

B2M Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AW5057

Specification

B2M Antibody - Product Information

Application
Primary Accession
Other Accession
Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Calculated MW
Isotype
Antigen Source

WB,E
P61769
NP_004039.1
Human
Mouse
Monoclonal
H=14 KDa
IgG1
HUMAN

B2M Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 567

Antigen Region

10-39

Other Names

B2M; Beta-2-microglobulin; Beta-2-microglobulin form pl 5.3

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Target/Specificity

This B2M antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 10-39 amino acids from human B2M.

Format

Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

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

B2M Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

B2M Antibody - Protein Information

Name B2M (HGNC:914)





Function

Component of the class I major histocompatibility complex (MHC). Involved in the presentation of peptide antigens to the immune system. Exogenously applied M.tuberculosis EsxA or EsxA-EsxB (or EsxA expressed in host) binds B2M and decreases its export to the cell surface (total protein levels do not change), probably leading to defects in class I antigen presentation (PubMed:https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553">https://www.uniprot.org/citations/25356553

Cellular Location

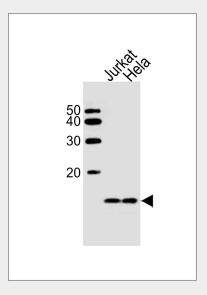
Secreted. Cell surface. Note=Detected in serum and urine (PubMed:1336137, PubMed:7554280). {ECO:0000269|PubMed:7554280, ECO:0000269|Ref.6}

B2M Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

B2M Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat, Hela cell line (from left to right), using B2M Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AW5057). AW5057 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-mouse IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5,000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 20ug per lane.

B2M Antibody - Background

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.

B2M Antibody - References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010) Rennella, E., et al. J. Mol. Biol. 401(2):286-297(2010) Debelouchina, G.T., et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 132(30):10414-10423(2010) Mumtaz, A., et al. Saudi J Kidney Dis Transpl 21(4):701-706(2010) Guo, H.C., et al. Nature 360(6402):364-366(1992)