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Mouse Anti-HAS2 antibody

SLM-51737M

Product Name	HAS2
Chinese Name	透明质酸合成酶 2 单克隆抗体
Alias	HA synthase 2; HAS2_HUMAN; Hyaluronan synthase 2; Hyaluronate synthase 2; Hyaluronic acid synthase 2.
Research Area	Cardiovascular Cell biology Developmental biology Neurobiology Signal transduction Cell adhesion molecule
Immunogen Species	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone NO.	A01F4
React Species	Human,
Applications	WB=1:500-2000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	64kDa
Cellular localization	The cell membrane
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HAS2: 101-200/552 <Cytoplasmic>
Lsotype	IgG1,κ
Purification	affinity purified by Protein G
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed
Product Detail	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]

Function:
Plays a role in hyaluronan/hyaluronic acid (HA) synthesis.

Subcellular Location:
Membrane.

Tissue Specificity:
Expressed in fibroblasts.

Post-translational modifications:
Autophosphorylated on several Ser and Thr residues. Autophosphorylation of Thr-451 is dependent on Thr-446 and is stimulated by dsRNA binding and dimerization. Autophosphorylation apparently leads to the activation of the kinase.

DISEASE:
Note=A chromosomal aberration involving HAS2 may be a cause of lipoblastomas, which are benign tumors resulting from transformation of adipocytes, usually diagnosed in children. 8q12.1 to 8q24.1 intrachromosomal rearrangement with PLAG1.

Similarity:
Belongs to the nodC/HAS family.

SWISS:
Q92819

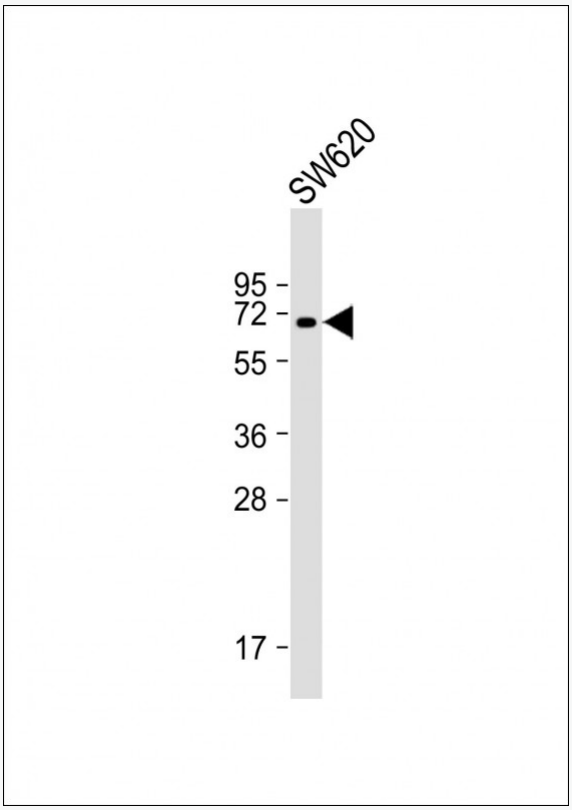
Gene ID:
3037

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 3037 Human

SwissProt: Q92819 Human

Product Picture



Sample:

Lane 1: SW620 cell lysates

Primary: Anti-HAS2 (SLM-51737M) at 1/8000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Mouse IgG at 1/20000 dilution

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Predicted band size: 64 kD

Observed band size: 70 kD