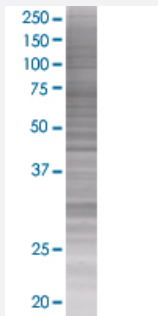


ACHE 293T Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Denatured)

Catalog # H00000043-T01

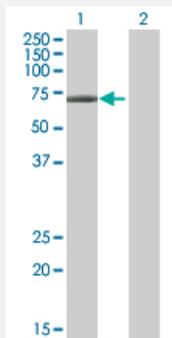
Size 100 uL

Applications



SDS-PAGE Gel

ACHE transfected lysate.



Western Blot

Lane 1: ACHE transfected lysate (11.11 KDa)

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification

Transfected Cell Line	293T
Plasmid	pCMV-ACHE full-length
Host	Human
Theoretical MW (kDa)	70.51
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (88)

Quality Control Testing

Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-ACHE antibody ([H00000043-B01](#)) by Western Blots.
SDS-PAGE Gel
ACHE transfected lysate.
Western Blot
Lane 1: ACHE transfected lysate (11.11 KDa)
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Storage Buffer

1X Sample Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 300 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.01% Bromophenol blue)

Storage Instruction

Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot

Gene Info — ACHE

Entrez GeneID[43](#)**GeneBank Accession#**[BC094752](#)**Protein Accession#**[AAH94752](#)**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](#)