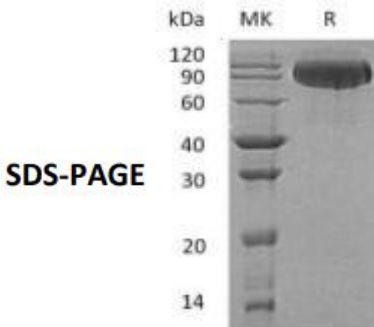


Recombinant Human BCHE

Catalog#:P01887 Derived from Human Cells

DESCRIPTION	<p>Recombinant Human Butyrylcholine Esterase is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Glu29- Leu602 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.</p> <p>Accession#: P06276</p> <p>Known as: Cholinesterase; Acylcholine Acylhydrolase; Butyrylcholine Esterase; Choline Esterase II; Pseudocholinesterase; BCHE; CHE1</p>
FORMULATION	Supplied as a 0.2µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris- HCl, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.5.
SHIPPING	<p>The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs.</p> <p>Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.</p>
STORAGE	<p>Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt.</p> <p>Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening.</p> <p>Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.</p>
QUALITY CONTROL	<p>Mol Mass:66.12kDa AP Mol Mass:90kDa, reducing conditions.</p> <p>Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.</p> <p>Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test.</p>
BACKGROUND	<p>Butyrylcholine Esterase (BCHE) is a secreted protein that belongs to the type- B carboxylesterase/lipase family. BCHE is a major acetylcholine hydrolyzing enzyme in the circulation. It is detected in blood plasma and present in most cells except erythrocytes. BCHE is an esterase with broad substrate specificity. BCHE can contribute to the inactivation of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine. BCHE can degrade a large number of neurotoxic organophosphate esters. Thus, it plays important pharmacological and toxicological roles and is thought to be involved in the pathological progression. Defects in BCHE are the cause of butyrylcholinesterase deficiency (BChE deficiency) which is a metabolic disorder characterized by prolonged apnoea after the use of certain anesthetic drugs, including the muscle relaxants succinylcholine and other ester local anesthetics.</p>
 <p>SDS-PAGE</p>	