian muscle-type acetylcholine receptor is a transmembrane pentameric glycoprotein with two alpha subunits, one beta, one delta, and one epsilon (in adult skeletal muscle) or gamma (in fetal and denervated muscle) subunit. This gene, which encodes the gamma subunit, is expressed prior to the thirty-third week of gestation in humans. The gamma subunit of the acetylcholine receptor plays a role in neuromuscular organogenesis and ligand binding and disruption of gamma subunit expression prevents the correct localization of the receptor in cell membranes. Mutations in this gene cause Escobar syndrome and a lethal form of multiple pterygium syndrome. Muscle-type acetylcholine receptor is the major antigen in the autoimmune disease myasthenia gravis.

References

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Saccone, N.L., et al. Am. J. Med. Genet. B Neuropsychiatr. Genet. 150B (4), 453-466 (2009) :
Zouridakis, M., et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1794(2):355-366(2009)
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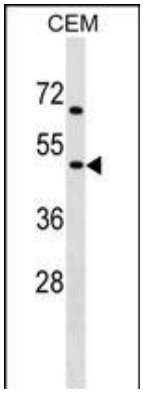
Images



CHRNG Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP17105a) western blot analysis in CEM cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the CHRNG antibody detected the CHRNG protein (arrow).