

Rabbit anti-Mouse Acetylcholinesterase Polyclonal Antibody | anti-ACHE antibody

Anti-Acetylcholinesterase Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA257179	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Mouse	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry, ELISA
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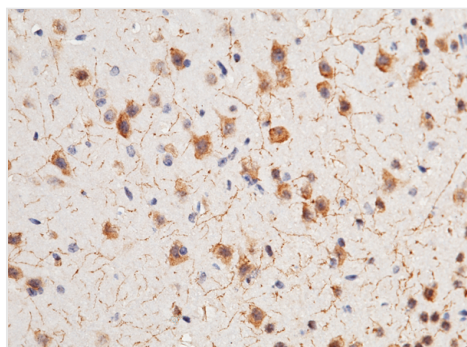
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Acetylcholinesterase; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-Acetylcholinesterase Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; Acetylcholinesterase/ACHE Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; acetylcholinesterase (Yt blood group); Anti-Acre Antibody; Anti-Chrne Antibody; anti-ACHE antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

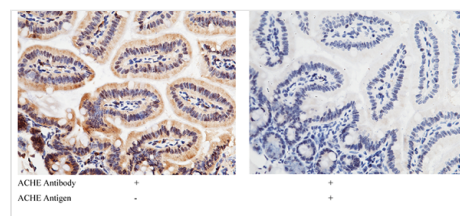
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Mouse Acetylcholinesterase/ACHE
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-ACHE antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse Acetylcholinesterase/ACHE protein
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with purified, recombinant Mouse Acetylcholinesterase/ACHE (rM Acetylcholinesterase/ACHE). Acetylcholinesterase/ACHE specific IgG was purified by Mouse Acetylcholinesterase/ACHE affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



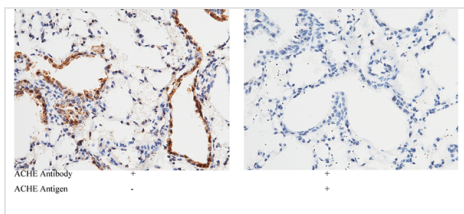
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of mouse ACHE in mouse brain with rabbit polyclonal antibody (1:1000, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of mouse ACHE in mouse intestine with rabbit polyclonal antibody (1:1000, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections). The left panel: tissue incubated with primary antibody; The right panel: tissue incubated with the mixture of primary antibody and antigen (recombinant protein).



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of mouse ACHE in mouse lung with rabbit polyclonal antibody (1:1000, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections). The left panel: tissue incubated with primary antibody; The right panel: tissue incubated with the mixture of primary antibody and antigen (recombinant protein).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ACHE antibody	Acetylcholinesterase, also known as ACHE, is an enzyme that degrades (through its hydrolytic activity) the neurotransmitter acetylcholine, producing choline and an acetate group. Acetylcholinesterase plays a crucial role in nerve impulse transmission at cholinergic synapses by rapid hydrolysis of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine (ACh). ACHE appears to be a potential therapeutic target at muscle injuries including organophosphate myopathy. It is an externally oriented membrane-bound enzyme and its main physiological role is termination of chemical transmission at cholinergic synapses and secretory organs by rapid hydrolysis of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine (ACh). ACHE plays important roles in the cholinergic system, and its dysregulation is involved in a variety of human diseases. ACHE was significantly down-regulated in the cancerous tissues of 69.2% of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) patients, and the low ACHE expression in HCC was correlated with tumor aggressiveness, an elevated risk of postoperative recurrence, and a low survival rate. Both the recombinant ACHE protein and the enhanced expression of ACHE significantly inhibited HCC cell growth in vitro and tumorigenicity in vivo. ACHE as a tumor growth suppressor in regulating cell proliferation, the relevant signaling pathways, and the drug sensitivity of HCC cells. Thus, ACHE is a promising independent prognostic predictor for HCC recurrence and the survival of HCC patients. ACHE is responsible for the hydrolysis of acetylcholine in the nervous system. It is inhibited by organophosphate and carbamate pesticides. However, this enzyme is only slightly inhibited by organophosphorothionates.
Product Categories/Family for anti-ACHE antibody	Neurotransmitter Associated Enzymes Phosphatases and Regulators
References	Zhao Y, et al. (2011) Acetylcholinesterase, a key prognostic predictor for hepatocellular carcinoma, suppresses cell growth and induces chemosensitization. <i>Hepatology</i>. 53(2): 493-503. Roepcke CB, et al. (2010) Analysis of phosphorothionate pesticides using a chloroperoxidase pretreatment and acetylcholinesterase biosensor detection. <i>J Agric Food Chem</i>. 58(15): 8748-56. Zaheer-ul-Haq, et al. (2010) Benchmarking docking and scoring protocol for the identification of potential acetylcholinesterase inhibitors. <i>J Mol Graph Model</i>. 28(8): 870-82. Pegan K, et al. (2010) Acetylcholinesterase is involved in apoptosis in the precursors of human muscle regeneration. <i>Chem Biol Interact</i>. 187(1-3): 96-100.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	13928664
NCBI GeneID	11423
NCBI Accession #	NP_033729.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_009599.3
UniProt Accession #	P21836
Molecular Weight	68,169 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	acetylcholinesterase
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	acetylcholinesterase
NCBI Official Symbol	Ache
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	mE1a; mE1b; mE1c; mE1d; mE1e; mE1d'; mE1c-long

NCBI Protein Information	acetylcholinesterase
UniProt Protein Name	Acetylcholinesterase
UniProt Gene Name	Ache
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	AChE

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/acetylcholinesterase-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/257179>