

DNAxPAb

Hard-to-Find
Antibody

ACHE DNAxPab

Catalog # H00000043-W01P

Size 200 ug

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human ACHE DNA using DNAx™ Immune technology.
Technology	DNAx™ Immune
Immunogen	Full-length human DNA
Sequence	MRPPQCLLHTPSLASPLLLLLVWLLGGGVGAEGREDAELLVTVRGGRLRGIRLKTGPGPVSAFLG IPFAEPPMGPRRFLPPEPKQPWSGVVDATTFQSVCYQYVDTLYPGFEGTEMWNPNRELSCLY LNVWTPYPRPTSPTVMWYGGGFYSGASSLDVYDGRFLVQAERTVLVSMNYRVGAFGFLALPG SREAPGNVGLLDQRLALQWVQENVAAGGDPTSVTLFGESAGAASVGMHLLSPPSRGLFHRAV LQSGAPNGPWATVGMGEARRRATQLAHLVGCPPGGTGGNDTELVACLRTRPAQVLVNHEWHV LPQESVFRFSFVPVVDGDFLSDTPEALNAGDFHGLQVLVGCVKDEGSYFLVYGAPGFSKDNE LISRAEFLAGVRVGVVPQVSDLAEEAVVLHYTDWLHPEDPARLREALSDVVGDHNVCVPAQLAG RLAAQGARVYAYVFEHRASTLSWPLWMGVPHGYEIEFIFGIPLDPSRNYTAEKIFAQRLMRYWAN FARTGDPNEPRDPKAPQWPPYTAGAQYVSLDLRPLEVRRGLRAQACAFWNRFLPKLLSATDT LDEAERQWKAEFHRWSSYMHVWKNQFDTTASRIAAQTCDPGGTPMSSAPPGPLAVYTYFRAGL
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (88)
Purification	Protein A
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- Immunofluorescence (Transfected cell)

- Flow Cytometry (Transfected cell)

Gene Info — ACHE

Entrez GeneID [43](#)

GeneBank Accession# [BC094752.1](#)

Protein Accession# [AAH94752.1](#)

Gene Name ACHE

Gene Alias ARACHE, N-ACHE, YT

Gene Description acetylcholinesterase (Yt blood group)

Omim ID [100740 112100](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

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. The other, alternatively spliced form, expressed primarily in the erythroid tissues, differs at the C-terminal end, and contains a cleavable hydrophobic peptide with a GPI-anchor site. It associates with the membranes through the phosphoinositide (PI) moieties added post-translationally. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations acetylcholinesterase|apoptosis-related acetylcholinesterase

Pathway

- [Glycerophospholipid metabolism](#)

Disease

- [Abortion](#)
- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Cognition](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Hypercholesterolemia](#)
- [Mental Disorders](#)
- [Schizophrenia](#)
- [Schizophrenic Psychology](#)
- [Thyroid Neoplasms](#)
- [Weight Gain](#)