

AChR α 1 (198): sc-65836

BACKGROUND

Members of the ligand-gated ion channel receptor family are characterized by their fast transmitting response to neurotransmitters. Two important members of this family are the nicotinic acetylcholine and glutamate receptors, both of which are composed of five homologous subunits forming a transmembrane aqueous pore. These transmembrane receptors change conformation in response to their cognate neurotransmitter. Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (AChRs) are found at the postsynaptic membrane of the neuromuscular junction and bind acetylcholine molecules, allowing ions to move through the pore. Glutamate receptors are found in the postsynaptic membrane of cells in the central nervous system. The activity that is generated at the synapse by the binding of acetylcholine is terminated by acetylcholinesterase, an enzyme that rapidly hydrolyzes acetylcholine. AChR α 1, also known as ACHRD, CHRNA, CMS2A, FCCMS, SCCMS or CHRNA1, is a 482 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that exists as two alternatively spliced isoforms, which are expressed in different tissues. Isoform 1 is only expressed in skeletal muscle whereas isoform 2 is constitutively expressed in skeletal muscle, brain, heart, kidney, liver, lung and thymus.

REFERENCES

- Alkondon, M., Rao, K.S. and Albuquerque, E.X. 1988. Acetylcholinesterase reactivators modify the functional properties of the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor ion channel. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* 245: 543-556.
- Betz, H. 1990. Ligand-gated ion channels in the brain: the amino acid receptor superfamily. *Neuron* 5: 383-392.
- Baenziger, J.E., Miller, K.W., McCarthy, M.P. and Rothschild, K.J. 1992. Probing conformational changes in the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor by Fourier transform infrared difference spectroscopy. *Biophys. J.* 62: 64-66.
- Daw, N.W., Stein, P.S. and Fox, K. 1993. The role of NMDA receptors in information processing. *Annu. Rev. Neurosci.* 16: 207-222.
- Unwin, N. 1993. Neurotransmitter action: opening of ligand-gated ion channels. *Cell* 72 Suppl.: 31-41.
- Stevens, C.F. 1993. Quantal release of neurotransmitter and long-term potentiation. *Cell* 72 Suppl.: 55-63.
- Sargent, P.B. 1993. The diversity of neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptors. *Annu. Rev. Neurosci.* 16: 403-443.
- Ramirez-Latorre, J., Yu, C.R., Qu, X., Perin, F., Karlin, A. and Role, L. 1996. Functional contributions of α 5 subunit to neuronal acetylcholine receptor channels. *Nature* 380: 347-351.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CHRNA1 (human) mapping to 2q31.1.

SOURCE

AChR α 1 (198) is a rat monoclonal antibody raised against purified muscle AChR of human origin.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG_{2a} in 1.0 ml PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

AChR α 1 (198) is recommended for detection of nicotinic AChR α 1 of human, *Torpedo* and chicken origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

Suitable for use as control antibody for AChR α 1 siRNA (h): sc-42524, AChR α 1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-42524-SH and AChR α 1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42524-V.

Molecular Weight of AChR α 1 isoform 1: 52 kDa.

Molecular Weight of AChR α 1 isoform 2: 55 kDa.

Positive Controls: human fetal kidney tissue extract.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.