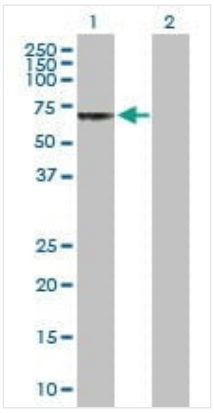
CHRND Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	CHRND, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	CHRND (Acetylcholine Receptor Subunit delta, ACHRD) (Biotin)
Product Gene Name	anti-CHRND antibody
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with Biotin.
Purity/Purification	Purified by Protein A Affinity Chromatography.
Specificity	Recognizes human CHRND.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C if to be used immediately within two weeks. For long-term storage, aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing and stor
Molecular Weight	58,895 Da
OMIM	100720
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for Q07001
Immunogen	Full length human CHRND, aa1-517 (NP_000742.1).
Immunogen Sequence	MEGPVLTLGLLAALAVCGSWGLNEEERLIRHLFQEKGYNKELRPVAHKEESVDVALALTLSNLISLKEVEETLTTNVWIEHGWTDNRLKWNAEEFGNISVL
Conjugate	Biotin
Note	Preservative Free
Product Categories/Family for anti-CHRND antibody	Antibodies; Receptors
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-CHRND antibody	Western Blot (WB)
Application Notes for anti-CHRND antibody	Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-CHRND antibody	After binding acetylcholine, the AChR responds by an extensive change in conformation that affects all subunits and leads to opening of an ion-conduc
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-CHRND antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If neces

Searchable Terms for CHRND purchase	MBS6373952 is an antibody targeting CHRND. Also known as CHRND (Acetylcholine Receptor Subunit delta, ACHRD) (Biotin). Reactive in Human. H



Western Blot (WB) of anti-CHRND antibody
Western Blot analysis of CHRND expression in transfected 293T cell line by CHRND polyclonal antibody. Lane 1: CHRND transfected lysate (58.9kD). Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for CHRND. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	4557461
NCBI GeneID	1144
NCBI Accession #	NP_000742.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	Q07001
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q52LH4; A8K661; B4DT92
UniProt Related Accession #	Q07001
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000751.1
NCBI Official Full Name	acetylcholine receptor subunit delta isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, delta (muscle)
NCBI Official Symbol	CHRND
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ACHRD; CMS2A; FCCMS; SCCMS
UniProt Protein Name	Acetylcholine receptor subunit delta
Protein Family	Acetylcholine receptor
UniProt Gene Name	CHRND
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ACHRD
UniProt Entry Name	ACHD_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	acetylcholine receptor subunit delta; acetylcholine receptor, nicotinic, delta (muscle); cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, delta polypeptide

UniProt Comments for CHRND	Function: After binding acetylcholine, the AChR responds by an extensive change in conformation that affects all subunits and leads to opening of an ion-conducting channel across the plasma membrane. Subunit structure: Pentamer of two alpha chains, and one each of the beta, delta, and gamma (in immature muscle) or epsilon (in mature muscle) chains. Subcellular location: Cell junction › synapse › postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Involvement in disease: Multiple pterygium syndrome, lethal type (LMPS) [MIM:253290]: Multiple pterygia are found infrequently in children with arthrogryposis and in fetuses with fetal akinesia syndrome. In lethal multiple pterygium syndrome there is intrauterine growth retardation, multiple pterygia, and flexion contractures causing severe arthrogryposis and fetal akinesia. Subcutaneous edema can be severe, causing fetal hydrops with cystic hygroma and lung hypoplasia. Oligohydramnios and facial anomalies are frequent.Note: The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Ref.11Myasthenic syndrome, congenital, slow-channel (SCCMS) [MIM:601462]: A 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. Congenital myasthenic syndrome slow-channel type is caused by kinetic abnormalities of the AChR, resulting in prolonged endplate currents and prolonged AChR channel opening episodes.Note: The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Ref.6 Ref.7Myasthenic syndrome, congenital, fast-channel (FCCMS) [MIM:608930]: A congenital myasthenic syndrome characterized by kinetic abnormalities of the AChR. Due in most cases to mutations that decrease activity of the AChR by slowing the rate of opening of the receptor channel, speeding the rate of closure of the channel, or decreasing the number of openings of the channel during ACh occupancy. The result is failure to achieve threshold depolarization of the endplate and consequent failure to fire an action potential.Note: The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Ref.8 Ref.9 Sequence similarities: Belongs to the ligand-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.9) family. Acetylcholine receptor (TC 1.A.9.1) subfamily. Delta/CHRND sub-subfamily. [View classification]
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