

**Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor (nAChR) b2 Antibody**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AN1284**

### Specification

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#### Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor (nAChR) b2 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9ERK7</a>
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	57113

#### Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor (nAChR) b2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	11444
Gene Name	Chrnb2

#### Target/Specificity

Fusion protein from the cytoplasmic loop of the beta 2 subunit of rat nAChR

#### Dilution

WB~~ 1:1000

#### Format

Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Precautions

Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor (nAChR) b2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### Shipping

Blue Ice

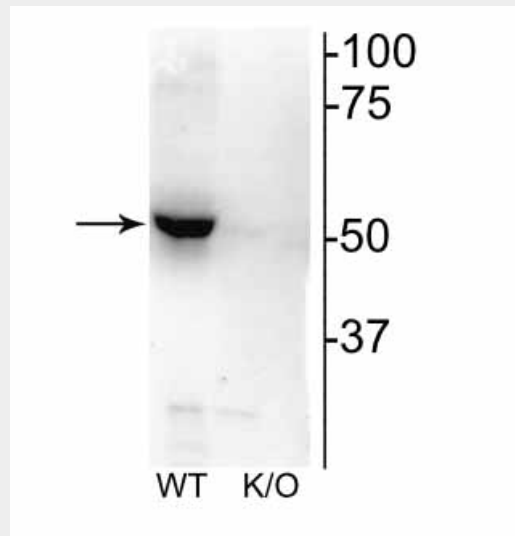
#### Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor (nAChR) b2 Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

### Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor (nAChR) $\beta$ 2 Antibody - Images



Western blot of mouse habenula lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~52 kDa nAChR $\beta$ 2 protein.

### Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor (nAChR) $\beta$ 2 Antibody - Background

Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) are ionotropic, cholinergic receptors that are divided into 2 types; muscle type and neuronal type. Neuronal nAChRs are pentameric ion channels consisting of 5 identical (homopentamers) or different (heteropentamers) subunits. Heteropentameric neuronal nAChRs mediate fast synaptic transmission in the autonomic nervous system. The predominant hetero-oligomeric nAChR in the CNS contain the subunits  $\alpha$ 4 $\beta$ 2, whereas  $\alpha$ 3 $\beta$ 4 prevail in the PNS. However, the expression of these subunits varies not only by region but also during development (Scholze et al 2011). In the brain,  $\beta$ 2-containing receptors greatly outnumber receptors that contain  $\beta$ 4 (