

Rabbit Anti-beta 2 Microglobulin antibody

SL0390R

Product Name	beta 2 Microglobulin
Chinese Name	β2-微球蛋白抗体
Alias	B2M; Beta-2-MG; Beta 2 microglobulin precursor; Beta chain of mhc class 1 proteins; Hdcma22p; B2MG_HUMAN; Beta-2 microglobin; Beta 2 microglobulin precursor; Beta chain of mhc class 1 proteins; Beta chain of MHC class I molecules; Beta-2-microglobulin form pI 5.3; CDABP0092. β2 Microglobulin; β2-Microglobulin; β-2-Microglobulin;
Research Area	Cell biology immunology lymphocyte
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human, WB=1:500-2000
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	13/27kDa
Cellular localization	Secretory protein
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	Recombinant human Beta-2-Microglobulin protein
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed
Product Detail	This gene encodes a serum protein found in association with the major

histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I heavy chain on the surface of nearly all nucleated cells. The protein has a predominantly beta-pleated sheet structure that can form amyloid fibrils in some pathological conditions. A mutation in this gene has been shown to result in hypercatabolic hypoproteinemia.[provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009].

Function:

Component of the class I major histocompatibility complex (MHC). Involved in the presentation of peptide antigens to the immune system.

Subunit:

Heterodimer of an alpha chain and a beta chain. Beta-2-microglobulin is the beta-chain of major histocompatibility complex class I molecules. Polymers of beta 2-microglobulin can be found in tissues from patients on long-term hemodialysis.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted. Note=Detected in serum and urine.

Post-translational modifications:

Glycation of Ile-21 is observed in long-term hemodialysis patients.

DISEASE:

Defects in B2M are the cause of hypercatabolic hypoproteinemia (HYCATHYP) [MIM:241600]. Affected individuals show marked reduction in serum concentrations of immunoglobulin and albumin, probably due to rapid degradation.

Note=Beta-2-microglobulin may adopt the fibrillar configuration of amyloid in certain pathologic states. The capacity to assemble into amyloid fibrils is concentration dependent. Persistently high beta(2)-microglobulin serum levels lead to amyloidosis in patients on long-term hemodialysis.

Similarity:

Belongs to the beta-2-microglobulin family.

Contains 1 Ig-like C1-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.

SWISS:

P61769

Gene ID:

567

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 567](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 12010](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 24223](#) Rat

[Omim: 109700](#) Human

[SwissProt: P61769](#) Human

[SwissProt: P01887](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: P07151](#) Rat

[Unigene: 534255](#) Human

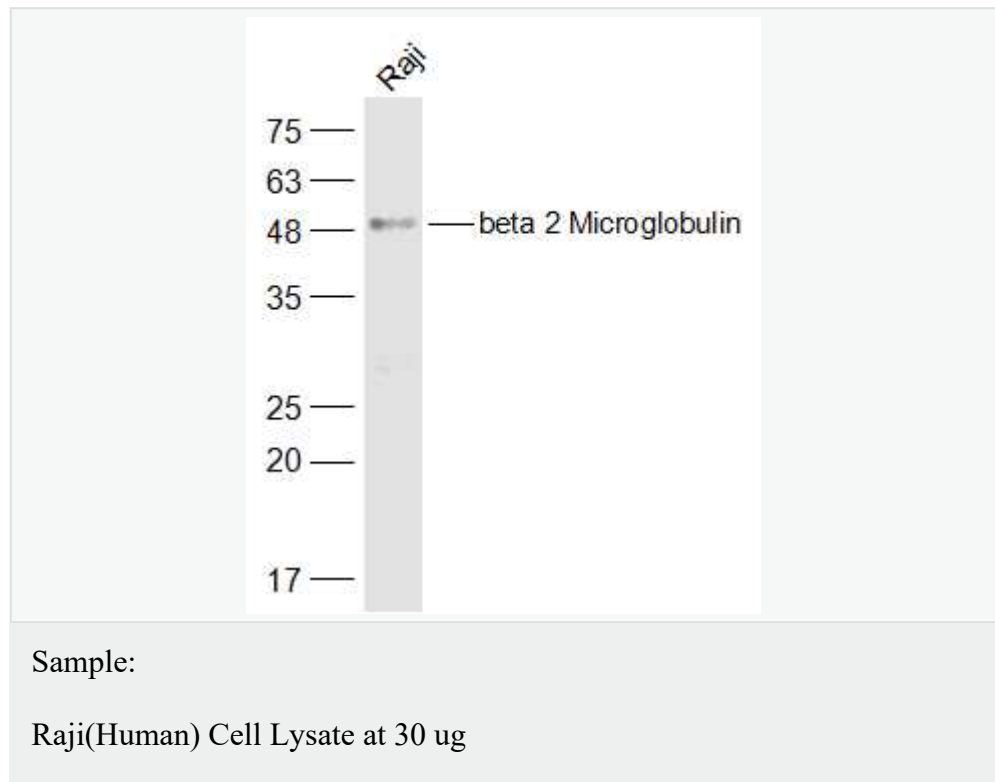
[Unigene: 702947](#) Human

[Unigene: 163](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 1868](#) Rat

小鼠抗人 $\beta 2$ 微球蛋白在中枢神经系统感染、Tumour 及全身性自身免疫性疾病患者脑脊液中，会出现 $\beta 2$ MG 蛋白不同程度的增高。

Product Picture





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Primary: Anti-beta 2 Microglobulin (SL0390R) at 1/2000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 13/27 kD

Observed band size: 48 kD