

BCHE Antibody (Center)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11274**Specification**

BCHE Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P06276
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	68418

BCHE Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**Gene ID 590**Positive Control
Application & Usage**Western blot: A2058 cell line lysate**
Western blot: ~1:1000.**Other Names**

BCHE; CHE1; Cholinesterase; Acylcholine acylhydrolase; Butyrylcholine esterase; Choline esterase II; Pseudocholinesterase

Target/Specificity

BCHE

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**

BCHE Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BCHE Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name BCHE

Synonyms CHE1

Function

Esterase with broad substrate specificity. Contributes to the inactivation of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine. Can degrade neurotoxic organophosphate esters.

Cellular Location

Secreted

Tissue Location

Detected in blood plasma (at protein level). Present in most cells except erythrocytes

BCHE Antibody (Center) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

BCHE Antibody (Center) - Images

BCHE Antibody (Center) - Background

Present in most cells except erythrocytes, butyrylcholine esterase (BChE), also designated acylcholine acylhydrolase or pseudocholinesterase, has esterase activity as well as aryl acylamidase activity. It hydrolyzes acylcholine into choline and carboxylate. BChE is synthesized in the liver and is highly reactive with organophosphate esters. BChE can form a homotetramer composed of two dimers linked by a disulfide bond. Defects in the gene encoding BChE are associated with the disease hypocholinesterasemia. Inhibition of BChE effects the toxicity of organophosphates in the respiratory system suggesting that BChE may play a role in respiratory function. In addition, BChE may play an important pharmacological role by hydrolyzing toxic esters. This suggests an involvement of BChE in a treatment for intoxication with substances such as cocaine.