ARG57096
anti-HAX1 antibody [3C5]

Package: 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [3C5] recognizes HAX1
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ICC/IF, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	3C5
Isotype	IgG2b, kappa
Target Name	HAX1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fragment around aa. 1-279 of Human HAX1
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	HCLS1-associated protein X-1; HS1BP1; HAX-1; HS1-binding protein 1; HS1-associating protein X-1; HSP1BP-1; SCN3; HCLSBP1

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
WB	1:1000 - 1:2000

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

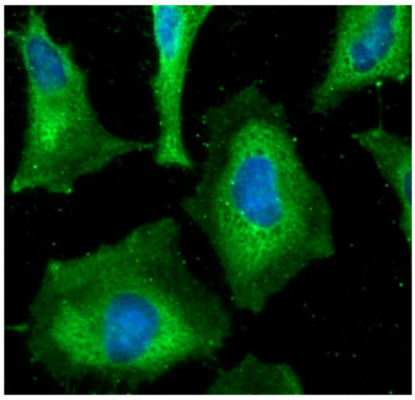
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.02% Sodium azide and 10% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	10% Glycerol
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 10456 Human Swiss-port # O00165 Human
Gene Symbol	HAX1
Gene Full Name	HCLS1 associated protein X-1
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is known to associate with hematopoietic cell-specific Lyn substrate 1, a substrate of Src family tyrosine kinases. It also interacts with the product of the polycystic kidney disease 2 gene, mutations in which are associated with autosomal-dominant polycystic kidney disease, and with the F-actin-binding protein, cortactin. It was earlier thought that this gene product is mainly localized in the mitochondria, however, recent studies indicate it to be localized in the cell body. Mutations in this gene result in autosomal recessive severe congenital neutropenia, also known as Kostmann disease. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
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. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	32 kDa
PTM	Proteolytically cleaved by caspase-3 during apoptosis.

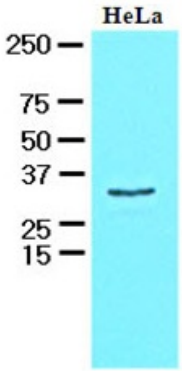
Images



ARG57096 anti-HAX1 antibody [3C5] ICC/IF image

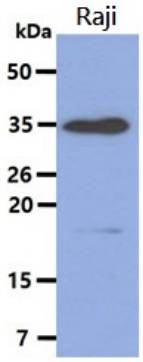
Immunofluorescence: HeLa cells line stained with ARG57096 anti-HAX1 antibody [3C5] at 1:100 (Green).

DAPI (Blue) for nucleus staining.



ARG57096 anti-HAX1 antibody [3C5] WB image

Western blot: 30 µg of HeLa cell lysate stained with ARG57096 anti-HAX1 antibody [3C5] at 1:1000.



ARG57096 anti-HAX1 antibody [3C5] WB image

Western blot: 40 µg of Raji cell lysate stained with ARG57096 anti-HAX1 antibody [3C5] at 1:1000.