

Product datasheet for RC200724L1V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

S adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (AHCY) (NM_000687) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: S adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (AHCY) (NM_000687) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral

Particle

Symbol: S adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase

Synonyms: adoHcyase; SAHH

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)

Tag: Myc-DDK
ACCN: NM 000687

ORF Size: 1296 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200724).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing

variants is recommended prior to use. More info

OTI Annotation: This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression

varies depending on the nature of the gene.

RefSeq: <u>NM 000687.1</u>

RefSeq Size: 2211 bp
RefSeq ORF: 1299 bp
Locus ID: 191

UniProt ID:P23526Cytogenetics:20q11.22Domains:AdoHcyase





S adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (AHCY) (NM_000687) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle – RC200724L1V

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Protein Pathways: Cysteine and methionine metabolism, Metabolic pathways, Selenoamino acid metabolism

MW: 47.7 kDa

Gene Summary: S-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase belongs to the adenosylhomocysteinase family. It

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. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jun

2009]