# ACHE rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00000043-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

## Specification

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|---|---|
| **Product Description** | Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human ACHE peptide using ARM Technology. |
| **Immunogen** | A synthetic peptide of human ACHE is used for rabbit immunization.<br>Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence. |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Library Construction** | Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology). |
| **Expression** | Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line. |
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Purification** | Protein A |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Quality Control Testing** | Antibody reactive against human ACHE peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by We stern Blot. |
| **Storage Buffer** | In 1x PBS, pH 7.4 |
| **Storage Instruction** | Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |
| **Deliverable** | Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer. |
| **Note** | 1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening.<br>2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request. |

## Applications

- ELISA

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- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

## Gene Info — ACHE

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|---|---|
| **Entrez GeneID** | 43 |
| **GeneBank Accession#** | ACHE |
| **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

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- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cognition
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Edema
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hypercholesterolemia
- Mental Disorders
- Schizophrenia
- Schizophrenic Psychology
- Thyroid Neoplasms
- Weight Gain

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