

## PRODUCT INFORMATION SHEET

### Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to HAS2

Format: PURE      RUO      REF      IQP-1785P      Volume: 0.1mg



#### Description

<b>Clone</b>	4E7
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG1
<b>Specificity</b>	HAS2
<b>Alternative names</b>	
<b>Species</b>	Human,
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified recombinant fragment of human HAS2 (AA: 67-170) expressed in E. Coli.
<b>Mw</b>	63.5kDa
<b>Format</b>	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 0.5% protein stabilizer

#### Summary

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. HAS2 is a member of the newly identified vertebrate gene family encoding putative hyaluronan synthases, and its amino acid sequence shows significant homology to glycosaminoglycan synthetase (DG42) from *Xenopus laevis*, and human and murine hyaluronan synthase 1.

**Applications** ELISA: 1/10000; WB: 1/500 - 1/2000; IHC: 1/200 - 1/1000; ICC: 1/100 - 1/500

#### Limitations

1. Conjugates with brighter fluorochromes, like PE and APC, will have a greater separation than those with dyes like FITC and CyQ. When populations overlap, the percentage of positive cells using a selected marker can be affected by the choice of fluorescent label.
2. Use of monoclonal antibodies in patient treatment can interfere with antigen target recognition by this reagent. This should be taken into account when samples are analyzed from patients treated in this fashion. IQ Products has not characterized the effect of the presence of therapeutic antibodies on the performance of this reagent.
3. Reagents can be used in different combinations, therefore laboratories need to become familiar performance characteristics of each antibody in relation with the combined markers in normal and abnormal samples.
4. Reagent data performance is based on EDTA-treated blood. Reagent performance can be affected by the use of other anticoagulants.



### Handling and Storage

Antibodies are supplied in 0.01 M sodium phosphate, 0.15 M NaCl; pH 7.3, 0.03% sodiumazide (NaN<sub>3</sub>) or as ascetic fluid containing 0.03% sodiumazide. Store the vials at 2-8 °C for a maximum of 2 weeks and store at -20°C for longer term storage. Monoclonal antibodies should be protected from prolonged exposure to light when conjugated with fluorochromes. Reagents are stable for the period shown on the vial label when stored properly.

### Warranty

Products sold hereunder are warranted only to conform to the quantity and contents stated on the label at the time of delivery to the customer. There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond the description on the label of the product. IQ Products is not liable for property damage, personal injury, or economic loss caused by the product.

### Characterization

To ensure consistently high-quality reagents, each batch of monoclonal antibody is tested for conformance with characteristics of a standard reagent. Representative flow cytometric data is included in this data sheet.

### Warning

All products contain sodiumazide. This chemical is poisonous and hazardous. Handling should be done by trained staff only.

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**References** 1.Cancer Res. 2012 Jan 15;72(2):537-47. 2.J Biol Chem. 2011 Sep 23;286(38):33632-40.

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### Explanation of used symbols



Consult instructions for use



Sufficient for



Caution, consult accompanying document



Keep away from (sun)light



Biological risks



Temperature limitation (°C)



For Research Use Only



Batch code



Use by yyyy-mm-dd



Manufacturer



Authorized Representative in the European Community



Conformité Européenne (European Conformity)

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		<b>Label - tandem</b>	<b>Ex -max (nm)</b>	<b>Em -max (nm)</b>
P	PURE	purified material	-	-
F	FITC	FITC	488	519
R	R-PE	PE	488, 532	578
C	CyQ	PE-Cy5.18	488, 532	667
A	APC		595, 633, 635, 647	660
PC	PerCP		488, 532	678
PCC	PerCP-Cy5.5		488, 532	695

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