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HEXA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6942a

Specification

HEXA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P06865

HEXA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3073

Other Names
Beta-hexosaminidase subunit alpha, Beta-N-acetylhexosaminidase subunit alpha, Hexosaminidase subunit A, N-acetyl-beta-glucosaminidase subunit alpha, HEXA

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP6942a was selected from the N-term region of human HEXA. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HEXA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name HEXA (HGNC:4878)

Function
Hydrolyzes the non-reducing end N-acetyl-D-hexosamine and/or sulfated N-acetyl-D-hexosamine of glycoconjugates, such as the oligosaccharide moieties from proteins and neutral glycolipids, or from certain mucopolysaccharides (PubMed:11707436, PubMed:9694901, PubMed:8672428, PubMed:8123671). The isozyme S is as active as the isozyme A on the anionic bis-sulfated glycans, the chondroitin-6- sulfate trisaccharide (C6S-3), and the dermatan sulfate pentasaccharide, and the sulfated glycosphingolipid SM2 (PubMed:11707436). The isozyme B does not hydrolyze each of these substrates, however hydrolyzes efficiently neutral

oligosaccharide (PubMed:11707436). Only the isozyme A is responsible for the degradation of GM2 gangliosides in the presence of GM2A (PubMed:9694901, PubMed:8672428, PubMed:8123671).

Cellular Location
Lysosome.

HEXA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

HEXA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

HEXA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

HEXA is 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.

HEXA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Park,N.J., et.al., Pediatr. Res. (2009)Pennybacker,M., et.al., J. Biol. Chem. 271 (29), 17377-17382 (1996)