

AChE antibody

Catalog No: #22893



Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

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Description

Product Name	AChE antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Purified by antigen-affinity chromatography.
Applications	WB IF
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Type	Recombinant protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein fragment contain a sequence corresponding to a region within amino acids 406 and 610 of Human ACHE
Target Name	AChE
Accession No.	NCBI Gene ID: 43NCBI mRNA#: NM_000665NCBI Protein#: NP_000656
Formulation	Supplied in 0.1M Tris-buffered saline with 20% Glycerol (pH7.0). 0.01% Thimerosal was added as a preservative.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.

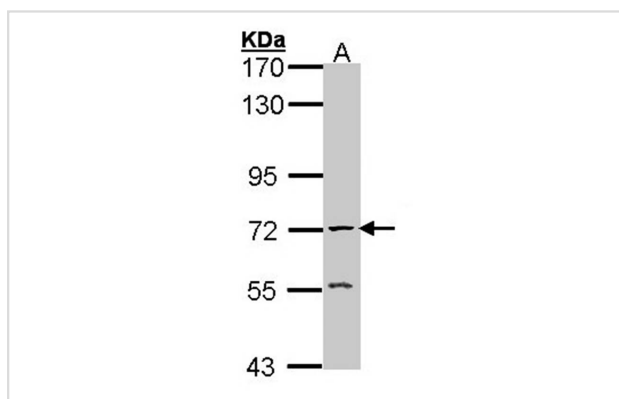
Application Details

Predicted MW: 68kd

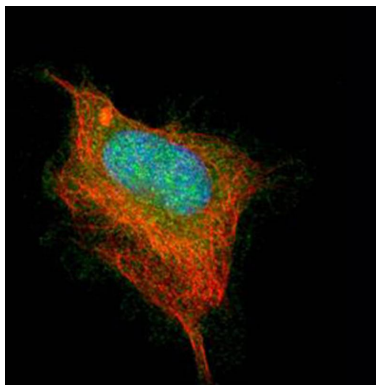
Western blotting: 1:500-1:3000

Immunofluorescence: 1:100-1:200

Images



Sample (30 ug of whole cell lysate)
 A: Raji
 7.5% SDS PAGE
 Primary antibody diluted at 1: 1000



Confocal immunofluorescence analysis (Olympus FV10i) of paraformaldehyde-fixed HeLa, using AChE antibody (Green) at 1: 500 dilution and alpha-tubulin antibody (Red) at 1: 2500.

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 spliced form, expressed primarily in the erythroid tissues, differs at the C-terminal end, and contains a cleavable hydrophobic peptide with a GPI-anchor site. It associates with the membranes through the phosphoinositide (PI) moieties added post-translationally. [provided by RefSeq]

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.