# ZAC (version 2019.4) in the IUPHAR/BPS Guide to Pharmacology Database

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#### Abstract

The zinc-activated channel (ZAC, **nomenclature as agreed by the** <u>NC-IUPHAR</u> Subcommittee for the Zinc Activated Channel) is a member of the Cys-loop family that includes the nicotinic ACh, 5-HT<sub>3</sub>, GABA<sub>A</sub> and strychnine-sensitive glycine receptors [1, 2, 3]. The channel is likely to exist as a homopentamer of 4TM subunits that form an intrinsic cation selective channel equipermeable to Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup> and Cs<sup>+</sup>, but impermeable to Ca<sup>2+</sup> and Mg<sup>2+</sup> [3]. ZAC displays constitutive activity that can be blocked bytubocurarine and high concentrations of Ca<sup>2+</sup> [3]. Although denoted ZAC, the channel is more potently activated by protons and copper, with greater and lesser efficacy than zinc, respectively [3]. ZAC is present in the human, chimpanzee, dog, cow and opossum genomes, but is functionally absent from mouse, or rat, genomes [1, 2].

## Contents

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Channels and Subunits

ZAC

http://www.guidetopharmacology.org/GRAC/ObjectDisplayForward?objectId=587

## References

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- 3. Trattnig SM, Gasiorek A, Deeb TZ, Ortiz EJ, Moss SJ, Jensen AA and Davies PA. (2016) Copper and protons directly activate the zinc-activated channel. *Biochem. Pharmacol.* **103**: 109-17 [PMID:26872532]