



# AChRα1 Polyclonal Antibody

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Catalog No</b>         | YP-Ab-16527  |
| <b>Isotype</b>            | IgG  |
| <b>Reactivity</b>         | Human;Mouse;Rat  |
| <b>Applications</b>       | WB;IF;ELISA  |
| <b>Gene Name</b>          | CHRNA1   |
| <b>Protein Name</b>       | Acetylcholine receptor subunit alpha   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>          | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human CHRNA1. AA range:171-220  |
| <b>Specificity</b>        | AChRα1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AChRα1 protein.  |
| <b>Formulation</b>        | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.  |
| <b>Source</b>             | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG   |
| <b>Purification</b>       | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  |
| <b>Dilution</b>           | Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/5000. IF 1:100-300 Not yet tested in other applications.  |
| <b>Concentration</b>      | 1 mg/ml  |
| <b>Purity</b>             | ≥90%   |
| <b>Storage Stability</b>  | -20°C/1 year   |
| <b>Synonyms</b>           | CHRNA1; ACHRA; CHNRA; Acetylcholine receptor subunit alpha   |
| <b>Observed Band</b>      | 55kD   |
| <b>Cell Pathway</b>       | Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .   |
| <b>Tissue Specificity</b> | Isoform 1 is only expressed in skeletal muscle. Isoform 2 is constitutively expressed in skeletal muscle, brain, heart, kidney, liver, lung and thymus.  |
| <b>Function</b>           | disease:Defects in CHRNA1 are a cause of congenital myasthenic syndrome fast-channel type (FCCMS) [MIM:608930]. FCCMS is a congenital myasthenic syndrome characterized by kinetic abnormalities of the AChR. In most cases, FCCMS is due to mutations that decrease activity of the AChR by slowing the rate of opening of the receptor channel, speeding the rate of closure of the channel, or decreasing the number of openings of the channel during ACh occupancy. The result is failure to achieve threshold depolarization of the endplate and consequent failure to fire an action potential.,disease:Defects in CHRNA1 are a cause of congenital myasthenic syndrome slow-channel type (SCCMS) [MIM:601462]. SCCMS is the most common congenital myasthenic syndrome. Congenital myasthenic syndromes are characterized by muscle weakness affecting the axial and limb muscles (with hypotonia in early-onset forms), the |
| <b>Background</b>         | The muscle acetylcholine receptor consists of 5 subunits of 4 different types: 2 alpha subunits and 1 each of the beta, gamma, and delta subunits. This gene   |



encodes an alpha subunit that plays a role in acetlycholine binding/channel gating. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2012],

**matters needing attention**

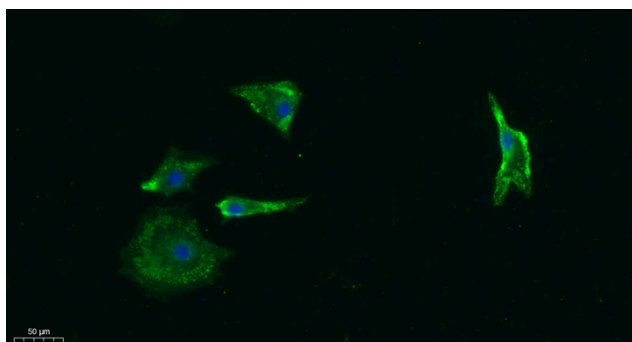
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

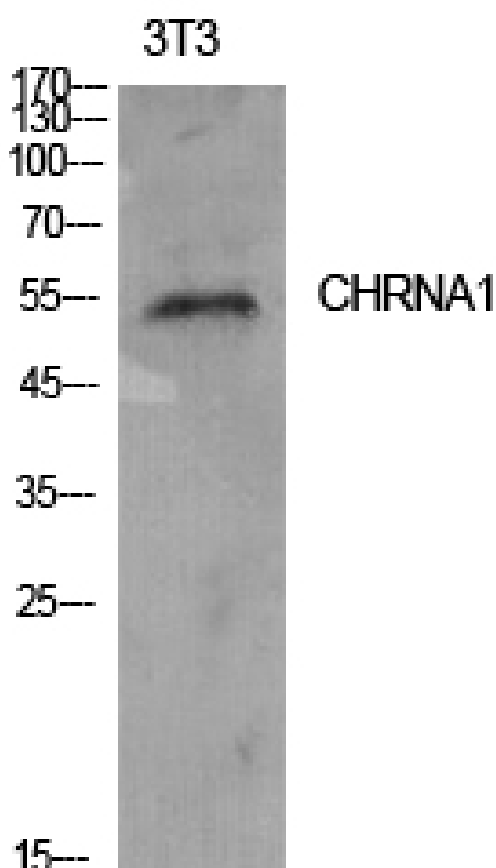
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



## Products Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549. 1, primary Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit IgG (H&L) - Alexa Fluor 488 Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:1000 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min.



Western Blot analysis of NIH-3T3 cells using AChRα1 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody (catalog#: RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000