

CHRNA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP11942a**Specification**

CHRNA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [Q15822](#)

CHRNA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 1135

Other Names

Neuronal acetylcholine receptor subunit alpha-2, CHRNA2

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CHRNA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name CHRNA2

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

CHRNA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

CHRNA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images**CHRNA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) are ligand-gated ion channels formed by a pentameric arrangement of alpha and beta subunits to create distinct muscle and neuronal receptors. Neuronal receptors are found throughout the peripheral and central nervous system where they are involved in fast synaptic transmission. This gene encodes an alpha subunit that is widely expressed in the brain. The proposed structure for nAChR subunits is a conserved N-terminal extracellular domain followed by three conserved transmembrane domains, a variable cytoplasmic loop, a fourth conserved transmembrane domain, and a short C-terminal extracellular region. Mutations in this gene cause autosomal dominant nocturnal frontal lobe epilepsy type 4. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in this gene have been associated with nicotine dependence.

CHRNA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Saccone, N.L., et al. Genes Brain Behav. 9(7):741-750(2010) Joslyn, G., et al. Alcohol. Clin. Exp. Res. 34(5):800-812(2010) Rigbi, A., et al. Pharmacogenomics J. (2010) In press :Hoda, J.C., et al. FEBS Lett. 583(10):1599-1604(2009) Philibert, R.A., et al. Nicotine Tob. Res. 11(3):286-292(2009)