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## ACHE Antibody

| Product Code        | CSB-PA001154GA01HU  |
|---------------------|---|
| Storage             | Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.   |
| Uniprot No.         | P22303  |
| Immunogen           | Human ACHE  |
| Raised In           | Rabbit  |
| Species Reactivity  | Human,Mouse,Rat   |
| Tested Applications | ELISA,WB  |
| Storage Buffer      | PBS with 0.1% Sodium Azide, 50% Glycerol, pH 7.320°C, Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.   |
| Purification Method | Antigen Affinity purified   |
| lsotype             | IgG   |
| Alias               | acetylcholinesterase (Yt blood group);ACHE;ARACHE;N-ACHE;YT ;   |
| Product Type        | Purified Rabbit Anti human PolyClonal Antibody  |
| Immunogen Species   | Homo sapiens (Human)  |
| Research Area       | Others  |
| Target Names        | ACHE  |
| Target Details      | Acetylcholinesterase hydrolyzes the neurotransmitter, acetylcholine at<br>neuromuscular junctions and brain cholinergic synapses, and thus terminates<br>signal transmission. It is also found on the red blood cell membranes, where it<br>constitutes the Yt blood group antigen. Acetylcholinesterase exists in multiple<br>molecular forms which possess similar catalytic properties, but differ in their<br>oligomeric assembly and mode of cell attachment to the cell surface. It is<br>encoded by the single ACHE gene, and the structural diversity in the gene<br>products arises from alternative mRNA splicing, and post-translational<br>associations of catalytic and structural subunits. The major form of<br>acetylcholinesterase found in brain, muscle and other tissues is the hydrophilic<br>species, which forms disulfide-linked oligomers with collagenous, or lipid-<br>containing structural subunits. The other, alternatively spliced form, expressed<br>primarily in the erythroid tissues, differs at the C-terminal end, and contains a<br>cleavable hydrophobic peptide with a GPI-anchor site. It associates with the<br>membranes through the phosphoinositide (PI) moieties added post-<br>translationally. |

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