**Product datasheet**

**Anti-Homocysteine antibody ab15154**

★★★★☆ 3 Abreviews  8 References

### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Abreviews</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<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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