10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-ChAT (Choline Acetyltransferase) Antibody

Our Anti-ChAT (Choline Acetyltransferase) primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is rabbit polyclona
Catalog # AN1335

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P28329.
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Additional Information

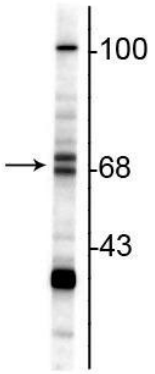
Other Names	Acetyl CoA choline O acetyltransferase antibody, Acetyl CoA:choline O acetyltransferase antibody, ChAT antibody, CHOACTase antibody, Choline acetylase antibody, choline acetyltransferase antibody, Choline O acetyltransferase antibody, Choline O-acetyltransferase antibody, CLAT_HUMAN antibody, CMS1A antibody, CMS1A2 antibody, EC 2.3.1.6 antibody, OTTHUMP00000019583 antibody, OTTHUMP00000019584 antibody
Target/Specificity	Choline acetyltransferase is a neuronal enzyme which catalyzes the reaction between Acetyl CoA and choline resulting in the formation of acetylcholine. It is therefore found primarily in cholinergic neurons making it a valuable marker for diseases associated with decreased cholinergic function such as Schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease (AD) and Down syndrome (Holt et al. 1999). Decreased choline acetyltransferase activity in particular has been shown in Schizophrenic subjects (Karson et al 1993). It has furthermore been demonstrated that in patients with AD, there are significantly lower levels of cortical ChAT that correlate with severity of the disease as measured by loss of neuropsychological function (Baskin et al. 1999).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500
Format	Neat serum
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-ChAT (Choline Acetyltransferase) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

Choline acetyltransferase is a neuronal enzyme which catalyzes the reaction between Acetyl CoA and choline

resulting in the formation of acetylcholine. It is therefore found primarily in cholinergic neurons making it a valuable marker for diseases associated with decreased cholinergic function such as Schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease (AD) and Down syndrome (Holt et al. 1999). Decreased choline acetyltransferase activity in particular has been shown in Schizophrenic subjects (Karson et al 1993). It has furthermore been demonstrated that in patients with AD, there are significantly lower levels of cortical ChAT that correlate with severity of the disease as measured by loss of neuropsychological function (Baskin et al. 1999).

Images



Western blot of rat hippocampal lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~68/70 kDa ChAT.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.