

**HEXA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP6942a****Specification**

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**HEXA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P06865](#)**HEXA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - 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**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6942a](/products/AP6942a) was selected from the N-term region of human HEXA. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**HEXA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11707436), PubMed: [8123671](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8123671), PubMed: [8672428](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8672428), PubMed: [9694901](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11707436)). The isozyme B does not hydrolyze each of these substrates, however hydrolyzes efficiently neutral

oligosaccharide (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11707436" target="\_blank">11707436</a>). Only the isozyme A is responsible for the degradation of GM2 gangliosides in the presence of GM2A (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8123671" target="\_blank">8123671</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8672428" target="\_blank">8672428</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9694901" target="\_blank">9694901</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Lysosome.

#### **HEXA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### **HEXA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

#### **HEXA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - 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 (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

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