

AChE Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT0079

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications

- WB, ELISA

MW

- 70kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000

ELISA 1:5000

Not yet tested in other applications.

Storage

Storage*

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

Formulation

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality

Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen

The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AChE. AA range: 551-600

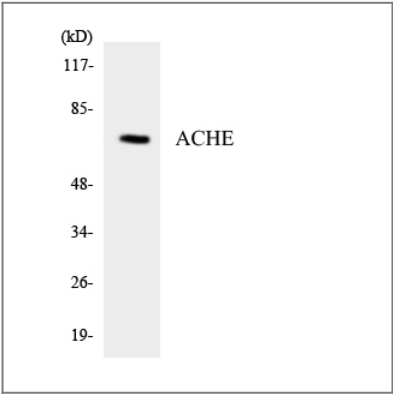
Specificity

AChE Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AChE protein.

Target Information

Gene name	ACHE		
Protein Name	Acetylcholinesterase		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	43 ;	P22303 ;
	Mouse	11423 ;	P21836 ;
	Rat	83817 ;	P37136 ;
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 .		
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 location:Only observed in apoptotic nuclei.,subunit:Interacts with PRIMA1. The interaction with PRIMA1 is required to anchor it to the basal lamina of cells and organize into tetramers (By similarity). Isoform H generates GPI-anchored dimers; disulfide linked. Isoform T generates multiple structures, ranging from monomers and dimers to collagen-tailed and hydrophobic-tailed forms, in which catalytic tetramers are associated with anchoring proteins that attach them to the basal lamina or to cell membranes. In the collagen-tailed forms, isoform T subunits are associated with a specific collagen, COLQ, which triggers the formation of isoform T tetramers, from monomers and dimers. Isoform R may be monomeric.,tissue specificity:Isoform H is highly expressed in erythrocytes.,		

Validation Data



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

| Contact information

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AChE Rabbit pAb

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