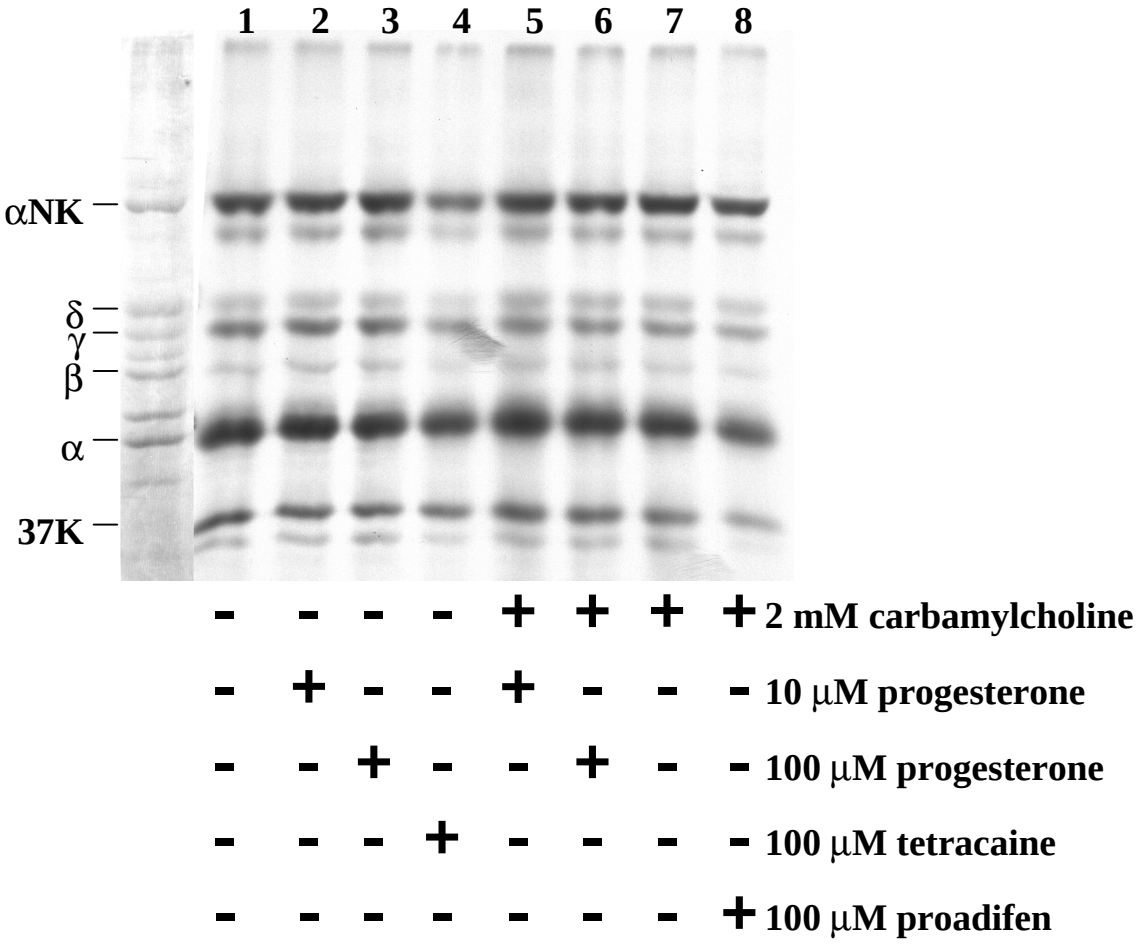
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
αNK
δ
γ
β
α
37K
- - - - + + + + 2 mM carbamylcholine
- + - - + - - - 10 μM progesterone
- - + - - + - - 100 μM progesterone
- - - + - - - - 100 μM tetracaine
- - - - - - - + 100 μM proadifen

Figure 4-2. Photoincorporation of [^{3}H]progestin aryl azide into integral and peripheral membrane proteins of nAChR-rich membranes in the presence or absence of various cholinergic drugs.

nAChR-rich membranes (100 μg) were equilibrated with [^{3}H]progestin aryl azide in TPS (2 mg/ml) in the presence of 1 mM oxidized glutathione in the absence (lanes 1-4) or presence (5-8) of carbamylcholine, and in the presence of 10 μM (lanes 2 and 6) or 100 μM (lanes 3 and 7) progesterone, 100 μM tetracaine (lane 4), or 100 μM proadifen (lane 8). After photolysis at 254 nm for 2 minutes, the samples were subjected to SDS-PAGE, visualized by Coomassie Blue (Panel A), processed for fluorography, and exposed to film for 3 weeks (Panel B). Indicated on the left are the mobilities of the nAChR subunits, calectrin (37K), and the α-subunit of the Na^+/K^+ ATPase (αNK). Based on scintillation counting of parallel lanes, the radioactivity incorporated in the absence of carbamylcholine was: α: 3544; β: 2385; γ: 1423; δ: 1149; 43K: 2385; αNK: 2688.