

PACO17484

Product Information

Size:

50ul

Reactivity:

Human, Mouse, Rat

Source:

Rabbit

Isotype:

IgG

Applications:

ELISA, WB, IHC

Recommended dilutions:

ELISA:1:1000-1:2000, WB:1:200-1:1000,
IHC:1:25-1:100

Protein Background:

Acetylcholinesterase hydrolyzes the neurotransmitter, acetylcholine at neuromuscular junctions and brain cholinergic synapses, and thus terminates signal transmission. It 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. It is encoded by the single ACHE gene, and the structural diversity in the gene products arises from alternative mRNA splicing, and post-translational associations of catalytic and structural subunits. 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.

Gene ID:

ACHE

Uniprot

P22303

Synonyms:

acetylcholinesterase

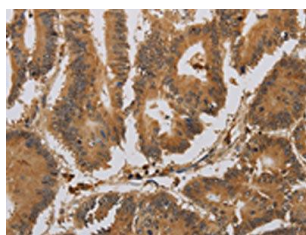
Immunogen:

Synthetic peptide of human ACHE.

Storage:

-20° C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN₃, 40% Glycerol

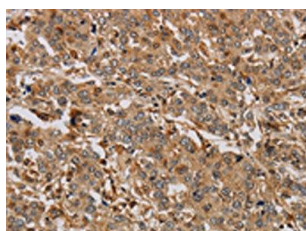
Product Images



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer tissue using PACO17484(ACHE Antibody) at dilution 1/20, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x—200).



Gel: 8%SDS-PAGE, Lysate: 40 μ g, Lane: Raji cells, Primary antibody: PACO17484(ACHE Antibody) at dilution 1/250, Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution, Exposure time: 2 minutes.



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using PACO17484(ACHE Antibody) at dilution 1/20, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x—200).