

HAS1 Mouse Monoclonal

Antibody

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.

Catalog Number: E10-30080

Amount: 100μg/100μl

Clone Number: 3E10

Species: Mouse IgG1
MW: 65kDa
Aliases: HAS; HAS1

Entrez Gene: 3036

Immunogen: Purified recombinant fragment of human HAS1 expressed in E. Coli.

Storage: Store at 4° C, for long term storage, store at -20° C.

Formulation: Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

Species Reactivities: Human

Tested Applications: WB, IHC, ELISA. Not yet tested in other applications.

Application notes: WB: 1/500 - 1/2000, IHC: 1/200-1/1000, ELISA: Propose dilution 1/10000.

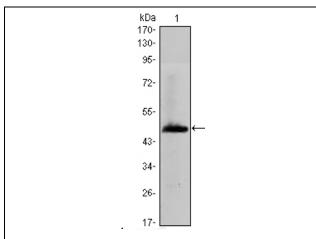


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using HAS1 mouse mAb against recombinant protein of human HAS1 (aa70-243).

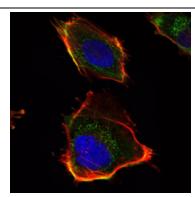


Figure 2: Immunofluorescence analysis of U251 cells using HAS1 mAb (green). Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with DY-554 phalloidin. Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye.