

# CHRNA5 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP51089

## Product Information

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Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P30532</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	53054

## Additional Information

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Gene ID	1138
Other Names	Neuronal acetylcholine receptor subunit alpha-5, CHRNA5, NACHRA5
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

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Name	CHRNA5 ( <a href="#">HGNC:1959</a> )
Synonyms	NACHRA5
Function	<p>Component of neuronal acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) that function as pentameric, ligand-gated cation channels with high calcium permeability among other activities. nAChRs are excitatory neurotransmitter 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:<a href="#">20881005</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">8663494</a>). Has an accessory rather than functional role and is only able to form functional nAChRs when co-assembled with another beta subunit (PubMed:<a href="#">20881005</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">8663494</a>). Participates in pentameric assemblies along with CHRNA3, CHRNA4, CHRNB2 and CHRNB4 (PubMed:<a href="#">20881005</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">8663494</a>). Increases receptor sensitivity to acetylcholine and nicotine when associated with CHRNA4 and CHRNB2 (PubMed:<a href="#">8663494</a>). Plays a role in nicotine addiction (PubMed:<a href="#">20881005</a>).</p>
Cellular Location	Synaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P32297}; Multi-pass

membrane protein. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P32297};  
Multi-pass membrane protein

## Background

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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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