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HEXA Antibody (Center)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6942c

Specification

HEXA Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	**FC, IHC-P, WB,E**
Primary Accession	P06865
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**60703**
Antigen Region	**315-343**

HEXA Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3073

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

Target/Specificity
This HEXA antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 315-343 amino acids from the Central region of human HEXA.

Dilution
FC~~1:10~50
IHC-P~~1:50~100
WB~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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

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

HEXA Antibody (Center) - 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).

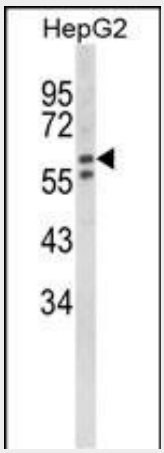
Cellular Location
Lysosome.

HEXA Antibody (Center) - 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

HEXA Antibody (Center) - Images



Western blot analysis of HEXA Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP6942c) in HepG2 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). HEXA (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

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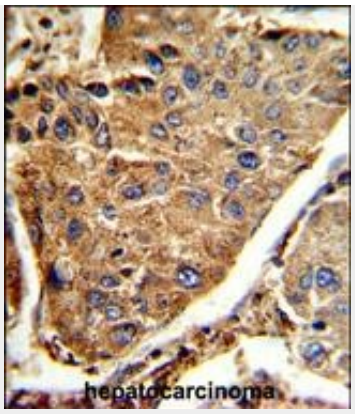
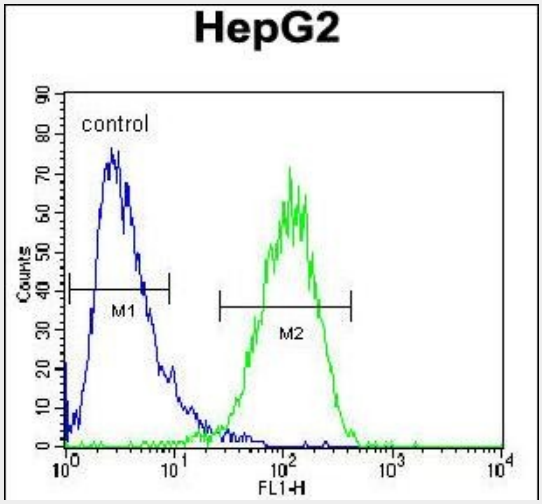


Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocarcinoma reacted with HEXA Antibody (Center), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



HEXA Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP6942c) flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

HEXA Antibody (Center) - Background

HEXA is 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.

HEXA Antibody (Center) - References

Park,N.J., et.al., Pediatr. Res. (2009)
Pennybacker,M., et.al., J. Biol. Chem. 271 (29), 17377-17382 (1996)