

# HEXB (M-40): sc-134581

## BACKGROUND

Hexosaminidase B (HEXB), also designated  $\beta$ -hexosaminidase B, is a tetramer of two  $\beta$ -A and two  $\beta$ -B chains and is found in the lysosomes of cells. Sandhoff disease (SD), also known as GM2-gangliosidosis type II, is caused by mutations in the HEXB gene that affect the  $\beta$  subunit. These mutations disrupt the activity of HEXB and HEXA, which prevents the breakdown of GM2 ganglioside, a fatty material found in the brain, thereby rendering both the HEXA and HEXB enzymes deficient. SD is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by an accumulation of GM2 ganglioside, which causes progressive destruction of the central nervous system. Sandhoff disease is similar to Tay-Sachs disease, which is caused by mutations in the HEXA gene, although SD is more severe.

## REFERENCES

1. Beutler, E., et al. 1975. Hexosaminidase isozyme in type O Gm2 gangliosidosis (Sandhoff-Jatzkewitz disease). *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 27: 628-638.
2. O'Dowd, B.F., et al. 1985. Isolation of cDNA clones coding for the  $\beta$  subunit of human  $\beta$ -hexosaminidase. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 82: 1184-1188.
3. Bikker, H., et al. 1989. Demonstration of a Sandhoff disease-associated autosomal 50-kb deletion by field inversion gel electrophoresis. *Hum. Genet.* 81: 287-288.
4. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 2002. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 606873. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
5. Yamamoto, N. and Urade, M. 2005. Pathogenic significance of  $\alpha$ -N-acetyl-galactosaminidase activity found in the hemagglutinin of influenza virus. *Microbes Infect.* 7: 674-681.
6. Sanon, A., et al. 2005. N-acetyl- $\beta$ -D-hexosaminidase from *Trichomonas vaginalis*: substrate specificity and activity of inhibitors. *Biomed. Pharmacother.* 59: 245-248.
7. Casal, J.A., et al. 2005.  $\beta$ -hexosaminidase isoenzyme profiles in serum, plasma, platelets and mononuclear, polymorphonuclear and unfractionated total leukocytes. *Clin. Biochem.* 38: 938-942.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Hexb (mouse) mapping to 13 D1.

## SOURCE

HEXB (M-40) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 387-426 mapping within an internal region of HEXB of mouse origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu$ g IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

## STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **\*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\***. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## APPLICATIONS

HEXB (M-40) is recommended for detection of HEXB of mouse and rat origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

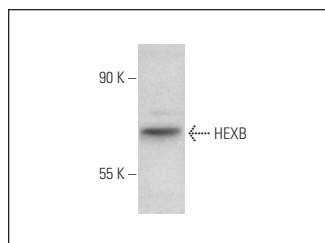
Suitable for use as control antibody for HEXB siRNA (m): sc-60786, HEXB shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-60786-SH and HEXB shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-60786-V.

Molecular Weight of HEXB: 63 kDa.

## RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

## DATA



HEXB (M-40): sc-134581. Western blot analysis of HEXB expression in Hep G2 whole cell lysate.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.