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

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11257

Specification

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

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P22303
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse IgG1**
Calculated MW	**67796**

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

Gene ID 43

Positive Control	**Western blot: Raji, Jurkat, COS7, NIH3T3 mouse and rat cerebellum lysates**
Application & Usage	**Western blot: ~1:2000**

Other Names
ACHE; Acetylcholinesterase

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.

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

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

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 and noncholinergic 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.