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HEXA Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1693a

Specification

HEXA Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, FC, E**
Primary Accession	P06865
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG2b**
Calculated MW	**60.7kDa KDa**

Description
This gene encodes the alpha subunit of the lysosomal enzyme beta-hexosaminidase that, together with the cofactor GM2 activator protein, catalyzes the degradation of the ganglioside GM2, and other molecules containing terminal N-acetyl hexosamines. Beta-hexosaminidase is composed of two subunits, alpha and beta, which are encoded by separate genes. Both beta-hexosaminidase alpha and beta subunits are members of family 20 of glycosyl hydrolases. Mutations in the alpha or beta subunit genes lead to an accumulation of GM2 ganglioside in neurons and neurodegenerative disorders termed the GM2 gangliosidoses. Alpha subunit gene mutations lead to Tay-Sachs disease (GM2-gangliosidosis type I).

Immunogen
Purified recombinant fragment of human HEXA expressed in E. Coli.

Formulation
Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

HEXA Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3073

Other Names
Beta-hexosaminidase subunit alpha, 3.2.1.52, Beta-N-acetylhexosaminidase subunit alpha, Hexosaminidase subunit A, N-acetyl-beta-glucosaminidase subunit alpha, HEXA

Dilution
WB~~1/500 - 1/2000
FC~~1/200 - 1/400
E~~1/10000

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
HEXA Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HEXA Antibody - Protein Information

Name HEXA (HGNC:4878)

Function
Hydrolyzes the non-reducing end N-acetyl-D-hexosamine and/or sulfated N-acetyl-D-hexosamine of glycoconjugates, such as the oligosaccharide moieties from proteins and neutral glycolipids, or from certain mucopolysaccharides (PubMed:11707436, PubMed:8123671, PubMed:8672428, PubMed:9694901). The isozyme S is as active as the isozyme A on the anionic bis-sulfated glycans, the chondroitin-6- sulfate trisaccharide (C6S-3), and the dermatan sulfate pentasaccharide, and the sulfated glycosphingolipid SM2 (PubMed:11707436). The isozyme B does not hydrolyze each of these substrates, however hydrolyzes efficiently neutral oligosaccharide (PubMed:11707436). Only the isozyme A is responsible for the degradation of GM2 gangliosides in the presence of GM2A (PubMed:8123671, PubMed:8672428, PubMed:9694901).

Cellular Location
Lysosome.

HEXA 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

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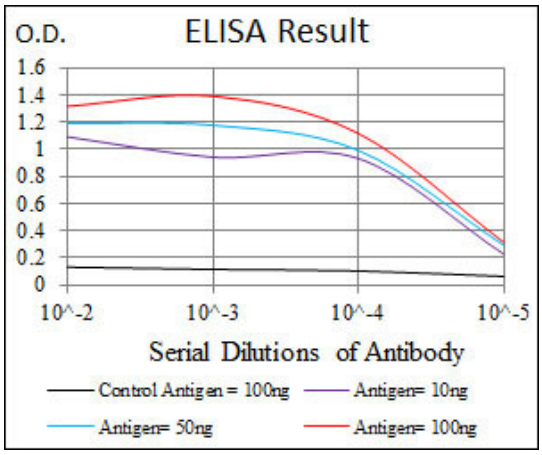

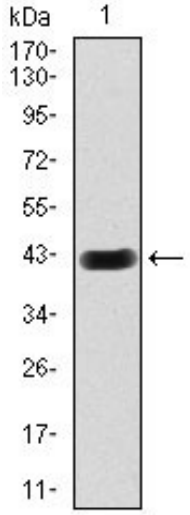

Figure 1: Western blot analysis using HEXA mAb against human HEXA (AA: 29-181) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 43.1 kDa)

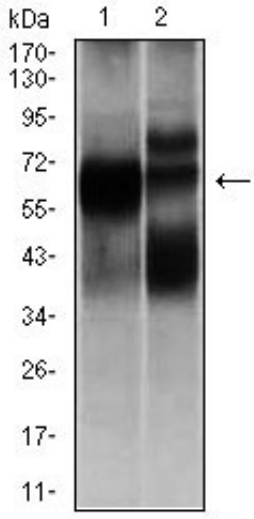

Figure 2: Western blot analysis using HEXA mouse mAb against L1210 (1), and HL7702 (2) cell lysate.

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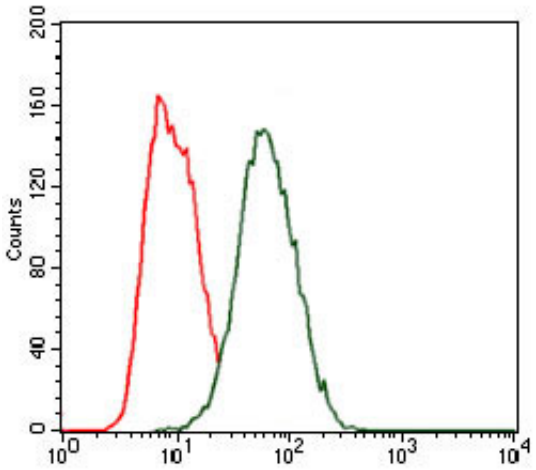

Figure 3: Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells using HEXA mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).

HEXA Antibody - References

Clin Biochem. 2009 Jul;42(10-11):1187-9. Pediatr Res. 2010 Feb;67(2):217-20.