HEXA rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00003073-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human HEXA peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human HEXA is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human HEXA peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by We stern Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — HEXA

Entrez GeneID	3073
GeneBank Accession#	HEXA
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