

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Recombinant B2M/beta-2 microglobulin Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300019P

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity Human

Immunogen Recombinant Human B2M / beta-2 microglobulin protein

 Host
 Rabbit

 Isotype
 IgG

 Clone
 A1129

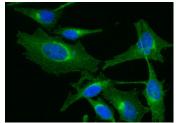
 Purification
 Protein A

Buffer 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

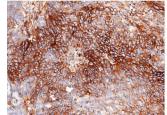
Applications Recommended Dilution

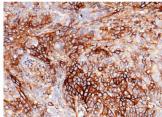
IHC-P 1:100-1:500 ICC/IF 1:20-1:100

Data



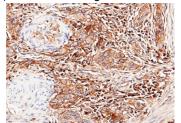
Immunofluorescence staining of Human B2M in Hela cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilzed with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human B2M Monoclonal Antibody (1:60) at 37°C 1 hour. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI for nuclear staining (blue). Positive staining was localized to cytoplasm.





Rev. V1.2

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human ovarian cancer using B2M / beta-2 microglobulin Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human esophageal carcinoma using B2M / beta-2 microglobulin Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

Preparation & Storage

Storage This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of

activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

 Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
 Tel: 1-832-243-6086
 Fax: 1-832-243-6017

 Web: w w w .elabscience.com
 Email: techsupport@elabscience.com



Elabscience Bionovation Inc.

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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. The encoded antimicrobial protein displays antibacterial activity in amniotic fluid. A mutation in this gene has been shown to result in hypercatabolic hypoproteinemia.

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