10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

CHRNG Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP17105a

Specification

CHRNG Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P07510

CHRNG Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 1146

Other Names
Acetylcholine receptor subunit gamma, CHRNG, 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.

CHRNG Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name CHRNG

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

CHRNG Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

CHRNG Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

CHRNG Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

The mammalian muscle-type acetylcholine receptor is atransmembrane pentameric glycoprotein with two alpha subunits, onebeta, one delta, and one epsilon (in adult skeletal muscle) orgamma (in fetal and denervated muscle) subunit. This gene, whichencodes the gamma subunit, is expressed prior to the thirty-thirdweek of gestation in humans. The gamma subunit of the acetylcholinereceptor plays a role in neuromuscular organogenesis and ligandbinding and disruption of gamma subunit expression prevents thecorrect localization of the receptor in cell membranes. Mutationsin this gene cause Escobar syndrome and a lethal form of multiplepterygium syndrome. Muscle-type acetylcholine receptor is the majorantigen in the autoimmune disease myasthenia gravis.

CHRNG 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)