

AChE rabbit pAb

Cat No.: ES6255

For research use only

Overview

Product Name AChE rabbit pAb

Host species Rabbit
Applications WB;ELISA

Species Cross-Reactivity Human; Mouse; Rat

Recommended dilutions Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not

yet tested in other applications.

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.

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Name Acetylcholinesterase

Gene Name ACHE

Cellular localization 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.

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit

antiserum by affinity-chromatography using

epitope-specific immunogen.

Clonality Polyclonal
Concentration 1 mg/ml
Observed band 70kD
Human Gene ID 43
Human Swiss-Prot Number P22303

Alternative Names ACHE: Acetylo

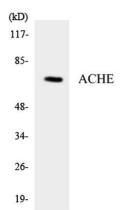
Alternative Names ACHE; Acetylcholinesterase; AChE
Background Acetylcholinesterase hydrolyzes the

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



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

