

# B2M Antibody (Ascites)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)

Catalog # AM2052a

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P61769</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">NP_004039.1</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Clone Names</b>	467CT12.3.1
<b>Calculated MW</b>	13715
<b>Antigen Region</b>	10-39

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	567
<b>Other Names</b>	Beta-2-microglobulin, Beta-2-microglobulin form pI 53, B2M
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	This B2M antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 10-39 amino acids from human B2M.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000~16000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
<b>Format</b>	Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Precautions</b>	B2M Antibody (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	B2M ( <a href="#">HGNC:914</a> )
<b>Function</b>	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: <a href="#">25356553</a> ).

## Cellular Location

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

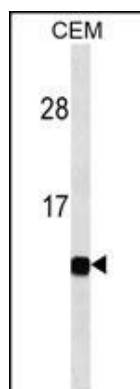
## Background

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.

## 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)

## Images



B2M Antibody (Cat. #AM2052a) western blot analysis in CEM cell line lysates (35µg/lane). This demonstrates the B2M antibody detected the B2M protein (arrow).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.