



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Mouse Butyrylcholinesterase/BCHE Protein (His Tag)(Active)

RPES2306

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES2306

Size: 10 μ g

Species: Mouse

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_033868.3

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 66.7 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 60-70 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity: Measured by its ability to cleave Butyrylthiocholine. The specific activity is > 70 nmol/min/ μ g.

Purity: > 98 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile 25mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, pH 7.5

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: C730038G20Rik

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Leu 603

Background:

Butyrylcholinesterase (BCHE), also known as cholinesterase or BuChE, is an enzyme defined as "pseudo" or "non-neuronal" cholinesterase. Butyrylcholinesterase (BCHE) is widely distributed in the nervous system as well as blood plasma. It is constitutively similar to the neuronal acetylcholinesterase, and is a non-specific cholinesterase which hydrolyses many different choline esters. Butyrylcholinesterase (BCHE) is a glycoprotein of 4 identical subunits, that were arranged as a dimer of dimers with each dimer composed of two identical subunits joined by interchain disulfide bonds. Butyrylcholinesterase (BCHE) behaves principally similar to the true enzyme and thus can play a similar role in nerve conduction, although it participates probably only in relatively slow conductive processes and could be involved in other nervous system functions and in neurodegenerative diseases. It can hydrolyze toxic esters such as cocaine or scavenge organophosphorus pesticides and nerve agents. Purified human serum cholinesterase combines in its active surface an anionic and an esteratic site, similar to true cholinesterase. It has been demonstrated that butyrylcholinesterase (BCHE) may have a greater role in cholinergic transmission than previously surmised, making BChE inhibition an important therapeutic goal in Alzheimer's disease.