

# **ACHA4** Antibody

Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP92399

### **Product Information**

Application WB, IP Primary Accession P43681

Reactivity Rat, Human, Mouse

**Clonality** Monoclonal

Other Names Neuronal acetylcholine receptor subunit alpha-4; ACH4; AChR; Acra4; BFNC;

CHRNA4; EBN; EBN1; NACHR; NACRA4;

IsotypeRabbit IgGHostRabbitCalculated MW69957

#### **Additional Information**

**Dilution** WB 1:1000~1:5000 IP 1:50 **Purification** Affinity-chromatography

Immunogen A synthesized peptide derived from human ACHA4

**Description** 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.

Storage Condition and Buffer Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium

azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term.

Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

#### **Protein Information**

Name CHRNA4 ( HGNC:1958)

Synonyms NACRA4

**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:22361591, PubMed:27698419, PubMed:29720657, PubMed:38454578). CHRNA4 forms heteropentameric neuronal acetylcholine receptors with CHRNB2 and CHRNB4, as well as CHRNA5 and CHRNB3 as accessory subunits. Is the most abundant nAChR subtype expressed in the central nervous system

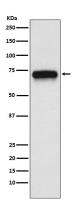
(PubMed:16835356, PubMed:22361591, PubMed:27698419,

PubMed:<u>29720657</u>, PubMed:<u>38454578</u>). Found in two major stoichiometric forms,(CHRNA4)3:(CHRNB2)2 and (CHRNA4)2:(CHRNB2)3, the two stoichiometric forms differ in their unitary conductance, calcium permeability, ACh sensitivity and potentiation by divalent cation (PubMed:<u>27698419</u>, PubMed:<u>29720657</u>, PubMed:<u>38454578</u>). Involved in the modulation of calcium-dependent signaling pathways, influences the release of neurotransmitters, including dopamine, glutamate and GABA (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Synaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:O70174}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:O70174}; Multi-pass membrane protein

## **Images**



Western blot analysis of ACHA4 expression in SH-SY5Y cell lysate.

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