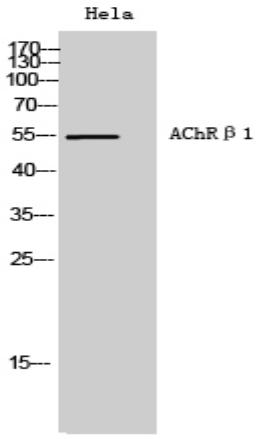
Best Tools for immunology Research

AChRβ1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT0084
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	AChRβ1
Fields :	>>Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction
Gene Name :	CHRNB1
Protein Name :	Acetylcholine receptor subunit beta
Human Gene Id :	1140
Human Swiss Prot No :	P11230
Mouse Gene Id :	11443
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P09690
Rat Gene Id :	24261
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P25109
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CHRNB1. AA range:41-90
Specificity :	AChRβ1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AChRβ1 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	55kD
Background :	The muscle acetylcholine receptor is composed of five subunits: two alpha subunits and one beta, one gamma, and one delta subunit. This gene encodes the beta subunit of the acetylcholine receptor. The acetylcholine receptor changes conformation upon acetylcholine binding leading to the opening of an ion-conducting channel across the plasma membrane. Mutations in this gene are associated with slow-channel congenital myasthenic syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Function :	disease:Defects in CHRNB1 are a cause of congenital myasthenic syndrome slow-channel type (SCCMS) [MIM:601462]. SCCMS is the most common congenital myasthenic syndrome. Congenital myasthenic syndromes are characterized by muscle weakness affecting the axial and limb muscles (with hypotonia in early-onset forms), the ocular muscles (leading to ptosis and ophthalmoplegia), and the facial and bulbar musculature (affecting sucking and swallowing, and leading to dysphonia). The symptoms fluctuate and worsen with physical effort. SCCMS is caused by kinetic abnormalities of the AChR, resulting in prolonged endplate currents and prolonged AChR channel opening episodes.,disease:Defects in CHRNB1 are a cause of congenital myasthenic syndrome with acetylcholine receptor deficiency (ACHRDCMS) [MIM:608931]. ACHRDCMS is a post-synaptic congenital myasthenic syndrome. Mutations underlying AChR deficien
Subcellular Location :	Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Expression :	Eye,Muscle,
Sort :	1655
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit
Modifications :	Unmodified

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of Hela cells using AChRβ1 Polyclonal Antibody