



AChE Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-12678
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	ACHE
Protein Name	Acetylcholinesterase
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ACHE. AA range:551-600
Specificity	AChE Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AChE protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	ACHE; Acetylcholinesterase; AChE
Observed Band	70kD
Cell Pathway	Cell junction, synapse . Secreted . Cell membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein .; [Isoform T]: Nucleus. Only observed in apoptotic nuclei.; [Isoform H]: Cell membrane ; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor ; Extracellular side .
Tissue Specificity	Isoform H is highly expressed in erythrocytes.
Function	catalytic activity:Acetylcholine + H(2)O = choline + acetate.,disease:Behaves as an amyloid-promoting factor to promote the formation of amyloid plaques in Alzheimer disease.,function:Terminates signal transduction at the neuromuscular junction by rapid hydrolysis of the acetylcholine released into the synaptic cleft. Role in neuronal apoptosis.,online information:Acetylcholinesterase entry,online information:Blood group antigen gene mutation database,polymorphism:ACHE is responsible for the Yt blood group system. The molecular basis of the Yt(a)=Yt1/Yt(b)=Yt2 blood group antigens is a single variation in position 353; His-353 corresponds to Yt(a) and the rare variant with Asn-353 to Yt(b).,similarity:Belongs to the type-B carboxylesterase/lipase family.,subcellular

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location:Only observed in apoptotic nuclei.,subunit:Interacts with PRIMA1. The interaction with PRIMA1 is required to ancho

Background

Acetylcholinesterase hydrolyzes the neurotransmitter, acetylcholine at neuromuscular junctions and brain cholinergic synapses, and thus terminates signal transmission. It is also found on the red blood cell membranes, where it constitutes the Yt blood group antigen. Acetylcholinesterase exists in multiple molecular forms which possess similar catalytic properties, but differ in their oligomeric assembly and mode of cell attachment to the cell surface. It is encoded by the single ACHE gene, and the structural diversity in the gene products arises from alternative mRNA splicing, and post-translational associations of catalytic and structural subunits. The major form of acetylcholinesterase found in brain, muscle and other tissues is the hydrophilic species, which forms disulfide-linked oligomers with collagenous, or lipid-containing structural subunits. The other, alternatively

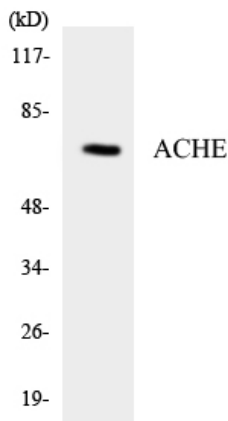
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HT-29 cells using ACHE antibody.