

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human ACHE in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 872044
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human ACHE Met1-Leu614 Accession # P22303
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Immunohistochemistry Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

The classical role of ACHE is to terminate cholinergic neurotransmission by hydrolysis of acetylcholine (ACH) (1). ACHE is thought to be involved in the pathology of Alzheimer's disease (AD) by accelerating the assembly of Aβ peptides into fibrillar species through forming complexes with Aβ via the peripheral anionic site on ACHE. ACHE inhibitors have been used to delay symptoms of AD patients by virtue of their ability to enhance ACH availability, as well as reduce amyloidogenesis and subsequent neurotoxicity (2). Its involvement in the cholinergic anti-inflammatory pathway connects ACHE with a possible marker of low-grade systemic inflammation in obesity, hypertension, coronary heart disease, and AD (3). Alternative splicing produces three isoforms: an amphipathic form that exists as both monomeric and multimeric forms, a soluble monomeric form lacking the cysteine residue near the C-terminus, and a GPI-anchored dimeric form found in the membranes of erythrocytes (1). The recombinant human ACHE (rhACHE) was expressed as the amphipathic form that consists of soluble monomer and multimeric forms.

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