

Product datasheet for **TP303185L**

HEXA (NM_000520) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: Recombinant protein of human hexosaminidase A (alpha polypeptide) (HEXA), 1 mg

Species: Human

Expression Host: HEK293T

**Expression cDNA Clone
or AA Sequence:** >RC203185 protein sequence
Red=Cloning site **Green**=Tags(s)

MTSSRLWFSLLLAAAFAGRATALWPWPQNFQTSQRYVLYPNNFQFQYDVSSAAQPGCSVLDEAFQRYRD
LLFGSGSWPRPYLTGKRHTLEKNVLVSVVTPGCNQLPTLESVENYTLTINDDQCLLLSETVWGALRGLE
TFSQLVWKS AEGTFFINKTEIEDFPRFPHRGLLLDTSRHYLPLSSILDTLDVMAYNKLNVFHWHLVDDPS
FPYESFTFPELMRKGSYNPVTHIYTAQDVKEVIEYARLRGIRVLAEFDTPGH T LSWGPGIPGLLTPCYSG
SEPSGTFGPNPSLNNTYEFMSTFFLEVSSVFPDFYLHLGGDEVDFTCWKS NPEIQDFMRKKGFGEDFKQ
LESFYIQTL LLDIVSSYGKGYVWQEVFDNKVKIQPDTIIQVWREDIPVNYMKELELVTKAGFRALLSAPW
YLN RISYGPDWKDFYVVEPLAFEGTPEQKALVIGGEACMWGEYVDNTNLV PRLWPRAGAVAERLWSNKL
SDLTFAYERLSHFRCELLRRGVQAQPLNVGFCEQEFEQT

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Tag: C-Myc/DDK

Predicted MW: 58.3 kDa

Concentration: >0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method

Purity: > 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer: 25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol

Preparation: Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.

Note: For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.

Storage: Store at -80°C.

Stability: Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



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RefSeq: [NP_000511](#)

Locus ID: 3073

UniProt ID: [P06865](#), [A0A0S2Z3W3](#)

RefSeq Size: 2437

Cytogenetics: 15q23

RefSeq ORF: 1587

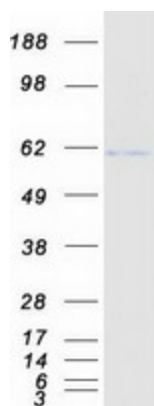
Synonyms: TSD

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:



Coomassie blue staining of purified HEXA protein (Cat# [TP303185]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with HEXA cDNA clone (Cat# [RC203185]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).