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

SAHH/AHCY Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11235

Specification

SAHH/AHCY Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P23526
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**47716**

SAHH/AHCY Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 191

Positive Control	**Western Blot: Jurkat cell lysate, mouse muscle lysate, rat kidney lysate, recombinant protein**
Application & Usage	**Western blot: 1-4 µg**

Other Names
SAHH, AdoHcyase, S-adenosyl-L-homocysteine hydrolase, Adenosyl Homocysteinase

Target/Specificity
SAHH/AHCY

Antibody Form
Liquid

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Formulation
100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) of antibody in PBS pH 7.2 containing 0.01 % BSA, 0.01 % thimerosal, and 50 % glycerol.

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage
-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions
SAHH/AHCY Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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SAHH/AHCY Antibody - Protein Information

Name AHCY

Synonyms SAHH

Function
Catalyzes the hydrolysis of S-adenosyl-L-homocysteine to form adenosine and homocysteine (PubMed:10933798). Binds copper ions (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Melanosome. Nucleus. Endoplasmic reticulum. Note=Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV

SAHH/AHCY Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

SAHH/AHCY Antibody - Images

SAHH/AHCY Antibody - Background

AHCY (EC 3.3.1.1) is an enzyme that catalyzes the reversible hydrolysis of S-adenosylhomocysteine (AdoHcy) to adenosine (Ado) and L-homocysteine (Hcy). AHCY controls the intracellular S-adenosylhomocysteine (SAH) concentration that is crucial for transmethylation reactions. AHCY deficiency causes hypermethioninemia.