

DESCRIPTION

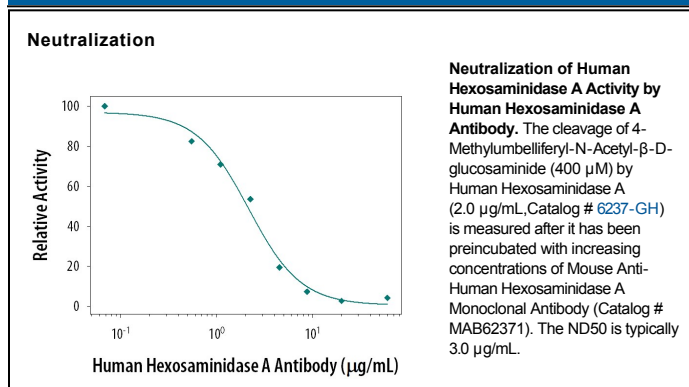
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Hexosaminidase A/HEXA in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 714712
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human Hexosaminidase A/HEXA Met1-Thr529 Accession # P06865
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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.

Neutralization	Measured by its ability to neutralize Human Hexosaminidase A (2.0 µg/mL, Catalog # 6237-GH) cleavage of the fluorogenic peptide substrate 4-Methylumbelliferyl-N-Acetyl-β-D-glucosaminide (400 µM). The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 3.0 µg/mL.
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DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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. 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.

References:

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