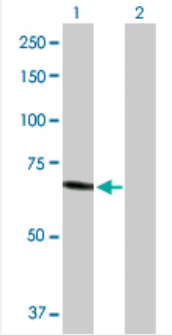
MaxPab®

HEXA purified MaxPab rabbit polyclonal antibody (D01P)

Catalog # H00003073-D01P Size 100 ug

Applications



Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Western Blot analysis of HEXA expression in transfected 293T cell line (H00003073-T01) by HEXA MaxPab polyclonal antibody.

Lane 1: HEXA transfected lysate(60.70 KDa).
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human HEXA protein.
Immunogen	HEXA (NP_000511.1, 1 a.a. ~ 529 a.a) full-length human protein.
Sequence	MTSSRLWFSLLLAAAFAGRATALWPWPQNFQTSDQRYVLYPNNFQFQYDVSSAAQPGCSVLDE AFQRYRDLLFGSGSWPRPYLTGKRHTLEKNVLVVSVVTPGCNQLPTLESVENYTLTINDDQCLLLS ETVWGALRGLETFSQLVWKSAEGTFFINKTEIEDFPRFPHRGLLLDTSRHYLPLSSILDTLDVMAYN KLNVFHWHLVDDPSFPYESFTFPELMRKGSYNPVTHIYTAQDVKEVIEYARLRGIRVLAEFDTPGH TLSWGPGIPGLLTPCYSGSEPSGTFGPVNPSLNNTYEFMSTFFLEVSSVFPDFYLHLGGDEVDFT CWKSNPEIQDFMRKKGFGEDFKQLESFYIQTLLDIVSSYGKGYVVWQEVFDNKVKIQPDTIIQVWR EDIPVNYMKELELVTKAGFRALLSAPWYLNRISYGPDWKDFYVVEPLAFEGTPEQKALVIGGEAC MWGEYVDNTNLVPRLWPRAGAVAERLWSNKLTSDLTFAYERLSHFRCELLRRGVQAQPLNVGF CEQEFEQT
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4

Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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  Protocol Download

Gene Info — HEXA

Entrez GeneID	3073
GeneBank Accession#	NM_000520.2
Protein Accession#	NP_000511.1
Gene Name	HEXA
Gene Alias	MGC99608, TSD
Gene Description	hexosaminidase A (alpha polypeptide)
Omim ID	272800 606869
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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
Other Designations	GM2 gangliosidosis|N-acetyl-beta-glucosaminidase|Tay Sachs disease|beta-N-acetylhexosaminidase|hexosaminidase A

Pathway

- Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism
- Glycosaminoglycan degradation
- Glycosphingolipid biosynthesis - ganglio series
- Glycosphingolipid biosynthesis - globo series
- Lysosome
- Metabolic pathways
- Other glycan degradation

Disease

- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Sandhoff Disease
- Tay-Sachs disease