

ACY1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP12050c

Specification

ACY1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [Q03154](#)

ACY1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 95

Other Names

Aminoacylase-1, ACY-1, N-acyl-L-amino-acid amidohydrolase, ACY1

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ACY1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name ACY1

Function

Catalyzes the hydrolysis of N-acetylated amino acids to acetate and free amino acids.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location

Expression is highest in kidney, strong in brain and weaker in placenta and spleen.

ACY1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ACY1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images

ACY1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background

This gene encodes a cytosolic, homodimeric, zinc-binding enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of acylated L-amino acids to L-amino acids and an acyl group, and has been postulated to function in the catabolism and salvage of acylated amino acids. This gene is located on chromosome 3p21.1, a region reduced to homozygosity in small-cell lung cancer (SCLC), and its expression has been reported to be reduced or undetectable in SCLC cell lines and tumors. The amino acid sequence of human aminoacylase-1 is highly homologous to the porcine counterpart, and this enzyme is the first member of a new family of zinc-binding enzymes. Mutations in this gene cause aminoacylase-1 deficiency, a metabolic disorder characterized by central nervous system defects and increased urinary excretion of N-acetylated amino acids. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. Read-through transcription also exists between this gene and the upstream ABHD14A (abhydrolase domain containing 14A) gene, as represented in GenID:100526760. A related pseudogene has been identified on chromosome 18.

ACY1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References

Tylki-Szymanska, A., et al. J. Inherit. Metab. Dis. (2010) In press : Lindner, H.A., et al. Biochemistry 47(14):4266-4275(2008) Sass, J.O., et al. Neurology 68(24):2151-2153(2007) Sass, J.O., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 78(3):401-409(2006) Van Coster, R.N., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 338(3):1322-1326(2005)