

**CHRNA9 antibody - N-terminal region**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AI16203****Specification**

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**CHRNA9 antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9UGM1</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NM_017581</a> , <a href="#">NP_060051</a>
Reactivity	Mouse, Rabbit, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog
Predicted	Mouse, Rabbit, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	55kDa KDa

**CHRNA9 antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information****Gene ID** 55584**Alias Symbol** NACHRA9, HSA243342**Other Names**

Neuronal acetylcholine receptor subunit alpha-9, Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor subunit alpha-9, NACHR alpha-9, CHRNA9, NACHRA9

**Format**

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-CHRNA9 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

CHRNA9 antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CHRNA9 antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information****Name** CHRNA9**Synonyms** NACHRA9**Function**Ionotropic receptor with a probable role in the modulation of auditory stimuli. Agonist binding induces a conformation change that leads to the opening of an ion-conducting channel across the plasma membrane (PubMed: <http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11752216> target="\_blank">11752216</a>, PubMed: <http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25282151>

target="\_blank">25282151</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11752216" target="\_blank">11752216</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25282151" target="\_blank">25282151</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11021840" target="\_blank">11021840</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

#### Tissue Location

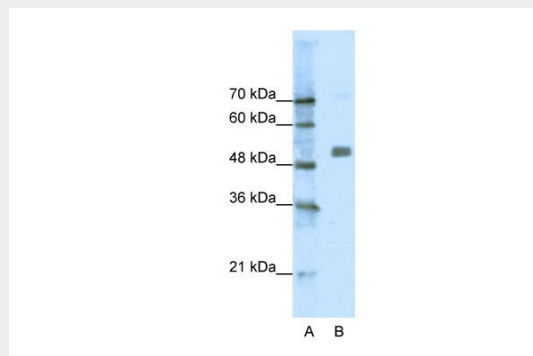
Expressed in cochlea, keratinocytes, pituitary gland, B-cells and T-cells.

### CHRNA9 antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### CHRNA9 antibody - N-terminal region - Images



WB Suggested Anti-CHRNA9 Antibody Titration: 0.0625µg/ml

ELISA Titer: 1:312500

Positive Control: Jurkat cell lysate

### CHRNA9 antibody - N-terminal region - Background

Ionotropic receptor with a probable role in the modulation of auditory stimuli. Agonist binding induces a conformation change that leads to the opening of an ion-conducting channel across the plasma membrane (PubMed:11752216, PubMed:25282151). 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, 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 (PubMed:11021840).

#### **CHRNA9 antibody - N-terminal region - 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).