ACHG Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-05265
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	CHRNG ACHRG
Protein Name	Acetylcholine receptor subunit gamma
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 30-110
Specificity	ACHG Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	56kD
Cell Pathway	Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Muscle fibroblast,PCR rescued clones,Tongue,
Function	disease:Defects in CHRNG are a cause of Escobar syndrome [MIM:265000]; also called Escobar variant multiple pterygium syndrome or nonlethal type multiple pterygium syndrome. Escobar syndrome is a nonlethal form of arthrogryposis multiplex congenita. It is an autosomal recessive condition characterized by excessive webbing (pterygia), congenital contractures (arthrogryposis), and scoliosis. Variable other features include intrauterine death, congenital respiratory distress, short stature, faciocranial dysmorphism, ptosis, low-set ears, arachnodactyly and cryptorchism in males. Congenital contractures are common and may be caused by reduced fetal movements at sensitive times of development. Possible causes of decreased fetal mobility include space constraints such as oligohydramnion, drugs, metabolic conditions or neuromuscular disorders including myasthenia gravis.,disease:Defects in CHRN
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.[provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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