

**Product Name: Recombinant Human HABP2 (C-6His)**  
**Catalog #: PHH0815**



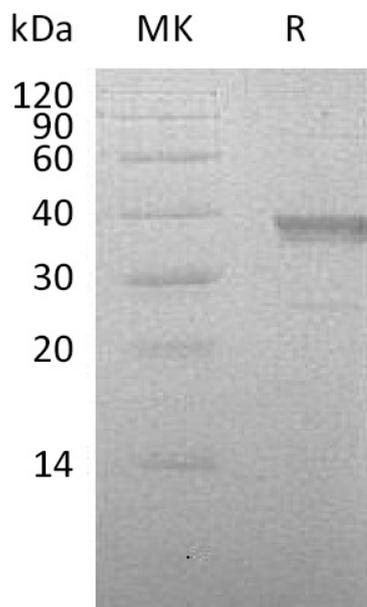
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## Summary

<b>Name</b>	Hyaluronan-binding protein 2/HABP2
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Human Hyaluronan-binding Protein 2 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Gln279 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Accession #</b>	Q14520
<b>Host</b>	Human Cells
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	32.7 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

## SDS-PAGE image

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### Alternative Names

Hyaluronan-binding protein 2; Factor VII-activating protease; Factor seven-activating protease; Hepatocyte growth factor activator-like protein; Plasma hyaluronan-binding protein

### Background

Hyaluronan-binding protein 2 (HABP2) is an extracellular serine protease which binds hyaluronic acid. It is secreted as an inactive single-chain precursor and is then activated to a heterodimeric form, which consists of a 50 kDa heavy and a 27 kDa light chain linked by a disulfide bond. HABP2 is involved in cell adhesion, it can cleave the alpha-chain at multiple sites and the beta-chain between Lys-53 and Lys-54, but not the gamma-chain of fibrinogen. As a result of this, it does not initiate the formation of the fibrin clot and does not cause the fibrinolysis directly. It does not cleave prothrombin and plasminogen but converts the inactive single chain urinary plasminogen activator to the active two chain form, activates coagulation factor VII.

### Note

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.