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Product datasheet for AR51933PU-N

Beta-hexosaminidase alpha / HEXA (23-529, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Beta-hexosaminidase alpha / HEXA (23-529, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.25 mg
Species:	Human
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	LWPWPQNFQT SDQRYVLYPN NFQFQYDVSS AAQPGCSVLD EAFQRYRDLL FGSGSWPRPY LTGKRHTLEK NVLVVSVVTP GCNQLPTLES VENYTLTIND DQCLLLSETV WGALRGLETF SQLVWKSAEG TFFINKTEIE DFPRFPHRGL LLDTSRHYLP LSSILDTLDV MAYNKLNVFH WHLVDDPSFP YESFTFPELM RKGSYNPVTH IYTAQDVKEV IEYARLRGIR VLAEFDTPGH TLSWGPGIPG LLTPCYSGSE PSGTFGPVNP SLNNTYEFMS TFFLEVSSVF PDFYLHLGGD EVDFTCWKSN PEIQDFMRKK GFGEDFKQLE SFYIQTLLDI VSSYGKGYVV WQEVFDNKVK IQPDTIIQVW REDIPVNYMK ELELVTKAGF RALLSAPWYL NRISYGPDWK DFYIVEPLAF EGTPEQKALV IGGEACMWGE YVDNTNLVPR LWPRAGAVAE RLWSNKLTSD LTFAYERLSH FRCELLRRGV QAQPLNVGFC EQEFEQTHHH HHH
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	59.2 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>90% by SDS - PAGE.
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: Phosphate buffered saline (pH 7.4)
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 Eu per 1 microgram of protein (determined by LAL method)
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human HEXA, fused to His-tag at C-terminus, was expressed in insect cell and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_000511
Locus ID:	3073

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UniProt ID: P06865, A0A0S2Z3W3

Cytogenetics: 15q23

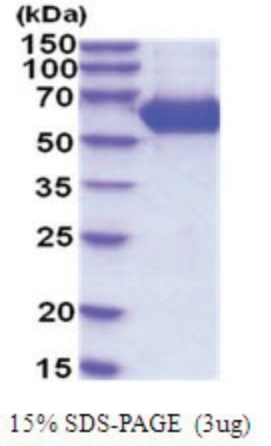
Synonyms: TSD

Summary: This gene encodes a member of the glycosyl hydrolase 20 family of proteins. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate the alpha subunit of the lysosomal enzyme beta-hexosaminidase. This enzyme, together with the cofactor GM2 activator protein, catalyzes the degradation of the ganglioside GM2, and other molecules containing terminal N-acetyl hexosamines. Mutations in this gene lead to an accumulation of GM2 ganglioside in neurons, the underlying cause of neurodegenerative disorders termed the GM2 gangliosidoses, including Tay-Sachs disease (GM2-gangliosidosis type I). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Protein Pathways: Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism, Glycosaminoglycan degradation, Glycosphingolipid biosynthesis - ganglio series, Glycosphingolipid biosynthesis - globo series, Lysosome, Metabolic pathways, Other glycan degradation

Product images:



15% SDS-PAGE (3ug)