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CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20598a

Specification

CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB, FC,E**
Primary Accession	Q9UGM1
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**54807**
Antigen Region	**8-42**

CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 55584

Other Names
Neuronal acetylcholine receptor subunit alpha-9, Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor subunit alpha-9, NACHR alpha-9, CHRNA9, NACHRA9

Target/Specificity
This CHRNA9 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 8-42 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human CHRNA9.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
FC~~1:25

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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

Precautions
CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name CHRNA9

Synonyms NACHRA9

Function Ionotropic receptor with a probable role in the modulation of auditory stimuli. Agonist binding induces a conformation change that leads to the opening of an ion-conducting channel across the plasma membrane (PubMed:11752216, PubMed:25282151). The channel is permeable to a range of divalent cations including calcium, the influx of which may activate a potassium current which hyperpolarizes the cell membrane (PubMed:11752216, PubMed:25282151). In the ear, this may lead to a reduction in basilar membrane motion, altering the activity of auditory nerve fibers and reducing the range of dynamic hearing. This may protect against acoustic trauma. May also regulate keratinocyte adhesion (PubMed:11021840).

Cellular Location
Postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi- pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

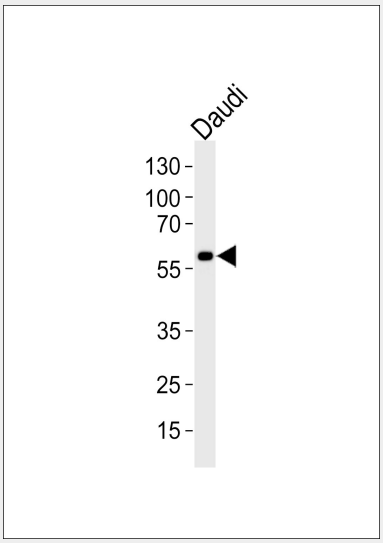
Tissue Location
Expressed in cochlea, keratinocytes, pituitary gland, B-cells and T-cells.

CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysate from Daudi cell line, using CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP20598a). AP20598a was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug.

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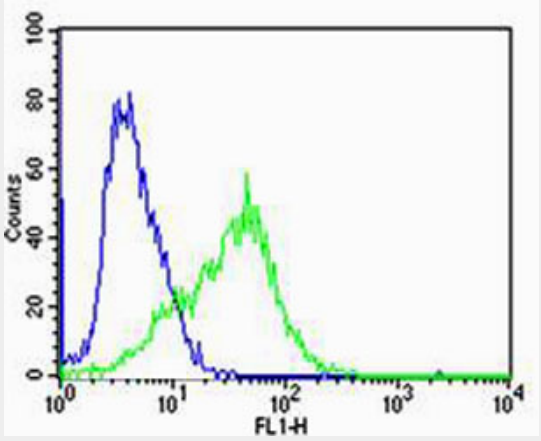

Flow cytometric analysis of Jurkat cells using CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term)(green, Cat#AP20598a) compared to an isotype control of rabbit IgG(blue). AP20598a was diluted at 1:25 dilution. An Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-rabbit lgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term) - Background

Ionotropic receptor with a probable role in the modulation of auditory stimuli. Agonist binding may induce an extensive change in conformation that affects all subunits and leads to opening of an ion-conducting channel across the plasma membrane. The channel is permeable to a range of divalent cations including calcium, the influx of which may activate a potassium current which hyperpolarizes the cell membrane. In the ear, this may lead to a reduction in basilar membrane motion, altering the activity of auditory nerve fibers and reducing the range of dynamic hearing. This may protect against acoustic trauma. May also regulate keratinocyte adhesion.

CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term) - References

Sgard F.,et al.Mol. Pharmacol. 61:150-159(2002).
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