abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-HAX1 antibody ab87185

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-HAX1 antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to HAX1
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human **Predicted to work with:** Mouse, Rat, Horse, Guinea pig, Cow, Dog
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to a region within internal sequence amino acids 108-157 (PGPESETPGE RLREGQTLRD SMLKYPDSHQ PRIFGGVLES DARSESPQPA) of Human HAX1 (NP_006109). Run BLAST with ExPASy Run BLAST with NCBI
Positive control	COLO205 cell lysate.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	Preservative: None Constituents: 2% Sucrose, PBS
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab87185** in the following tested applications.

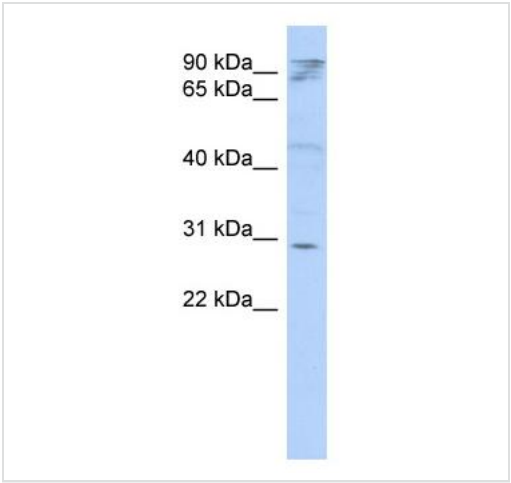
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 32 kDa. Good results were obtained when blocked with 5% non-fat dry milk in 0.05% PBS-T.

Target

Function	Promotes cell survival. Potentiates GNA13-mediated cell migration. Involved in the clathrin-mediated endocytosis pathway. May be involved in internalization of ABC transporters such as ABCB11. May inhibit CASP9 and CASP3. May regulate intracellular calcium pools.
Tissue specificity	Ubiquitous. Up-regulated in oral cancers.
Involvement in disease	Defects in HAX1 are the cause of neutropenia severe congenital autosomal recessive type 3 (SCN3) [MIM:610738]; also known as Kostmann disease. A disorder of hematopoiesis characterized by maturation arrest of granulopoiesis at the level of promyelocytes with peripheral blood absolute neutrophil counts below 0.5 x 10(9)/l and early onset of severe bacterial infections. Some patients affected by severe congenital neutropenia type 3 have neurological manifestations such as psychomotor retardation and seizures. Note=The clinical phenotype due to HAX1 deficiency appears to depend on the localization of the mutations and their influence on the transcript variants. Mutations affecting exclusively isoform 1 are associated with isolated congenital neutropenia, whereas mutations affecting both isoform 1 and isoform 5 are associated with additional neurologic symptoms.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the HAX1 family.
Post-translational modifications	Proteolytically cleaved by caspase-3 during apoptosis.
Cellular localization	Mitochondrion. Endoplasmic reticulum. Nucleus membrane. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Sarcoplasmic reticulum.

Images



Western blot - HAX1 antibody (ab87185)

Anti-HAX1 antibody (ab87185) at 1 µg/ml (in 5% skim milk / PBS buffer) + COLO205 cell lysate at 10 µg

Secondary
HRP conjugated anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution

Predicted band size: 32 kDa
Observed band size: 30 kDa
Additional bands at: 50 kDa, 90 kDa. We are unsure as to the identity of these extra bands.

Gel concentration: 12%

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