

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.

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 Cytometry](#)
- [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.