

**Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor (nAChR) b4 Antibody**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AN1285****Specification**

---

**Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor (nAChR) b4 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q8R493</a>
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	55809

**Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor (nAChR) b4 Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID	108015
Gene Name	Chrn4

**Target/Specificity**

Fusion protein from the cytoplasmic loop of the beta 4 subunit of rat nAChR

**Dilution**

WB~~ 1:1000

**Format**

Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor (nAChR) b4 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Shipping**

Blue Ice

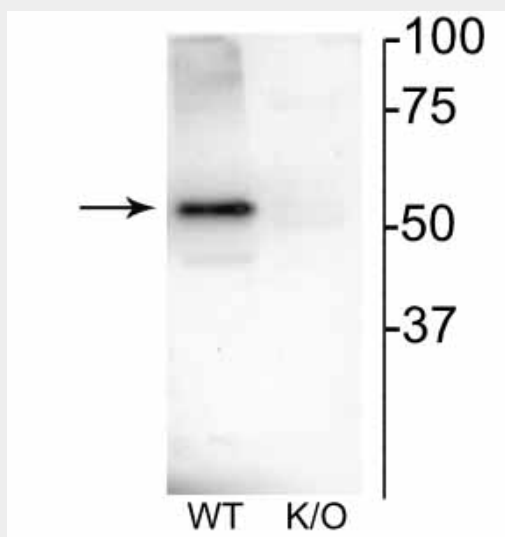
**Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor (nAChR) b4 Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)

- [Cell Culture](#)

### Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor (nAChR) $\beta 4$ Antibody - Images



Western blot of mouse habenula lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~52 kDa nAChR $\beta 4$  protein.

### Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor (nAChR) $\beta 4$ Antibody - Background

Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) are ionotropic, cholinergic receptors that are divided into 2 types; muscle type and neuronal type. Neuronal nAChRs are pentameric ion channels consisting of 5 identical (homopentamers) or different (heteropentamers) subunits. Heteropentameric neuronal nAChRs mediate fast synaptic transmission in the autonomic nervous system. The predominant hetero-oligomeric nAChR in the CNS contain the subunits  $\alpha 4\beta 2$ , whereas  $\alpha 3\beta 4$  prevail in the PNS. However, the expression of these subunits varies not only by region but also during development (Scholze et al 2011). In the brain,  $\beta 2$ -containing receptors greatly outnumber receptors that contain  $\beta 4$  (