

Anti-HAS2 Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type: IgG
Reactivity: Human (predicted:Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep)
Molecular Weight: Theoretical: 64 kDa. Actual: 60 kDa.
Purification: Protein A purified

Applications

1. Sample: Huh7 Cell (Human) Lysate at 40 µg
Primary: Anti-HAS2 (TMAB-00830) at 1/300 dilution
Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat-Anti-rabbit IgG (secondary antibody) at 1/5000 dilution
Predicted band size: 64 kDa
Observed band size: 64 kDa

2. Sample:

Lane 1: Human U251 cell Lysates
Lane 2: Human U-87 MG cell Lysates
Lane 3: Human Hela cell Lysates
Primary: Anti-HAS2 (TMAB-00830) at 1/1000 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 64 kDa

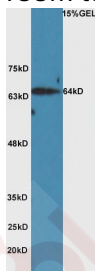
Verified Activity: Observed band size: 60 kDa

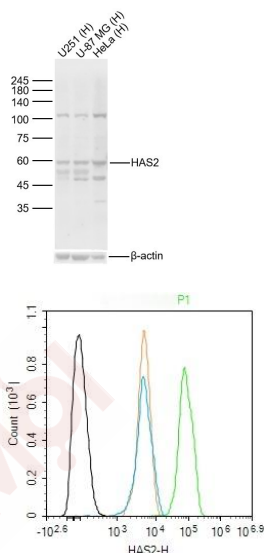
3. Blank control (black line): Hela.

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-HAS2 antibody (TMAB-00830)
Dilution: 1 µg/Test;
Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF488
Dilution: 0.5 µg/Test.

Isotype control (orange line): Normal Rabbit IgG
Protocol

The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10 min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20°C, The cells were then incubated in 5% BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature.





Application: FCM,WB

Recommended WB: 1:500-2000; FCM: 1ug/Test

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human HAS2/Hyaluronan synthase 2

Antigen Species: Human

Gene ID: 3037

Uniprot ID: Q92819

Synonyms: Hyaluronate synthase 2;Hyaluronan synthase 2;Has2;Hyaluronic acid synthase 2 (HA synthase 2)

Research Background

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 *Xenopus laevis*, and human and murine hyaluronan synthase 1. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

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