

Rabbit anti-Human CHRNA9 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-CHRNA9 antibody

CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term)

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA284986	Rabbit	Human	Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay, ELISA, Western Blot

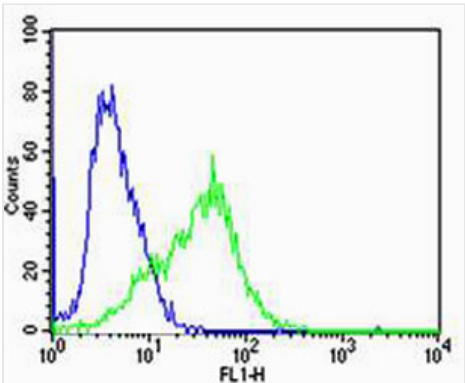
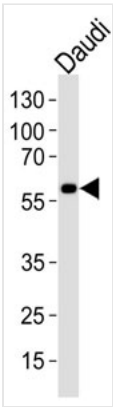
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

CHRNA9; Polyclonal Antibody; CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term); Neuronal acetylcholine receptor subunit alpha-9; Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor subunit alpha-9; NACHR alpha-9; NACHRA9; anti-CHRNA9 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	This CHRNA9 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 8-42 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human CHRNA9.
Purity/Purification	This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Form/Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Sequence Length	479
Applicable Applications for anti-CHRNA9 antibody	FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry), ELISA, WB (Western Blot)
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 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:11752216, PubMed:18723036, PubMed:25282151). Forms either homopentamers or heteropentamers with CHRNA10. Expressed in the inner ear, in sympathetic neurons and in other non-neuronal cells, such as skin keratinocytes and lymphocytes (PubMed:11752216, PubMed:18723036). nAChR formed by CHRNA9:CHRNA10 mediate central nervous system control of auditory and vestibular sensory processing. The channel is permeable to a range of divalent cations including calcium, the influx of which may activate a potassium current which hyperpolarizes the cell membrane (PubMed:11752216, PubMed:25282151). In the ear, mediates synaptic transmission between efferent olivocochlear fibers and hair cells of the cochlea, this may lead to a reduction in basilar membrane motion, altering the activity of auditory nerve fibers and reducing the range of dynamic hearing. This may protect against acoustic trauma (By similarity). May also regulate keratinocyte adhesion (PubMed:11021840, PubMed:11752216, PubMed:25282151).
Cellular Location	Synaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Expressed in cochlea, keratinocytes, pituitary gland, B-cells and T-cells.
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)
Flow cytometric analysis of Jurkat cells using CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term)(green) compared to an isotype control of rabbit IgG(blue). AAA284986 was diluted at 1:25 dilution. An Alexa Fluor 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of lysate from Daudi cell line, using CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term). AAA284986 was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-CHRNA9 antibody	Ionotropic receptor with a probable role in the modulation of auditory stimuli. Agonist binding may induce 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 permeable to a range of divalent cations including calcium, the influx of which may activate a potassium current which hyperpolarizes the cell membrane. In the ear, this may lead to a reduction in basilar membrane motion, altering the activity of auditory nerve fibers and reducing the range of dynamic hearing. This may protect against acoustic trauma. May also regulate keratinocyte adhesion.
Product Categories/Family for anti-CHRNA9 antibody	Crown Antibodies; Neuroscience
References	Sgard F.,et al.Mol. Pharmacol. 61:150-159(2002). Lustig L.R.,et al.Cytogenet. Genome Res. 98:154-159(2002). Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 434:724-731(2005). Nguyen V.T.,et al.Am. J. Pathol. 157:1377-1391(2000). Peng H.,et al.Life Sci. 76:263-280(2004).

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	70995130
NCBI GeneID	55584
NCBI Accession #	NP_060051.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_017581.3
UniProt Accession #	Q9UGM1; Q14CY7; Q4W5A2; Q9NYV2
Molecular Weight	54807
NCBI Official Full Name	neuronal acetylcholine receptor subunit alpha-9
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, alpha 9 (neuronal)
NCBI Official Symbol	CHRNA9
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	NACHRA9; HSA243342
NCBI Protein Information	neuronal acetylcholine receptor subunit alpha-9
UniProt Protein Name	Neuronal acetylcholine receptor subunit alpha-9
UniProt Gene Name	CHRNA9

UniProt Synonym Gene Names	NACHRA9; NACHR alpha-9
UniProt Entry Name	ACHA9_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/chrna9-antibody-flow-cytometry-western-blot-elisa/284986>