

# Hemoglobin $\alpha$ (D-4): sc-514378

## BACKGROUND

Hemoglobin (Hgb) is coupled to four iron-binding, methene-linked tetrapyrrole rings (heme). The  $\alpha$  (16p13.3; 5'- $\zeta$ -pseudo $\zeta$ -pseudo $\alpha$ 2-pseudo $\alpha$ 1- $\alpha$ 2- $\alpha$ 1- $\theta$ 1-3') and  $\beta$  (11p15.5) globin loci determine the basic Hgb structure. The globin portion of Hgb consists of two  $\alpha$  chains and two  $\beta$  chains arranged in pairs forming a tetramer. Each of the four globin chains covalently associates with a heme group. The bonds between  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  chains are weaker than between similar globin chains, thereby forming a cleavage plane that is important for oxygen binding and release. High affinity for oxygen occurs upon relaxation of the  $\alpha$ 1- $\beta$ 2 cleavage plane. When the two  $\alpha$ 1- $\beta$ 2 interfaces are closely bound, Hgb has a low affinity for oxygen. Hb A, which contains two  $\alpha$  chains plus two  $\beta$  chains, comprises 97% of total circulating hemoglobin. The remaining 3% of total circulating hemoglobin is comprised of Hb A-2, which consists of two  $\alpha$  chains plus two  $\delta$  chains, and fetal hemoglobin (Hb F), which consists of two  $\alpha$  chains together with two  $\gamma$  chains.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: HBA1/HBA2 (human) mapping to 16p13.3.

## SOURCE

Hemoglobin  $\alpha$  (D-4) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 62-142 of Hemoglobin  $\alpha$  of human origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu$ g IgG<sub>1</sub> kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Hemoglobin  $\alpha$  (D-4) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-514378 AC), 500  $\mu$ g/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-514378 HRP), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-514378 PE), fluorescein (sc-514378 FITC), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 488 (sc-514378 AF488), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 546 (sc-514378 AF546), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 594 (sc-514378 AF594) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 647 (sc-514378 AF647), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 680 (sc-514378 AF680) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 790 (sc-514378 AF790), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

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## APPLICATIONS

Hemoglobin  $\alpha$  (D-4) is recommended for detection of Hemoglobin  $\alpha$  of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, 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 Hemoglobin  $\alpha$  siRNA (h): sc-41230, Hemoglobin  $\alpha$  shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-41230-SH and Hemoglobin  $\alpha$  shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41230-V.

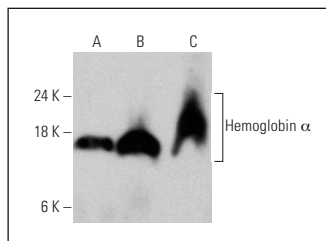
Molecular Weight of Hemoglobin  $\alpha$ : 16 kDa.

Positive Controls: K-562 whole cell lysate: sc-2203, HEL 92.1.7 cell lysate: sc-2270 or human plasma extract: sc-364374.

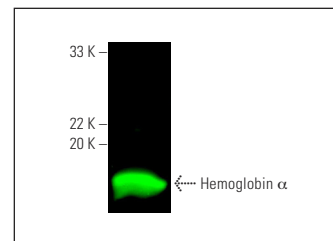
## STORAGE

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

## DATA



Hemoglobin  $\alpha$  (D-4) HRP: sc-514378 HRP. Direct western blot analysis of Hemoglobin  $\alpha$  expression in K-562 (A) and HEL 92.1.7 (B) whole cell lysates and human plasma (C).



Hemoglobin  $\alpha$  (D-4) Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 680: sc-514378 AF680. Direct near-infrared western blot analysis of Hemoglobin  $\alpha$  expression in human PBL whole cell lysate. Blocked with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Chen-Roetling, J., et al. 2018. Hemopexin increases the neurotoxicity of hemoglobin when haptoglobin is absent. *J. Neurochem.* 145: 464-473.
- Daniels, D.E., et al. 2020. Comparing the two leading erythroid lines BEL-A and HUDEP-2. *Haematologica* 105: e389-e394.
- Ashley, R.J., et al. 2020. Steroid-resistance in Diamond Blackfan anemia associates with p57<sup>Kip2</sup> dysregulation in erythroid progenitors. *J. Clin. Invest.* 130: 2097-2110.
- El Hoss, S., et al. 2021. Fetal hemoglobin rescues ineffective erythropoiesis in sickle cell disease. *Haematologica* 106: 2707-2719.
- Deen, D., et al. 2021. Identification of the transcription factor MAZ as a regulator of erythropoiesis. *Blood Adv.* 5: 3002-3015.
- Shan, L., et al. 2021. Increased hemoglobin and heme in MALDI-TOF MS analysis induce ferroptosis and promote degeneration of herniated human nucleus pulposus. *Mol. Med.* 27: 103.
- Han, G., et al. 2022. Nrf2 expands the intracellular pool of the chaperone AHSP in a cellular model of  $\beta$ -thalassemia. *Redox Biol.* 50: 102239.
- Jayasinghe, M.K., et al. 2022. Surface-engineered extracellular vesicles for targeted delivery of therapeutic RNAs and peptides for cancer therapy. *Theranostics* 12: 3288-3315.
- Piantanida, N., et al. 2022. Deficiency of ribosomal protein S26, which is mutated in a subset of patients with Diamond Blackfan anemia, impairs erythroid differentiation. *Front. Genet.* 13: 1045236.

## 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) for detailed protocols and support products.