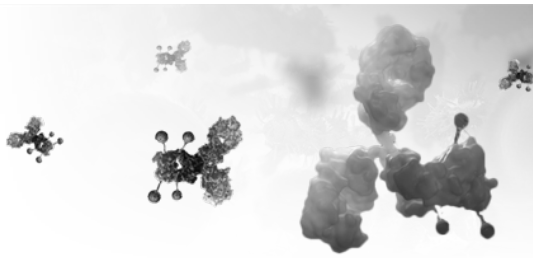

Anti-Acetylcholine Receptor (N-terminal) polyclonal antibody (DPAB3496)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Polyclonal Antibody to Acetylcholine receptor (Nicotinic, α1), ACHRα1.
Specificity	Human, mouse, rat, rabbit. No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminal of acetylcholine receptor α1, identical to the related mouse and rat sequence.
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB, IHC-P
Reconstitution	0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500µg/ml.
Size	100 µg
Preservative	None
Storage	At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for longer time.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	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

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	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.
Keywords	GLRA1; glycine receptor, alpha 1; GABRA1; gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, alpha 1; GABRG2; gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, gamma 2; ITGA2; integrin, alpha 2 (CD49B, alpha 2 subunit of VLA-2 receptor); CANX; calnexin; Nicotinic acetyl

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