Product datasheet

Anti-Homocysteine antibody ab15154

Overview

Product name: Anti-Homocysteine antibody
Description: Rabbit polyclonal to Homocysteine
Host species: Rabbit
Specificity: Compound Crossreactivity Ratio Homocysteine G BSA 1 Cysteine G BSA 1/423 Homocysteic acid G BSA 1/100,000
Tested applications: Suitable for: IHC-P, IP, WB, Dot blot, ELISA, IHC-FoFr
Species reactivity: Reacts with: Mouse, Human
Predicted to work with: Mammals
Immunogen: Other Immunogen Type corresponding to Homocysteine conjugated to bovine serum albumin (Glutaraldehyde).

Properties

Form: Liquid
Storage instructions: Shipped at 4°C. Add glycerol to a final volume of 50% for extra stability and aliquot. Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer: Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide
Constituent: Whole serum
Purity: Whole antiserum
Clonality: Polyclonal
Isotype: IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab15154 in the following tested applications.
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

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<th>Application</th>
<th>Abreviews</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>IHC-P</td>
<td>⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐</td>
<td>Use at an assay dependent concentration.</td>
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Homocysteine is a chemical compound with the formula HSCH2CH2CH(NH2)CO2H. It is a homologue of the naturally-occurring amino acid cysteine, differing in that its side-chain contains an additional methylene (-CH2-) group before the thiol (-SH) group. Alternatively, Homocysteine can be derived from methionine by removing the latter's terminal C methyl group. Elevations of Homocysteine also occur in the rare hereditary disease homocystinuria and in methylene-tetrahydrofolate-reductase deficiency. The latter is quite common and usually goes unnoticed, although there are reports that thrombosis and cardiovascular disease occurs more often in people with elevated Homocysteine.

**Target**

**Relevance**

Homocysteine is a chemical compound with the formula HSCH2CH2CH(NH2)CO2H. It is a homologue of the naturally-occurring amino acid cysteine, differing in that its side-chain contains an additional methylene (-CH2-) group before the thiol (-SH) group. Alternatively, Homocysteine can be derived from methionine by removing the latter's terminal C methyl group. Elevations of Homocysteine also occur in the rare hereditary disease homocystinuria and in methylene-tetrahydrofolate-reductase deficiency. The latter is quite common and usually goes unnoticed, although there are reports that thrombosis and cardiovascular disease occurs more often in people with elevated Homocysteine.

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