

Product datasheet for **SC202928**

Acetylcholinesterase (ACHE) (NM_000665) Human 3' UTR Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	3' UTR Clones
Product Name:	Acetylcholinesterase (ACHE) (NM_000665) Human 3' UTR Clone
Vector:	pMirTarget (PS100062)
Symbol:	ACHE
Synonyms:	ACEE; ARACHE; N-ACHE; YT
ACCN:	NM_000665
Insert Size:	250 bp
Insert Sequence:	>SC202928 3'UTR clone of NM_000665 The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM_000665. The complete sequence of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs. Blue =Stop Codon Red =Cloning site GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAAGCCAAGAAGGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAAGCGATCGCC AGCAAGCAGGATCGCTGCTCAGACCTGTGACCCCGCGGGACCCCATGTCTCCTCCGCTCCGCCCGGCC CCTAGCTGTATATACTATTTATTTTCAGGGCTGGGCTATAACACAGACGAGCCCACTCTGCCATCC CCACCCACCCCGACGTCGCCCGGGGCTCCCGGTCTCTGCATGTCTCAGGCTGAGCTCCCTCCCCCGC GGTGCCTTCGCCCTCTGGGCTGCCAATAAACTGTTACAGCCA ACGCGT AAGCGGCCGCGCATCTAGATTGGAAGAAAATGACCGACCAAGCGACGCCCAACCTGCCATCA CGAGATTCGATTCCACCGCCCTTCTATGAAAGG
Restriction Sites:	SgfI-MluI
OTI Disclaimer:	Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the sequence identifier above as a point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of this clone is largely the same as the reference sequence but may contain minor differences, e.g., single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).
Components:	The cDNA clone is shipped in a 2-D bar-coded Matrix tube as 10 ug dried plasmid DNA. The package also includes 100 pmols of both the corresponding 5' and 3' vector primers in separate vials.
RefSeq:	<u>NM_000665.5</u>



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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. AChE activity may constitute a sensitive biomarker of RBC ageing in vivo, and thus, may be of aid in understanding the effects of transfusion[provided by RefSeq, Sep 2019]

Locus ID: 43

MW: 9.1