Best Tools for immunology Research

AChE Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT0079
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	AChE
Fields :	>>Glycerophospholipid metabolism;>>Cholinergic synapse
Gene Name :	ACHE
Protein Name :	Acetylcholinesterase
Human Gene Id :	43
Human Swiss Prot No :	P22303
Mouse Gene Id :	11423
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P21836
Rat Gene Id :	83817
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P37136
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
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Purification : The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 70kD

Cell Pathway : Glycerophospholipid metabolism;

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

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

Subcellular Location : 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 .

Expression : Isoform H is highly expressed in erythrocytes.

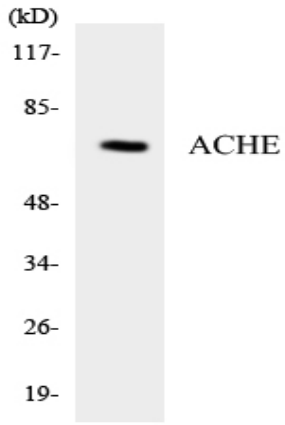
Sort : 1648

No4 : 1

Host : Rabbit

Modifications : Unmodified

Products Images



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