

**Hax1a Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASC10733****Specification**

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**Hax1a Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O00165</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_006109</a> , <a href="#">13435356</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Application Notes	Hax1a antibody can be used for detection of Hax1A by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL.

**Hax1a Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID **10456****Target/Specificity**

HAX1; At least four isoforms of Hax1 are known to exist. This antibody is expected to recognize the longest isoform (Hax1a) as well as the shortest.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Hax1a antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

**Precautions**

Hax1a Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Hax1a 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26997484" target="\_blank">26997484</a>). Slows down the rate of inactivation of KCNC3 channels (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26997484" target="\_blank">26997484</a>). 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**

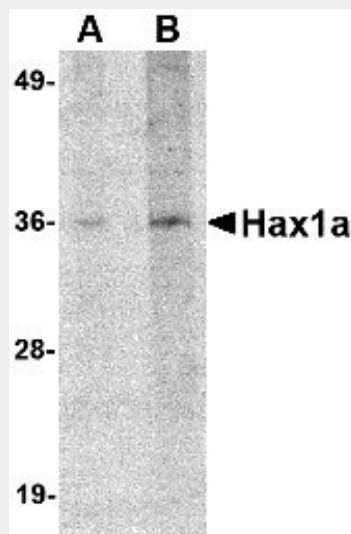
Ubiquitous. Up-regulated in oral cancers.

#### **Hax1a Antibody - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### **Hax1a Antibody - Images**



Western blot analysis of Hax1a in human brain tissue lysate with Hax1a antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2  $\mu$ g/mL.

#### **Hax1a Antibody - Background**

**Hax1a Antibody:** The HS-1 associated protein X-1 (Hax1) was initially identified in a yeast two-hybrid assay on the basis of its ability to bind to the hemopoietic cell-specific protein 1 (HS-1). Hax1 possesses anti-apoptotic activity and is structurally related to Bcl-2 family members, including the presence of BH1- and BH2-like domains. It has recently been shown to interact with HIV viral protein R (Vpr), a protein required for viral pathogenesis of HIV and linked to T-cell apoptosis through activation of caspases 3 and 9. Other studies indicate that Hax1-mediated processing of HtrA2 (also known as Omi) by the mitochondrial protease PARL allows survival of lymphocytes and neurons when cytokines are limiting.

**Hax1a Antibody - References**

Suzuki Y, Demoliere C, Kitamura D, et al. HAX-1, a novel intracellular protein, localized on mitochondria directly associates with HS1, a substrate of Src family tyrosine kinases. J. Immunol.1997; 158:2736-44.

Sharp TV, Wang HW, Koumi A, et al. K15 protein of Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus is latently expressed and binds to HAX-1, a protein with antiapoptotic function. J. Virol.2002; 76:802-16.

Yedavalli VS, Shih HM, Chiang YP, et al. Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 Vpr interacts with antiapoptotic mitochondrial protein HAX-1. J. Virol.2005; 79:13735-46.

Chao J-R, Parganas E, Boyd K, et al. Hax1-mediated processing of HtrA2 by Parl allows survival of lymphocytes and neurons. Nature2008; 452:98-102.