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S adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (ACHY) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2733a

Specification

S adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (ACHY) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P23526

S adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (ACHY) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 191

Other Names
Adenosylhomocysteinase, AdoHcyase, S-adenosyl-L-homocysteine hydrolase, AHCY, SAHH

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP2733a was selected from the N-term region of human AHCY. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

S adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (ACHY) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - 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

S adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (ACHY) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

S adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (ACHY) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

S adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (ACHY) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

S-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (AHCY) catalyzes the reversible hydrolysis of S-adenosylhomocysteine (AdoHcy) to adenosine (Ado) and L-homocysteine (Hcy). Thus, it regulates the intracellular S-adenosylhomocysteine (SAH) concentration thought to be important for transmethylation reactions. Deficiency in this protein is one of the different causes of hypermethioninemia. S-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase belongs to the adenosylhomocysteinase family.

S adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (ACHY) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Yideng,J.,DNA Cell Biol. 26 (8), 603-611 (2007)Arredondo-Vega,F.X.,Ann. Hum. Genet. 53 (PT 2), 157-167 (1989)Li,Q.S.,Biochemistry 47 (17), 4983-4991 (2008)