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HYAL1 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP14886b

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q12794
Other Accession	NP_695013.1, NP_695017.1, NP_009296.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB35190
Calculated MW	48368
Antigen Region	280-309

Additional Information

Gene ID	3373
Other Names	Hyaluronidase-1, Hyal-1, Hyaluronoglucosaminidase-1, Lung carcinoma protein 1, LuCa-1, HYAL1, LUCA1
Target/Specificity	This HYAL1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 280-309 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human HYAL1.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
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	HYAL1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	HYAL1
Synonyms	LUCA1
Function	May have a role in promoting tumor progression. May block the

TGFB1-enhanced cell growth.

Cellular Location Secreted. Lysosome

Tissue Location Highly expressed in the liver, kidney and heart. Weakly expressed in lung, placenta and skeletal muscle. No expression detected in adult brain. Isoform 1 is expressed only in bladder and prostate cancer cells, G2/G3 bladder tumor tissues and lymph node specimens showing tumor invasive tumors cells. Isoform 3, isoform 4, isoform 5 and isoform 6 are expressed in normal bladder and bladder tumor tissues.

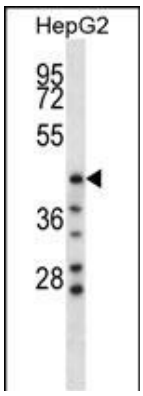
Background

This gene encodes a lysosomal hyaluronidase. Hyaluronidases intracellularly degrade hyaluronan, one of the major glycosaminoglycans of the extracellular matrix. Hyaluronan is thought to be involved in cell proliferation, migration and differentiation. This enzyme is active at an acidic pH and is the major hyaluronidase in plasma. Mutations in this gene are associated with mucopolysaccharidosis type IX, or hyaluronidase deficiency. The gene is one of several related genes in a region of chromosome 3p21.3 associated with tumor suppression. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

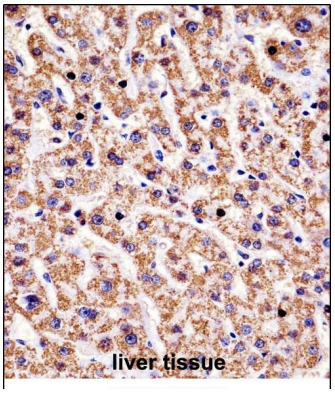
References

Lanktree, M.B., et al. Blood 116(12):2160-2163(2010)
Gasingirwa, M.C., et al. Biochem. J. 430(2):305-313(2010)
Tzuman, Y.C., et al. Neoplasia 12(1):51-60(2010)
Jugessur, A., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11493 (2010) :
Wang, X.Y., et al. Chin. Med. J. 122(11):1300-1304(2009)

Images



HYAL1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP14886b) western blot analysis in HepG2 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the HYAL1 antibody detected the HYAL1 protein (arrow).



HYAL1 Antibody (C-term) (AP14886b)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human liver tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of HYAL1 Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

Citations

- The suppressive role of HYAL1 and HYAL2 in the metastasis of colorectal cancer.