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HAS2 antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP50809

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q92819
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Horse, Pig, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	63566

Additional Information

Gene ID	3037
Other Names	Hyaluronan synthase 2, Hyaluronate synthase 2, Hyaluronic acid synthase 2, HA synthase 2, HAS2
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,Flow-Cyt=1ug/Test,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Format	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	HAS2 (HGNC:4819)
Function	Catalyzes the addition of GlcNAc or GlcUA monosaccharides to the nascent hyaluronan polymer (Probable) (PubMed:20507985, PubMed:21228273, PubMed:23303191, PubMed:32993960). Therefore, it is essential to hyaluronan synthesis a major component of most extracellular matrices that has a structural role in tissues architectures and regulates cell adhesion, migration and differentiation (PubMed:20507985, PubMed:21228273, PubMed:8798477). This is one of three isoenzymes responsible for cellular hyaluronan synthesis and it is particularly responsible for the synthesis of high molecular mass hyaluronan (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi- pass membrane protein. Vesicle. Golgi apparatus membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Lysosome Note=Travels from endoplasmic reticulum (ER), Golgi to plasma membrane and either back to endosomes and lysosomes, or out into extracellular vesicles

(PubMed:30394292). Post-translational modifications control HAS2 trafficking (PubMed:30394292).

Tissue Location Expressed in fibroblasts.

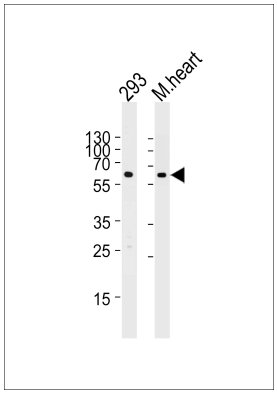
Background

Catalyzes the addition of GlcNAc or GlcUA monosaccharides to the nascent hyaluronan polymer. Therefore, it is essential to hyaluronan synthesis a major component of most extracellular matrices that has a structural role in tissues architectures and regulates cell adhesion, migration and differentiation. This is one of the isozymes catalyzing that reaction and it is particularly responsible for the synthesis of high molecular mass hyaluronan. Required for the transition of endocardial cushion cells into mesenchymal cells, a process crucial for heart development. May also play a role in vasculogenesis. High molecular mass hyaluronan also play a role in early contact inhibition a process which stops cell growth when cells come into contact with each other or the extracellular matrix (By similarity).

References

Watanabe K.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 271:22945-22948(1996).
Morerio C.,et al.Cancer Genet. Cytogenet. 156:183-184(2005).

Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cell line and mouse heart tissue lysate, using HAS2 antibody, was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.

Citations

- Role of Hyaluronan and Glucose on 4-Methylumbelliferone-inhibited Cell Proliferation in Breast Carcinoma Cells.