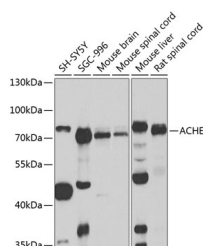


ACHE Polyclonal Antibody

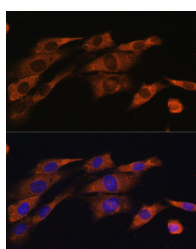
Catalog No.	E-AB-62606	Reactivity	H,M,R
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.	Host	Rabbit
Applications	WB,IF	Isotype	IgG

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

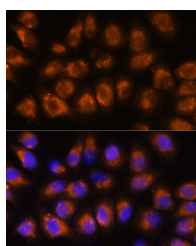
Images



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using ACHE Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells using ACHE Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using ACHE Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human ACHE
GeneID	43
Swissprot	P22303
Synonyms	ACHE,ACEE,ARACHE,N-ACHE,YT

Product Information

Calculated MW	58kDa/65kDa/67kDa
Observed MW	75kDa
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
Purify	Affinity purification
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000,IF 1:50-1:200

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.

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Applications:WB-Western Blot IHC-Immunohistochemistry IF-Immunofluorescence IP-Immunoprecipitation FC-Flow cytometry ChIP-Chromatin Immunoprecipitation Reactivity: H-Human R-Rat M-Mouse Mk-Monkey Dg-Dog Ch-Chicken Hm-Hamster Rb-Rabbit Sh-Sheep Pg-Pig Z-Zebrafish X-Xenopus C-Cow.