

CHRNA7 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP51984

Product Information

Application WB Primary Accession P36544

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalCalculated MW56449

Additional Information

Gene ID 1139;89832

Other Names Neuronal acetylcholine receptor subunit alpha-7, CHRNA7, NACHRA7

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 CHRNA7 (HGNC:1960)

Synonyms NACHRA7

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:15609996, PubMed:33735609, PubMed:8145738). CHRNA7 forms homopentameric neuronal acetylcholine receptors abundantly expressed in the central nervous system, characterized by fast desensitization and high calcium permeability

(PubMed:31560909, PubMed:33735609, PubMed:38382524,

PubMed:<u>8145738</u>). Also forms heteropentamers with CHRNB2, mainly expressed in basal forebrain cholinergic neurons. Involved in the modulation of calcium- dependent signaling pathways and influences the release of

neurotransmitters, including dopamine, glutamate and GABA

(PubMed:33239400). Also expressed in non-neuronal cells such as immune

cells like lymphocytes, monocytes and macrophages (PubMed:12508119, PubMed:16968406, PubMed:25259522). In T cells, activation induces metabotropic signaling that results in an increase of intracellular Ca2+ concentrations, independent of ionotropic receptor functions (PubMed:17709503). In macrophages, required for acetylcholine-mediated inhibition of TNF and other inflammatory cytokine release (PubMed:12508119). Once activated by acetylcholine, nicotine or other agonists, selectively inhibits production of pro-inflammatory cytokines while leaving anti-inflammatory cytokines undisturbed (PubMed:12508119, PubMed:25259522). Stimulates the cholinergic anti-inflammatory pathway, controlling inflammation by inhibiting NFKB nuclear translocation and activating the JAK2-STAT3 pathway, independently of ion channel activity (PubMed:16968406, PubMed:25259522). Also expressed in the urothelium where it modulates reflex bladder activity by increasing intracellular calcium through internal stores and decreasing basal ATP release (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Postsynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:Q05941}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=TMEM35A/NACHO promotes its trafficking to the cell membrane (PubMed:27789755). RIC3 promotes its trafficking to the cell membrane (By similarity) {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:Q05941,

ECO:0000269 | PubMed:27789755}

Tissue Location

Expressed in neuronal cells (PubMed:8145738). Expressed in macrophages (at protein level) (PubMed:12508119)

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. The channel is blocked by alpha-bungarotoxin.

References

Peng X.,et al.Mol. Pharmacol. 45:546-554(1994).
Logel J.,et al.Submitted (DEC-1995) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Elliott K.J.,et al.J. Mol. Neurosci. 7:217-228(1996).
Groot Kormelink P.J.,et al.FEBS Lett. 400:309-314(1997).
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