

Datasheet for ABIN6141613
anti-HAS2 antibody (AA 67-185)[Go to Product page](#)

1 Image

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	HAS2
Binding Specificity:	AA 67-185
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This HAS2 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 67-185 of human HAS2 (NP_005319.1).
Sequence:	EHRKMKSLE TPIKLNKTVA LCIAAYQEDP DYLRKCLQSV KRLTYPGIKV VMVIDGNSED DLYMMDIFSE VMGRDKSATY IWKNNFHEKG PGETDESHKE SSQHVTQLVL SNKSICIMQ
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Characteristics:	Polyclonal Antibodies
Purification:	Affinity purification

Target Details

Target:	HAS2
Alternative Name:	HAS2 (HAS2 Products)
Background:	<p>Hyaluronan or hyaluronic acid (HA) is a high molecular weight unbranched polysaccharide synthesized by a wide variety of organisms from bacteria to mammals, and is a constituent of the extracellular matrix. It consists of alternating glucuronic acid and N-acetylglucosamine residues that are linked by beta-1-3 and beta-1-4 glycosidic bonds. HA is synthesized by membrane-bound synthase at the inner surface of the plasma membrane, and the chains are extruded through pore-like structures into the extracellular space. It serves a variety of functions, including space filling, lubrication of joints, and provision of a matrix through which cells can migrate. HA is actively produced during wound healing and tissue repair to provide a framework for ingrowth of blood vessels and fibroblasts. Changes in the serum concentration of HA are associated with inflammatory and degenerative arthropathies such as rheumatoid arthritis. In addition, the interaction of HA with the leukocyte receptor CD44 is important in tissue-specific homing by leukocytes, and overexpression of HA receptors has been correlated with tumor metastasis. HAS2 is a member of the newly identified vertebrate gene family encoding putative hyaluronan synthases, and its amino acid sequence shows significant homology to glycosaminoglycan synthetase (DG42) from <i>Xenopus laevis</i>, and human and murine hyaluronan synthase 1.,HAS2,Signal Transduction,Cell Biology & Developmental Biology,Cell Adhesion,Cytoskeleton,Extracellular Matrix,Neuroscience,Stem Cells,Cardiovascular,Angiogenesis,Heart,Cardiogenesis,HAS2</p>
Molecular Weight:	63 kDa
Gene ID:	3037
UniProt:	Q92819
Pathways:	Glycosaminoglycan Metabolic Process

Application Details

Application Notes:	WB,1:500 - 1:2000
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

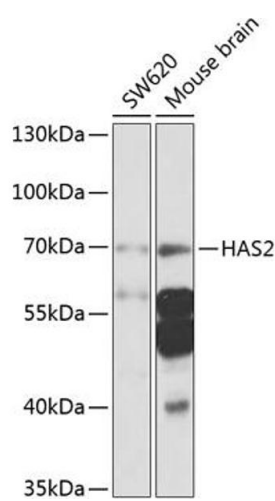
Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	PBS with 0.02 % sodium azide,50 % glycerol, pH 7.3.

Handling

Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using H antibody (ABIN6129690, ABIN6141613, ABIN6141614 and ABIN6225245) at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody: HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (ABIN1684268 and ABIN3020597) at 1:10000 dilution. Lysates/proteins: 25 µg per lane. Blocking buffer: 3 % nonfat dry milk in TBST. Detection: ECL Basic Kit (RM00020). Exposure time: 30s.