

## CHRNA7

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:** WB

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000

**Calculated MW:** 56kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human CHRNA7

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

ag

**Synonym:**

NACHRA7; CHRNA7-2;

**Catalog #:** A1588

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 1139

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P36544

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

The nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) are members of a superfamily of ligand-gated ion channels that mediate fast signal transmission at synapses. The nAChRs are thought to be hetero-pentamers composed of homologous subunits. The proposed structure for each subunit 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. The protein encoded by this gene forms a homo-oligomeric channel, displays marked permeability to calcium ions and is a major component of brain nicotinic receptors that are blocked by, and highly sensitive to, alpha-bungarotoxin. Once this receptor binds acetylcholine, it undergoes an extensive change in conformation that affects all subunits and leads to opening of an ion-conducting channel across the plasma membrane. This gene is located in a region identified as a major susceptibility locus for juvenile myoclonic epilepsy and a chromosomal location involved in the genetic transmission of schizophrenia. An evolutionarily recent partial duplication event in this region results in a hybrid containing sequence from this gene and a novel FAM7A gene. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

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