

Beta-2 Microglobulin (Renal Failure & Tumor Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone 246-E9.E7; same as HLA.ABC.m2]
Catalog # AH12123

Specification

Beta-2 Microglobulin (Renal Failure & Tumor Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application	,3,4,
Primary Accession	P61769
Other Accession	567 , 534255
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG2a, kappa
Calculated MW	12kDa KDa

Beta-2 Microglobulin (Renal Failure & Tumor Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Gene ID 567

Other Names

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

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

Beta-2 Microglobulin (Renal Failure & Tumor Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Beta-2 Microglobulin (Renal Failure & Tumor Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - 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:25356553).

Cellular Location

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

Beta-2 Microglobulin (Renal Failure & Tumor Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Beta-2 Microglobulin (Renal Failure & Tumor Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images

Beta-2 Microglobulin (Renal Failure & Tumor Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

Recognizes a protein of 12kDa, identified as β -microglobulin. β -microglobulin non-covalently associates with the 44kDa chain to form the HLA Class I antigen complex. Human β -2 microglobulin associated with HLA Class I antigens is expressed on many types of cells including lymphocytes, thymocytes, monocytes, granulocytes, platelets, endothelial cells, and epithelial cells. It is absent on erythrocytes. This MAb is specific to human β -2 microglobulin and does not react with non-human primate cells. This antibody reacts with all cell types excluding erythrocytes. The detection of β -2 microglobulin in body fluids has been used as a tumor marker and for monitoring patients with HIV infection.

Beta-2 Microglobulin (Renal Failure & Tumor Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Sparrow RL. Human cell surface antigens defined by monoclonal antibodies. PhD thesis, University of Melbourne, 1983. | Betts RL, McKenzie IFC: Monoclonal antibodies to the major histocompatibility antigens. Monoclonal hybridoma antibodies: Techniques and applications. Edited by D. Hurrel. Uniscience series program. C.R.C. Press, Cleveland, OH: 1983, pp. 193-222 | Brodsky FM, Parham P. Barnstable CJ, Crompton MJ, Bodmer WF: Monoclonal antibodies for analysis of the HLA system. Immunol Rev 47:3, (1979). | Leah J. Cosgrove et al.: HLA (Class I) antigens on platelets are involved in platelet function. Immunol. Cell Biol., 66 (1) 69-77 (1988)