

## HAS1 Monoclonal Antibody

### Description

<b>Product type</b>	Antibody
<b>Code</b>	BT-MCA2712
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG2b
<b>Size</b>	100µL, 50µL
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified recombinant fragment of human HAS1 (AA: (74-399)) expressed in E. Coli.
<b>Mol wt</b>	65kDa
<b>Species reactivity</b>	Others
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Recommended application</b>	ICC,FCM
<b>Concentration</b>	N/A
<b>Full name</b>	N/A
<b>Synonyms</b>	HAS

This product is for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic procedure.

### 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. HAS1 is a member of the newly identified vertebrate gene family encoding putative hyaluronan synthases, and its amino acid sequence shows significant homology to the hasA gene product of *Streptococcus pyogenes*, a glycosaminoglycan synthetase (DG42) from *Xenopus laevis*, and a recently described murine hyaluronan synthase. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2014]

### Recommended Dilution

WB: 1:500 - 1:2000

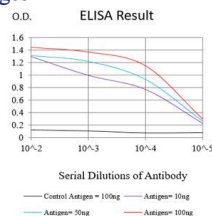
ICC: 1:200 - 1:1000

FCM: 1:200-1:400

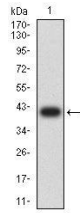
ELISA: 1:10000

Not yet tested in other applications.

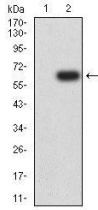
### Images



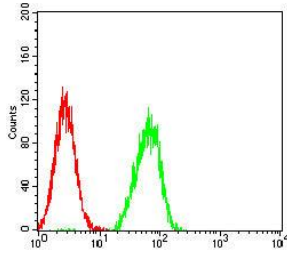
Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng);Purple line: Antigen (10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line: Antigen (100 ng)



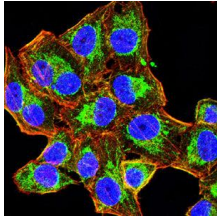
Western blot analysis using HAS1 mAb against human HAS1 (AA: 74-399) recombinant protein.  
(Expected MW is 40.2 kDa)



Western blot analysis using HAS1 mAb against HEK293 (1) and HAS1 (AA:74-399)-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.



Flow cytometric analysis of SK-OV-3 cells using HAS1 mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using HAS1 mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor- 555 phalloidin. Secondary antibody from Fisher (Cat#: 35503)

## Storage

Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term.

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