ARG57022
anti-HEXA antibody [20F1]

Package: 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [20F1] recognizes HEXA
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	20F1
Isotype	IgG2a, lambda
Target Name	HEXA
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fragment around aa. 89-529 of Human HEXA.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	N-acetyl-beta-glucosaminidase subunit alpha; Beta-N-acetylhexosaminidase subunit alpha; EC 3.2.1.52; TSD; Beta-hexosaminidase subunit alpha; Hexosaminidase subunit A

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	Assay-dependent
WB	1:3000

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

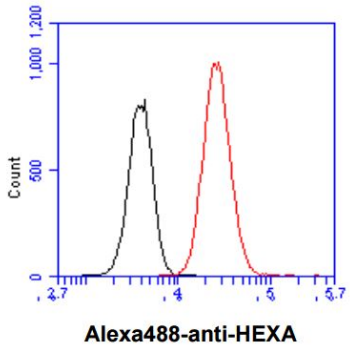
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.02% Sodium azide and 10% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	10% Glycerol
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

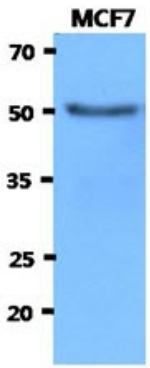
Database links	GeneID: 3073 Human Swiss-port # P06865 Human
Gene Symbol	HEXA
Gene Full Name	hexosaminidase A (alpha polypeptide)
Background	This gene encodes the alpha subunit of the lysosomal enzyme beta-hexosaminidase that, together with the cofactor GM2 activator protein, catalyzes the degradation 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). [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2009]
Function	Responsible for the degradation of GM2 gangliosides, and a variety of other molecules containing terminal N-acetyl hexosamines, in the brain and other tissues. The form B is active against certain oligosaccharides. The form S has no measurable activity. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	61 kDa
PTM	N-linked glycan at Asn-115 consists of Man(3)-GlcNAc(2).

Images



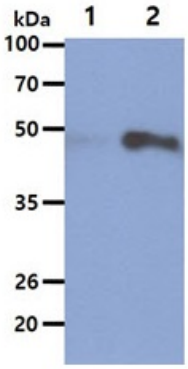
ARG57022 anti-HEXA antibody [20F1] FACS image

Flow Cytometry: A549 cell line stained with ARG57022 anti-HEXA antibody [20F1] at 2-5 µg for 1x10^6 cells (red line). Secondary antibody: Goat anti-Mouse IgG Alexa fluor 488 conjugate. Isotype control antibody was Mouse IgG (black line).



ARG57022 anti-HEXA antibody [20F1] WB image

Western blot: 40 µg of MCF7 cell lysate stained with ARG57022 anti-HEXA antibody [20F1] at 1:3000.



ARG57022 anti-HEXA antibody [20F1] WB image

Western blot: 10 µg of 1) 293T cell lysate, 2) HEXA Transfected 293T cell lysate stained with ARG57022 anti-HEXA antibody [20F1] at 1:3000.