

S adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (ACHY) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2733a**Specification**

S adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (ACHY) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary 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](/product/products/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: <http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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)