

**Alpha 1 microglobulin Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP58454****Specification**

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**Alpha 1 microglobulin Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P02760</a>
Reactivity	Rat, Dog, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	38999

**Alpha 1 microglobulin Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 259**Other Names**

Protein AMBP, Alpha-1-microglobulin, Protein HC, Alpha-1 microglycoprotein, Complex-forming glycoprotein heterogeneous in charge, Inter-alpha-trypsin inhibitor light chain, ITI-LC, Bikunin, EDC1, HI-30, Uronic-acid-rich protein, Trypstatin, AMBP, HCP, ITIL

**Format**

0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

**Alpha 1 microglobulin Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** AMBP**Synonyms** HCP, ITIL**Function**

[Alpha-1-microglobulin]: Antioxidant and tissue repair protein with reductase, heme-binding and radical-scavenging activities. Removes and protects against harmful oxidants and repairs macromolecules in intravascular and extravascular spaces and in intracellular compartments (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11877257" target="\_blank">11877257</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15683711" target="\_blank">15683711</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22096585" target="\_blank">22096585</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23157686" target="\_blank">23157686</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23642167" target="\_blank">23642167</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25698971" target="\_blank">25698971</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32092412" target="\_blank">32092412</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32823731" target="\_blank">32823731</a>). Intravascularly, plays a regulatory role in red cell homeostasis by preventing heme- and reactive

oxygen species-induced cell damage. Binds and degrades free heme to protect fetal and adult red blood cells from hemolysis (PubMed:[11877257](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11877257)), PubMed:[32092412](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32092412)). Reduces extracellular methemoglobin, a Fe<sup>3+</sup> (ferric) form of hemoglobin that cannot bind oxygen, back to the Fe<sup>2+</sup> (ferrous) form deoxyhemoglobin, which has oxygen-carrying potential (PubMed:[15683711](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15683711)). Upon acute inflammation, inhibits oxidation of low-density lipoprotein particles by MPO and limits vascular damage (PubMed:[25698971](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25698971)). Extravascularly, protects from oxidation products formed on extracellular matrix structures and cell membranes. Catalyzes the reduction of carbonyl groups on oxidized collagen fibers and preserves cellular and extracellular matrix ultrastructures (PubMed:[22096585](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22096585)), PubMed:[23642167](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23642167)). Importantly, counteracts the oxidative damage at blood-placenta interface, preventing leakage of free fetal hemoglobin into the maternal circulation (PubMed:[21356557](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21356557)). Intracellularly, has a role in maintaining mitochondrial redox homeostasis. Bound to complex I of the respiratory chain of mitochondria, may scavenge free radicals and preserve mitochondrial ATP synthesis. Protects renal tubule epithelial cells from heme-induced oxidative damage to mitochondria (PubMed:[23157686](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23157686)), PubMed:[32823731](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32823731)). Reduces cytochrome c from Fe<sup>3+</sup> (ferric) to the Fe<sup>2+</sup> (ferrous) state through formation of superoxide anion radicals in the presence of ascorbate or NADH/NADPH electron donor cofactors, ascorbate being the preferred cofactor (PubMed:[15683711](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15683711)). Has a chaperone role in facilitating the correct folding of bikunin in the endoplasmic reticulum compartment (By similarity).

### Cellular Location

[Alpha-1-microglobulin]: Secreted. Endoplasmic reticulum. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Nucleus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Mitochondrion inner membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix. Note=The cellular uptake occurs via a non-endocytotic pathway and allows for localization to various membrane structures. A specific binding to plasma membrane suggests the presence of a cell receptor, yet to be identified Directly binds collagen fibers type I.

### Tissue Location

[Alpha-1-microglobulin]: Expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma. Occurs in many physiological fluids including plasma, urine, and cerebrospinal fluid (PubMed:11877257). Expressed in epidermal keratinocytes, in dermis and epidermal-dermal junction (at protein level) (PubMed:22096585). Expressed in red blood cells (at protein level) (PubMed:32092412). Expressed in placenta (PubMed:21356557).

## Alpha 1 microglobulin Polyclonal Antibody - 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](#)

## **Alpha 1 microglobulin Polyclonal Antibody - Images**