Anti-Butyrylcholine esterase Antibody

HA500248

Product Type:	Rabbit polyclonal IgG, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Human
Applications:	WB, IF-Cell, IHC-P
Molecular Wt:	Predicted band size: 68 kDa

Description: Present in most cells except erythrocytes, butyrylcholine esterase (BChE), also designated acylcholine acylhydrolase or pseudocholinesterase, has esterase activity as well as aryl acylamidase activity. It hydrolyzes acylcholine into choline and carboxylate. BChE is synthesized in the liver and is highly reactive with organophosphate esters. BChE can form a homotetramer composed of two dimers linked by a disulfide bond. Defects in the gene encoding BChE are associated with the disease hypocholinesterasemia. Inhibition of BChE effects the toxicity of organophosphates in the respiratory system suggesting that BChE may play a role in respiratory function. In addition, BChE may play an important pharmocological role by hydrolyzing toxic esters. This suggests an involvement of BChE in a treatment for intoxication with substances such as cocaine.

Immunogen: Recombinant protein within Human Butyrylcholine esterase aa 300-510.

Positive control: Human skin tissue lysates, HepG2, human liver tissue, human skin tissue, human prostate tissue.

Subcellular location: Secreted.

Database links: SwissProt: P06276 Human

Recommended Dilutions:

WB	1:1,000
IF-Cell	1:100
IHC-P	1:100

Storage Buffer: 1*TBS (pH7.4), 1% BSA, 50% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Shipped at 4℃. Store at +4℃ short term (1-2 weeks). It is recommended to aliquot into single-use upon delivery. Store at -20℃ long term.

Purity: Immunogen affinity purified.

Images

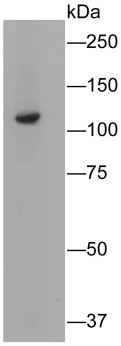

Fig1: Western blot analysis of Butyrylcholine esterase on human skin tissue lysates. Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% BSA in PBS for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (HA500248, 1/1,000) was used in 5% BSA at room temperature for 2 hours. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1:5,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

Predicted band size: 68 kDa
Observed band size: 110 kDa (Glycosylation)

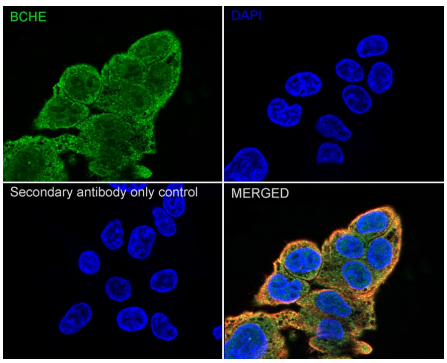

Fig2: Immunocytochemistry analysis of HepG2 cells labeling Butyrylcholine esterase with Rabbit anti-Butyrylcholine esterase antibody (HA500248) at 1/100 dilution.

Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 15 minutes at room temperature, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS for 15 minutes at room temperature, then blocked with 1% BSA in 10% negative goat serum for 1 hour at room temperature. Cells were then incubated with Rabbit anti-Butyrylcholine esterase antibody (HA500248) at 1/100 dilution in 1% BSA in PBST overnight at 4 ℃. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (iFluor™ 488, HA1121) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the secondary antibody only control. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.

Beta tubulin (HA601187, red) was stained at 1/100 dilution overnight at +4℃. Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (iFluor™ 594, HA1126) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.

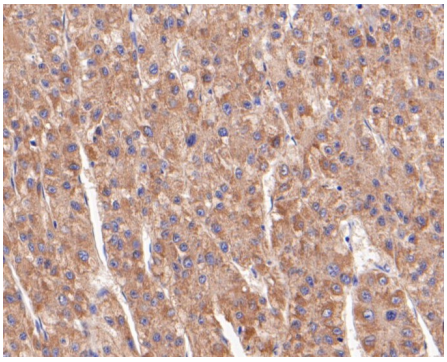

Fig3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-Butyrylcholine esterase antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (HA500248, 1/100) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

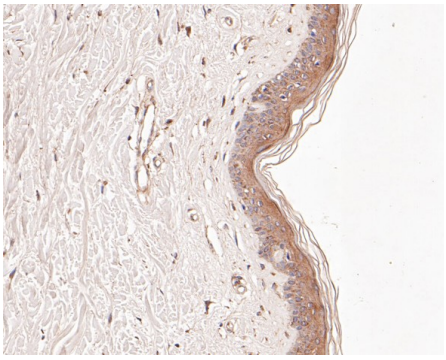

Fig4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human skin tissue using anti-Butyrylcholine esterase antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (HA500248, 1/100) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

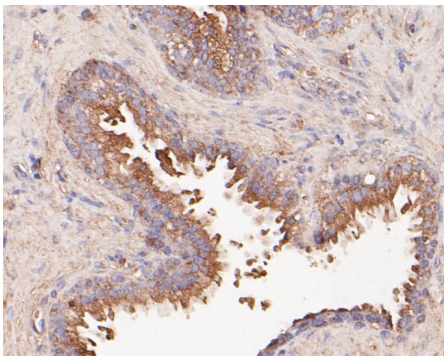

Fig5: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human prostate tissue using anti-Butyrylcholine esterase antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (HA500248, 1/100) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

Background References

1. Chilukuri N et al. Adenovirus-transduced human butyrylcholinesterase in mouse blood functions as a bioscavenger of chemical warfare nerve agents. Mol Pharmacol 76:612-617 (2009).