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Anti-HEXA Antibody

Catalog # ABO11095

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P06865
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Beta-hexosaminidase subunit alpha(HEXA) detection. Tested with WB in Human.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

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
Calculated MW	60703
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml, Human
Subcellular Localization	Lysosome.
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Beta-hexosaminidase subunit alpha
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human HEXA(513-529aa QAQPLNVGFCEQEFEQT), different from the related mouse sequence by three amino acids, and from the related rat sequences by four amino acids.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated

freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities Belongs to the glycosyl hydrolase 20 family.

Protein Information

Name HEXA (HGNC:4878)

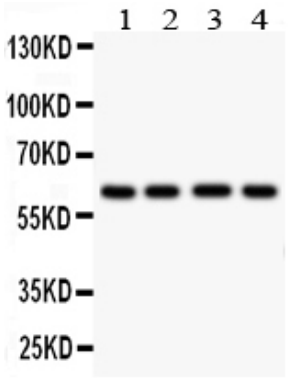
Function Hydrolyzes the non-reducing end N-acetyl-D-hexosamine and/or sulfated N-acetyl-D-hexosamine of glycoconjugates, such as the oligosaccharide moieties from proteins and neutral glycolipids, or from certain mucopolysaccharides (PubMed:11707436, PubMed:16698036, PubMed:8123671, PubMed:8672428, PubMed:9694901). 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.

Background

HEXA(hexosaminidase A(alpha polypeptide)) is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the HEXA gene. Hexosaminidase A and the cofactor GM2 activator protein catalyze the degradation of the GM2 gangliosides and other molecules containing terminal N-acetyl hexosamines The HEXA gene encodes the alpha subunit of hexosaminidase A, a lysosomal enzyme involved in the breakdown of gangliosides. The HEXA gene is mapped on 15q23. Even though the alpha and beta subunits of hexosaminidase A can both cleave GalNAc residues, only the alpha subunit is able to hydrolyze GM2 gangliosides. The alpha subunit contains a key residue, Arg-424, which is essential for binding the N-acetyl-neuramanic residue of GM2 gangliosides. Chimeric constructs were expressed in HeLa cells and selected constructs were produced in the baculovirus expression system to determine their ability to degrade GM2 ganglioside in the presence of GM2 activator protein. Their results allowed them to define 2 noncontiguous sequences in the alpha subunit(amino acids 1-191 and 403-529) which, when substituted into analogous positions in the beta subunit, conferred activity against the sulfated substrate.

Images



Anti- HEXA antibody, ABO11095, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti HEXA (ABO11095) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: Human Placenta Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 2: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 3: HEPG2 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 4: U87 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 61KDObserved bind size: 61KD

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.