

## HAS1 Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM0324
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	HAS1
<b>Gene Name :</b>	HAS1
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Hyaluronan synthase 1
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	3036
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q8IYH3
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Purified recombinant fragment of human HAS1 expressed in E. Coli.
<b>Specificity :</b>	HAS1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HAS1 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Purification :</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Molecularweight :</b>	65kD
<b>P References :</b>	1. Clin Lymphoma. 2005 Mar;5(4):253-6. 2. Mol Cell Biochem. 2006 Nov;292(1-2):169-78. 3. J Biol Chem. 2008 Jun 13;283(24):16781-9.
<b>Background :</b>	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 rheuma

**Function :**

catalytic activity:UDP-alpha-D-glucuronate + N-acetyl-beta-D-glucosaminyl-(1->4)-beta-D-glucuronosyl-(1->3)-(nascent hyaluronan) = UDP + beta-D-glucuronosyl-(1->3)-N-acetyl-beta-D-glucosaminyl-(1->4)-beta-D-glucuronosyl-(1->3)-(nascent hyaluronan).,catalytic activity:UDP-alpha-N-acetyl-D-glucosamine + beta-D-glucuronosyl-(1->3)-N-acetyl-beta-D-glucosaminyl-(1->4)-(nascent hyaluronan) = UDP + N-acetyl-beta-D-glucosaminyl-(1->4)-beta-D-glucuronosyl-(1->3)-N-acetyl-beta-D-glucosaminyl-(1->4)-(nascent hyaluronan).,cofactor:Magnesium.,function:Plays a role in hyaluronan/hyaluronic acid (HA) synthesis. Also able to catalyze the synthesis of chito-oligosaccharide depending on the substrate.,online information:GlycoGene database,pathway:Glycan biosynthesis; hyaluronan biosynthesis.,similarity:Belongs to the nodC/HAS family.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in ovary followed by spleen, thymus,

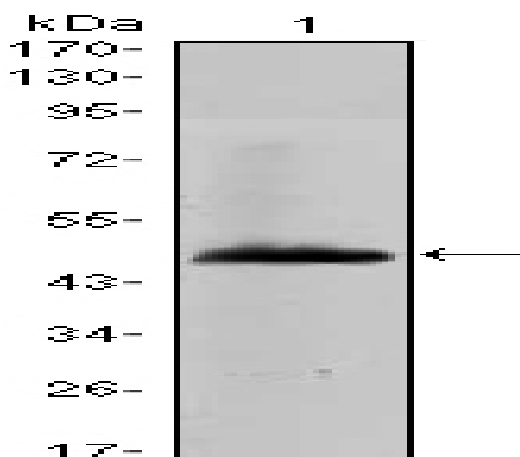
**Subcellular Location :**

cytoplasm,plasma membrane,integral component of plasma membrane,integral component of membrane,

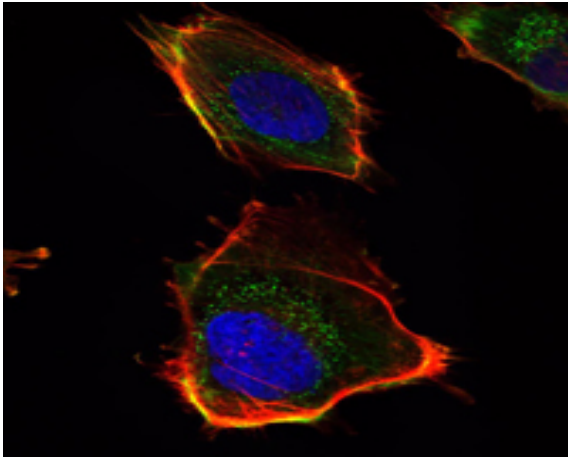
**Expression :**

Fetal brain,Lymph node,Ovary,

## Products Images



Western Blot analysis using HAS1 Monoclonal Antibody against recombinant protein of human HAS1 (aa70-243).



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