ARG55351
anti-ACHE antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody recognizes ACHE
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	684CT8.3.4
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	ACHE
Species	Human
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide corresponding to aa. 587-611 (C-terminus) of Human ACHE.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	ARACHE; Acetylcholinesterase; ACEE; EC 3.1.1.7; AChE; N-ACHE; YT

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
WB	1:2000

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Positive Control: NIH/3T3

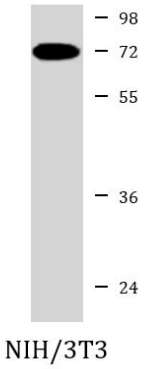
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 11423 Mouse GeneID: 43 Human Swiss-port # P21836 Mouse Swiss-port # P22303 Human
Gene Symbol	ACHE
Gene Full Name	acetylcholinesterase (Yt blood group)
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, Jul 2008]
Function	Terminates signal transduction at the neuromuscular junction by rapid hydrolysis of the acetylcholine released into the synaptic cleft. Role in neuronal apoptosis. [UniProt]
Research Area	Neuroscience antibody
Calculated Mw	68 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cell junction, synapse Secreted. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein Isoform H: Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor; Extracellular side

Images



ARG55351 anti-ACHE antibody WB image

Western blot: 35 µg of NIH/3T3 cell lysate stained with ARG55351 anti-ACHE antibody.