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# HA Tag Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM1008A

## Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Application** | WB, E |
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Host** | Mouse |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal |
| **Isotype** | Mouse IgG2b |
| **Clone Names** | 12CA5 |

## Additional Information

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|---|---|
| **Other Names** | Tag from influenza hemagglutinin protein |
| **Target/Specificity** | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide encoding HA tag (YPYDVPDYA) was used as antigen. |
| **Dilution** | WB~~1:1,000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration. |
| **Format** | Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS. |
| **Storage** | Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles. |
| **Precautions** | HA Tag Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |

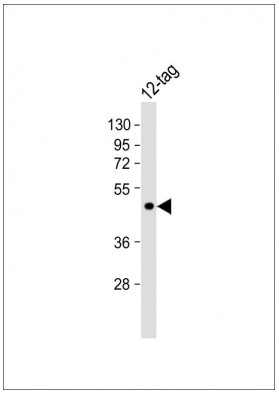
## Background

Epitope tags consisting of short sequences recognized by well-characterizated monoclonal antibodies have been widely used in the study of protein expression in various systems. The HA tag (YPYDVPDYA) and Myc Tag (AEEQKLISEEDLLRKRREQLKHKLE), recognized by monoclonal antibody clones 12CA5 and 9E10, respectively, are illustrative examples. Abgent's anti-HA monoclonal antibody (Clone 12CA5) provides a simple solution to detect the expression of an HA-tagged protein in cells.

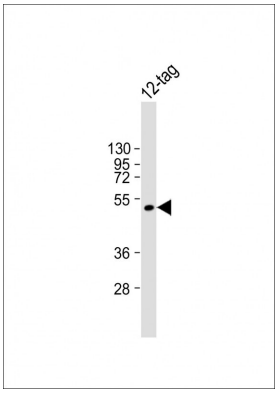
## References

Kolodziej, PA and Young RA. (1991) Methods Enzymol., 194:508-19. Sells MA and Chernoff J. (1995) Gene, 152:187-9.

## Images




Anti-HA Tag Antibody at 1:8000 dilution + 12-tag recombinant protein Lysates/proteins at 20ng per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 48 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

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## Citations

- TRIM4-mediated ubiquitination of NSP2 restricts porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus proliferation
- Colorectal cancer cells require glycogen synthase kinase-3β for sustaining mitosis via translocated promoter region (TPR)-dynein interaction.
- Aquaporin-4 Cell-Surface Expression and Turnover Are Regulated by Dystroglycan, Dynamin, and the Extracellular Matrix in Astrocytes.
- Sp1 transcription factor promotes TMEPAI gene expression and contributes to cell proliferation.
- DELLA proteins interact with FLC to repress flowering transition.
- Methods to Investigate the Role of Toll-Like Receptors in Allergic Contact Dermatitis.
- Yeast GSK-3 kinase regulates astral microtubule function through phosphorylation of the microtubule-stabilizing kinesin Kip2.
- Increased acid ceramidase expression depends on upregulation of androgen-dependent deubiquitinases, USP2, in a human prostate cancer cell line, LNCaP.
- Sequential Elution Interactome Analysis of the Mind Bomb 1 Ubiquitin Ligase Reveals a Novel Role in Dendritic Spine Outgrowth.
- Maintaining glycogen synthase kinase-3 activity is critical for mTOR kinase inhibitors to inhibit cancer cell growth.
- Phospholipase D2 mediates survival signaling through direct regulation of Akt in glioblastoma cells.
- The novel Akt inhibitor API-1 induces c-FLIP degradation and synergizes with TRAIL to augment apoptosis independent of Akt inhibition.
- HYPOSENSITIVE TO LIGHT, an alpha/beta fold protein, acts downstream of ELONGATED HYPOCOTYL 5 to regulate seedling de-etiolation.
- Traf2- and Nck-interacting kinase is essential for canonical Wnt signaling in Xenopus axis formation.
- Angiotensin II stimulates thick ascending limb superoxide production via protein kinase C( □±)-dependent NADPH oxidase activation.
- c-FLIP degradation mediates sensitization of pancreatic cancer cells to TRAIL-induced apoptosis by the histone deacetylase inhibitor LBH589.
- FOXO3 modulates endothelial gene expression and function by classical and alternative mechanisms.
- Blimp1-mediated repression of negative regulators is required for osteoclast differentiation.
- Beta-catenin/T-cell factor signaling is activated during lung injury and promotes the survival and migration of alveolar epithelial cells.
- Direct repression of KNOX loci by the ASYMMETRIC LEAVES1 complex of Arabidopsis.
- CCAAT/enhancer binding protein homologous protein-dependent death receptor 5 induction and ubiquitin/proteasome-mediated cellular FLICE-inhibitory protein down-regulation contribute to enhancement of tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand-induced apoptosis by dimethyl-celecoxib in human non small-cell lung cancer cells.
- Neuronal morphogenesis is regulated by the interplay between cyclin-dependent kinase 5 and the ubiquitin ligase

mind bomb 1.
- Phenethyl isothiocyanate, a cancer chemopreventive constituent of cruciferous vegetables, inhibits cap-dependent translation by regulating the level and phosphorylation of 4E-BP1.
- Genetic regulators of large-scale transcriptional signatures in cancer.
- RACK1 regulates G1/S progression by suppressing Src kinase activity.