10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Alpha-2-MACROGLOBULIN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody
Alpha-2-Macroglobulin Antibody
Catalog # ASR3613

Specification

Anti-Alpha-2-MACROGLOBULIN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	**Goat**
Conjugate	**Unconjugated**
Target Species	**Human**
Reactivity	**Human**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Application	**WB, IHC, E, I, LCI**
Application Note	**Anti-Alpha-2-Macroglobulin has been tested by western blot and is suitable to be assayed against 1.0 ug of a_2-Macroglobulin [Human Plasma] in a standard ELISA using Peroxidase conjugated Affinity Purified anti-Goat IgG [H&L] (Goat) code #611-1302 and (ABTS (2,2'-azino-bis-[3-ethylbenthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid]) code # ABTS-100 as a substrate for 30 minutes at room temperature. A working dilution of 1:32,000 to 1:160,000 of the reconstitution concentration is suggested for this product.**
Physical State	**Lyophilized**
Buffer	**0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2**
Immunogen	**a2-Macroglobulin [Human Plasma]**
Reconstitution Volume	**2.0 mL**
Reconstitution Buffer	**Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)**
Preservative	**0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide**

Anti-Alpha-2-MACROGLOBULIN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2

Other Names
2

Purity
This product was prepared from monospecific antiserum by a delipidation and defibrination. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-goat serum, purified and partially purified a2-Macroglobulin [Human Plasma]. Cross reactivity against a2-Macroglobulin from other sources is unknown.

Storage Condition
Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C

or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note
This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Alpha-2-MACROGLOBULIN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name A2M

Synonyms CPAMD5

Function
Is able to inhibit all four classes of proteinases by a unique 'trapping' mechanism. This protein has a peptide stretch, called the 'bait region' which contains specific cleavage sites for different proteinases. When a proteinase cleaves the bait region, a conformational change is induced in the protein which traps the proteinase. The entrapped enzyme remains active against low molecular weight substrates (activity against high molecular weight substrates is greatly reduced). Following cleavage in the bait region, a thioester bond is hydrolyzed and mediates the covalent binding of the protein to the proteinase.

Cellular Location
Secreted.

Tissue Location
Secreted in plasma..

Anti-Alpha-2-MACROGLOBULIN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Alpha-2-MACROGLOBULIN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Images

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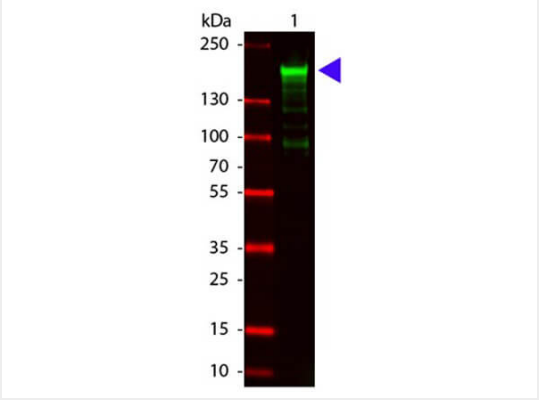

Western Blot of Goat anti-Alpha-2-Macroglobulin Antibody. Lane 1: Alpha-2-Macroglobulin. Load: 100 ng per lane. Primary antibody: Alpha-2-Macroglobulin antibody at 1:1000 for overnight at 2-8°C. Secondary antibody: DyLight™ 800 goat secondary antibody at 1:20,000 for 30 min at RT. Block: MB-070 for 30 min at RT. Predicted/Observed size: 163 kDa, 178 kDa for Alpha-2-Macroglobulin. Other band(s): Alpha-2-Macroglobulin splice variants and isoforms.

Anti-Alpha-2-MACROGLOBULIN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Background

Alpha-2-Macroglobulin is able to inhibit all four classes of proteinases by a unique 'trapping' mechanism. Alpha-2-Macroglobulin has a peptide stretch, called the 'bait region' which contains specific cleavage sites for different proteinases. When a proteinase cleaves the bait region, a conformational change is induced in the protein which traps the proteinase. The entrapped enzyme remains active against low molecular weight substrates (activity against high molecular weight substrates is greatly reduced). Following cleavage in the bait region, a thioester bond is hydrolyzed and mediates the covalent binding of the protein to the proteinase.