



# AChE Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-mAb-12678
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Gene Name</b>	ACHE
<b>Protein Name</b>	Acetylcholinesterase
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ACHE. AA range:551-600
<b>Specificity</b>	AChE Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AChE protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	ACHE; Acetylcholinesterase; AChE
<b>Observed Band</b>	70kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	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 .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Isoform H is highly expressed in erythrocytes.
<b>Function</b>	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



## 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

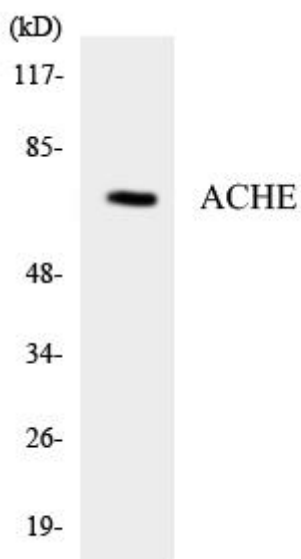
## matters needing attention

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 various cells using AChE Monoclonal Antibody