



IVTScrip™ mRNA-Human Acetylcholinesterase, (Cap 1, Pseudo-UTP, 120 nt-poly(A))

Cat. No.: GTTS-WK10924MR

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product overview

This product GTTS-WK10924MR is a type of mRNA having 120 nt poly(A) tail and modified with Cap 0 & Pseudo-UTP. It encodes the Acetylcholinesterase protein. This product can be used in Cholinergic neuron-related researches.

Specifications

Modified bases	Pseudo-UTP
5' Cap	Cap 1
Species	Human
RefSeq	NM_000665.5
Applications	Gene therapy research
Format	Powder
Quantity	100 µg
Purification	Chromatography

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GENE INFORMATION

Alternative Names	YT; ACEE; ARACHE; N-ACHE
Description	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]