

## Basic Information

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Product Name       | Anti-HAS2 Antibody   |
| Gene Name          | HAS2   |
| Source             | Rabbit   |
| Clonality          | Polyclonal   |
| Isotype            | IgG  |
| Species Reactivity | human, mouse, rat  |
| Tested Application | IHC  |
| Contents           | 500 ug/ml antibody with PBS, 0.02% NaN <sub>3</sub> , 1 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.  |
| Immunogen          | Polypeptide  |
| Concentration      | 500 ug/ml  |
| Purification       | Immunogen affinity purified.   |
| Dilution Ratios    | Immunohistochemistry in paraffin section IHC-(P): 1:50-400<br>(Boiling the paraffin sections in 10mM citrate buffer,pH6.0,or PH8.0 EDTA repair liquid for 20 mins is required for the staining of formalin/paraffin sections.) Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user. |

## Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

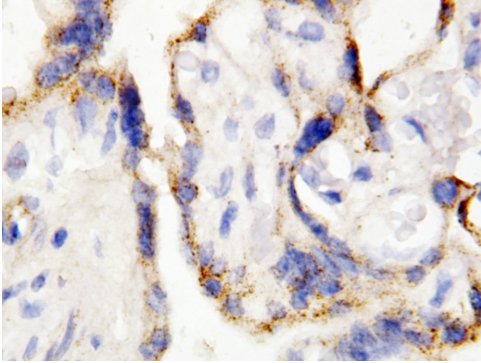
## Background Information

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.

## Reference

Anti-HAS2 Antibody被引用在1文献中。

## Selected Validation Data



IHC analysis of HAS2 using anti-HAS2 antibody (BA3397-1).

HAS2 was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of human placenta tissue. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody. The tissue section was incubated with rabbit anti-HAS2 Antibody (BA3397-1) at a dilution of 1:200 and developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1022) with DAB (Catalog # AR1027) as the chromogen.