

ACHE Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7853a**Specification**

ACHE Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P22303](#)**ACHE Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 43**Other Names**

Acetylcholinesterase, AChE, ACHE

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7853a](/products/AP7853a) was selected from the N-term region of human ACHE. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ACHE Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** ACHE ([HGNC:108](#))**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 (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ACHE Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

ACHE Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Acetylcholinesterase hydrolyzes the neurotransmitter, acetylcholine at neuromuscular junctions and brain cholinergic synapses, and thus terminates signal transmission. The Protein 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. 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.

ACHE Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Liang,D., FEBS J. 276 (1), 94-108 (2009)Scacchi,R., Am. J. Med. Genet. B Neuropsychiatr. Genet. (2008)