

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Hexosaminidase A/HEXA in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 714729
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf21-derived recombinant human Hexosaminidase A/HEXA Met1-Thr529 Accession # P06865
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 532 Excitation Wavelength: 534 nm Emission Wavelength: 553 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

β-hexosaminidases are enzymes involved in the hydrolysis of terminal N-acetyl-D-hexosamine residues in GM2 gangliosides and globo-sphingolipids in lysosomes (1-4). The enzymes are composed of two α and/or β subunits, which are coded by HEXA and HEXB genes, respectively. Different association of the α and β subunits gives rise to β-hexosaminidase isoforms A, B and S (Hex A, B and S) (5), which have the composition of αβ, ββ and αα, respectively. Our recombinant HEXA is presumably isoform Hex S, because only α subunit was expressed. Hex S is suggested to releases non-reducing end N-acetylgalactosamine residues from dermatan sulfate, chondroitin sulfate and sulfated glycolipid SM2 (6). Recombinant HEXA is also highly active on 4-methylumbelliferyl-N-acetyl-β-D-glucosaminide (6). Mutations in HEXA and HEXB genes cause lysosomal lipid storage disorders. Specifically, mutations of HEXA cause Tay-Sachs disease, manifested by the harmful accumulation of ganglioside GM2 in tissues and nerve cells in the brain (7-10). Children with this disease usually die by age 4.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.