

ACHE Antibody (CT) (Clone 684CT8.3.4) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABV11257

Specification

ACHE Antibody (CT) (Clone 684CT8.3.4) - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Isotype Calculated MW WB <u>P22303</u> Human, Mouse, Rat Mouse Monoclonal Mouse IgG1 67796

ACHE Antibody (CT) (Clone 684CT8.3.4) - Additional Information

Gene ID 43

Positive Control

Application & Usage Other Names ACHE; Acetylcholinesterase Western blot: Raji, Jurkat, COS7, NIH3T3 mouse and rat cerebellum lysates Western blot: ~1:2000

Target/Specificity ACHE

Antibody Form Liquid

Appearance Colorless liquid

Formulation 100 μl of antibody in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide

Handling The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage -20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions

ACHE Antibody (CT) (Clone 684CT8.3.4) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



ACHE Antibody (CT) (Clone 684CT8.3.4) - Protein Information

Name ACHE (<u>HGNC:108</u>)

Function

Hydrolyzes rapidly the acetylcholine neurotransmitter released into the synaptic cleft allowing to terminate the signal transduction at the neuromuscular junction. Role in neuronal apoptosis.

Cellular Location Synapse. Secreted. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein [Isoform H]: Cell membrane; Lipid- anchor, GPI-anchor; Extracellular side

Tissue Location Isoform H is highly expressed in erythrocytes.

ACHE Antibody (CT) (Clone 684CT8.3.4) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

ACHE Antibody (CT) (Clone 684CT8.3.4) - Images

ACHE Antibody (CT) (Clone 684CT8.3.4) - Background

Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) hydrolyzes acetylcholine at synaptic junctions. Alternative mRNA splicing gives rise to three forms of AChE. It plays a role in neuronal apoptosis. The T form, also known as the asymmetric form, is soluble and is present in synapses. The H form is also known as the globular form and is present on the outer surfaces of cell membranes. The R form is not known to be a functional species. AChE globular form subunits are GPI-anchored to cell membranes and asymmetric subunits are anchored to basal lamina components by a collagen tail. The catalytic subunits of AChE are oligomers composed of disulfide-linked homodimers. The loss of AChE from cholinergic neurons in the brain is seen in patients with Alzheimer's disease. However, AChE activity is increased around amyloid plaques, which may be due to a disturbance in calcium homeostasis involving the opening of L-type voltage-dependent calcium channels.