

CHRNA4 polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB7534

Size 100 ug

Specification

Product Description	Goat polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of CHRNA4.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human CHRNA4.
Sequence	C-RASSHVETRAHAE
Host	Goat
Theoretical MW (kDa)	70
Form	Liquid
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL
Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Synthetic Peptide.
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:4000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In Tris saline, pH 7.3 (0.5% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — CHRNA4

Entrez GeneID [1137](#)

Protein Accession# [NP_000735.1](#)

Gene Name CHRNA4

Gene Alias BFNC, EBN, EBN1, FLJ95812, NACHR, NACHRA4, NACRA4

Gene Description cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, alpha 4

Omim ID [118504](#) [188890](#) [600513](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary This gene encodes a nicotinic acetylcholine receptor, which belongs to a superfamily of ligand-gated ion channels that play a role in fast signal transmission at synapses. These pentameric receptors can bind acetylcholine, which causes an extensive change in conformation that leads to the opening of an ion-conducting channel across the plasma membrane. This protein is an integral membrane receptor subunit that can interact with either nAChR beta-2 or nAChR beta-4 to form a functional receptor. Mutations in this gene cause nocturnal frontal lobe epilepsy type 1. Polymorphisms in this gene that provide protection against nicotine addiction have been described. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, alpha 4 subunit|cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, alpha polypeptide 4|neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor alpha-4 subunit

Publication Reference

- [How mutations in the nAChRs can cause ADFLE epilepsy.](#)

Bertrand D, Picard F, Le Hellard S, Weiland S, Favre I, Phillips H, Bertrand S, Berkovic SF, Malafosse A, Mulley J. Epilepsia 2002 Jan; 43 Suppl 5:112.

Disease

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- [Alcohol-Related Disorders](#)
- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Amphetamine-Related Disorders](#)

- [Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis](#)
- [Attention](#)
- [Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
- [Autistic Disorder](#)
- [Bipolar Disorder](#)
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- [Cognition Disorders](#)
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