

**CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AW5287**

**Specification**

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**CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9UGM1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	H=55;Rat=55 KDa
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

**CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 55584

**Antigen Region**  
8-42

**Other Names**

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

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

FC~~1:25

**Target/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.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**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.

**Precautions**

CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term) - 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:<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>). 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**

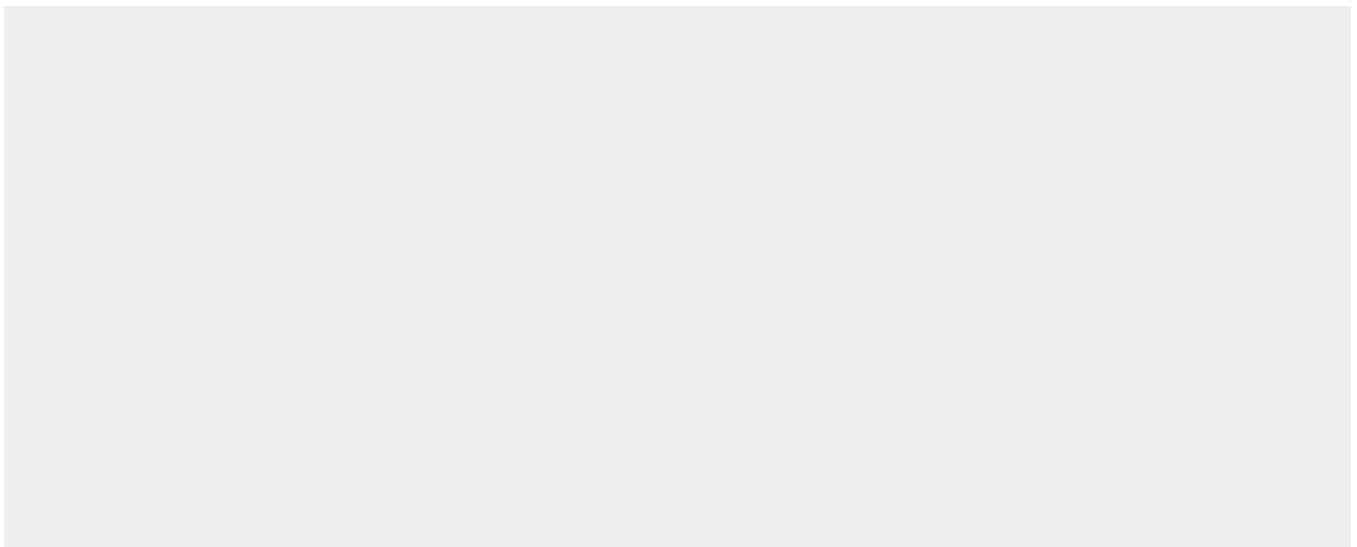
Expressed in cochlea, keratinocytes, pituitary gland, B-cells and T-cells.

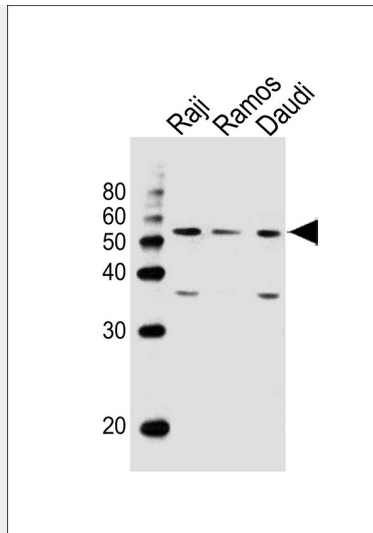
**CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols**

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

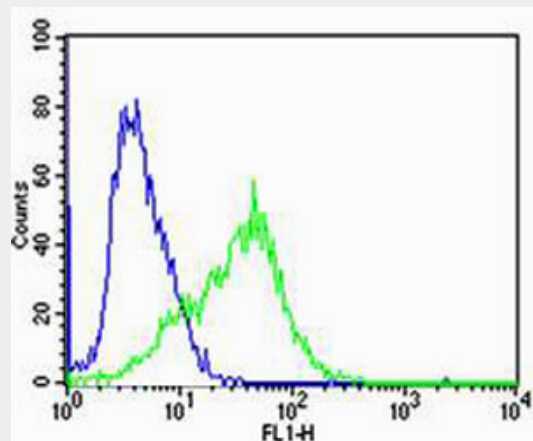
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term) - Images**





Western blot analysis of lysates from Raji, Ramos, Daudi cell line (from left to right), using CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AW5287). AW5287 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



Flow cytometric analysis of Jurkat cells using CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term) (green, Cat#AW5287) compared to an isotype control of rabbit IgG (blue). AW5287 was diluted at 1:25 dilution. An Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

### **CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term) - Background**

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.

### **CHRNA9 Antibody (N-term) - 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).