

**Antibody to Choline Acetyltransferase (ChAT)**  
RABBIT POLYCLONAL

**Catalog Number:** AB-N34  
**Quantity:** 100 microliters  
**Format:** Whole sera in 50% glycerol  
**Host:** Rabbit  
**Immunogen:** 22 amino acid peptide from porcine ChAT (GLF SSY RLP GHT QDT LVA QKSS) coupled to KLH

**Background:** Choline acetyltransferase (ChAT) catalyzes the synthesis of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine (ACh) from choline and acetyl-CoA in cholinergic neurons. ChAT serves as a specific marker for cholinergic neurons in both peripheral and central nervous systems. Dysfunction of cholinergic neurons underlies aspects of clinical symptoms found in neurological and psychiatric disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Down and Rett syndromes.

**Specificity & Preparation:** This antibody is generated at ATS using a 22 amino acid peptide from porcine ChAT (GLF SSY RLP GHT QDT LVA QKSS) as immunogen conjugated to KLH and injected in rabbits. The immunogen has 95% homology with human, rat and mouse ChAT sequences, and it has about 90% homology to the chicken sequence. The antibody is expected to cross-react with rat, mouse, human, rabbit, guinea pig and porcine ChAT protein. The antibody is routinely tested by western blot.

**Usage:** This antibody has a high titer as shown by ELISA (average titer 1:5,000,000), diluted whole sera can be used for immunohistochemistry (ATS in-house; 1:2,000-4,000), immunocytochemistry and immunoblotting (ATS in-house; western 1:1,000-2,000). Working dilutions must be determined by end user.

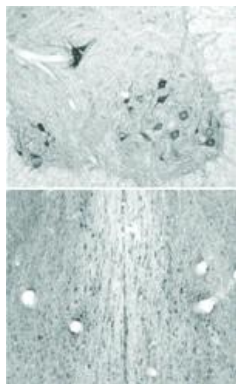
**Storage:** Store the antibody at -20°C for one year. Gently spin down material 5-10 seconds in a microfuge before use.

**Selected References:**

1. Benecke S, Ostermann-Latif C, Mader M, Schmidt B, Unger JW, Westarp ME, Felgenhauer K (1993) Antibodies raised against synthetic peptides react with choline acetyltransferase in various immunoassays and in immunohistochemistry. *J Neurochem* 61(3):804-811.

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A fixed section of rat spinal cord (A) and forebrain (B) was stained with our anti-ChAT (1:2000-4000 dilution).  
Courtesy of Dr. Ronald G. Wiley, and Robert Kline at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN.