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CHRNA3 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP51088

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P32297
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	57480

Additional Information

Gene ID	1136
Other Names	Neuronal acetylcholine receptor subunit alpha-3, CHRNA3, NACHRA3
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	CHRNA3 (HGNC:1957)
Synonyms	NACHRA3
Function	Component of neuronal acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) that function as pentameric, ligand-gated cation channels with high calcium permeability among other activities. nAChRs are excitatory neurotrasnmitter receptors formed by a collection of nAChR subunits known to mediate synaptic transmission in the nervous system and the neuromuscular junction. Each nAchR subunit confers differential attributes to channel properties, including activation, deactivation and desensitization kinetics, pH sensitivity, cation permeability, and binding to allosteric modulators (PubMed:31488329, PubMed:31708116). CHRNA3 forms heteropentameric neuronal acetylcholine receptors with CHRNB2 and CHRNB4, with CHRNA5, and CHRNB3 as accesory subunits (PubMed:20881005, PubMed:8663494). CHRNA3:CHRNB4 being predominant in neurons of the autonomic ganglia, it is known as ganglionic nicotinic receptor (PubMed:31488329). CHRNA3:CHRNB4 or CHRNA3:CHRNA5:CHRNB4 play also an important role in the habenulo-interpeduncular tract, modulating the mesolimbic dopamine system and affecting reward circuits and addiction (By similarity). Hypothalamic CHRNA3:CHRNB4 nAChR activation by nicotine leads to

	activation of POMC neurons and a decrease in food intake (By similarity). Also expressed in the urothelium where it modulates reflex bladder activity by increasing intracellular calcium through extracellular influx and basal ATP release (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Synaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P04757}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P04757}. Golgi apparatus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P04757}. Note=Interaction with UBXN2A/UBXD4 promotes translocation to the plasma membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P04757}

Background

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.

References

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Elliott K.J.,et al.J. Mol. Neurosci. 7:217-228(1996).
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