

CHRNA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP17105a**Specification**

CHRNA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P07510](#)**CHRNA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 1146**Other Names**

Acetylcholine receptor subunit gamma, CHRNA, ACHRG

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.

CHRNA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** CHRNA ([HGNC:1967](#))**Synonyms** ACHRG**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

CHRNA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

CHRNA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

CHRNA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - 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.

CHRNA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Saccone, N.L., et al. Genes Brain Behav. (2010) In press : Gratacos, M., et al. Am. J. Med. Genet. B Neuropsychiatr. Genet. 150B (6), 808-816 (2009) : Saccone, N.L., et al. Am. J. Med. Genet. B Neuropsychiatr. Genet. 150B (4), 453-466 (2009) : Zouridakis, M., et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1794(2):355-366(2009) Chang, B., et al. Int. J. Surg. Pathol. 17(1):6-15(2009)