

Goat Anti-HAX1 Antibody

Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody Catalog # AF1521a

Specification

Goat Anti-HAX1 Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Other Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Concentration Isotype Calculated MW WB <u>O00165</u> <u>NP_001018238</u>, <u>10456</u> Human Goat Polyclonal 100ug/200ul IgG 31621

Goat Anti-HAX1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 10456

Other Names HCLS1-associated protein X-1, HS1-associating protein X-1, HAX-1, HS1-binding protein 1, HSP1BP-1, HAX1, HS1BP1

Format

0.5 mg IgG/ml in Tris saline (20mM Tris pH7.3, 150mM NaCl), 0.02% sodium azide, with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions Goat Anti-HAX1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Goat Anti-HAX1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name HAX1

Synonyms HS1BP1

Function

Recruits the Arp2/3 complex to the cell cortex and regulates reorganization of the cortical actin cytoskeleton via its interaction with KCNC3 and the Arp2/3 complex (PubMed:26997484). Slows down the rate of inactivation of KCNC3 channels (PubMed:<a



href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26997484" target="_blank">26997484). Promotes GNA13-mediated cell migration. Involved in the clathrin-mediated endocytosis pathway. May be involved in internalization of ABC transporters such as ABCB11. May inhibit CASP9 and CASP3. Promotes cell survival. May regulate intracellular calcium pools.

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion matrix. Endoplasmic reticulum Nucleus membrane. Cytoplasmic vesicle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35387}. Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Sarcoplasmic reticulum {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q7TSE9}. Cytoplasm, P-body [Isoform 3]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus Note=Predominantly cytoplasmic. Also detected in the nucleus when nuclear export is inhibited (in vitro). [Isoform 5]: Cytoplasm. Note=Predominantly cytoplasmic

Tissue Location

Ubiquitous. Up-regulated in oral cancers.

Goat Anti-HAX1 Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Goat Anti-HAX1 Antibody - Images



AF1521a (1 μ g/ml) staining of Human Testis lysate (35 μ g protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

Goat Anti-HAX1 Antibody - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is known to associate with hematopoietic cell-specific Lyn substrate 1, a substrate of Src family tyrosine kinases. It also interacts with the product of the polycystic kidney disease 2 gene, mutations in which are associated with autosomal-dominant polycystic kidney disease, and with the F-actin-binding protein, cortactin. It was earlier thought that this gene product is mainly localized in the mitochondria, however, recent studies indicate it to be localized in the cell body. Mutations in this gene result in autosomal recessive severe congenital



neutropenia, also known as Kostmann disease. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

Goat Anti-HAX1 Antibody - References

Pelota interacts with HAX1, EIF3G and SRPX and the resulting protein complexes are associated with the actin cytoskeleton. Burnicka-Turek O, et al. BMC Cell Biol, 2010 Apr 20. PMID 20406461. Deregulation of mitochondrial membrane potential by mitochondrial insertion of granzyme B and direct Hax-1 cleavage. Han J, et al. J Biol Chem, 2010 Jul 16. PMID 20388708.

Molecular interaction between HAX-1 and XIAP inhibits apoptosis. Kang YJ, et al. Biochem Biophys Res Commun, 2010 Mar 19. PMID 20171186.

[Neurological findings in severe congenital neutropenia with HAX1 mutations] Ishikawa N, et al. No To Hattatsu, 2009 Nov. PMID 19928538.

A novel missense mutation in the HAX1 gene in severe congenital neutropenia patients (Kostmann disease). Faiyaz-Ul-Haque M, et al. Clin Genet, 2009 Dec. PMID 19796188.