

**Biotin Mouse Anti-human/pig  
β2-Microglobulin Antibody \*B2M-02,  
monoclonal\***Catalog number: V103185  
Unit size: 0.1 mg**Product Details**

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Storage Conditions | 2-8°C with minimized light exposure. Do not freeze.                         |
| Expiration Date    | 12 months upon receiving  |
| Concentration      | Lot specific (please consult certificate of analysis for given lot)         |
| Formulation        | Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2), 15 mM sodium azide, 0.2% (w/v) BSA |

**Antibody Properties**

|                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Species Reactivity | Human, pig       |
| Class              | Primary          |
| Clonality          | Monoclonal       |
| Host               | Mouse            |
| Immunogen          | β2-Microglobulin |
| Clone              | B2M-02           |
| Conjugate          | Biotin           |

**Biological Properties**

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Preparation | Antibody purified by affinity chromatography and then conjugated with Biotin under optimal conditions |
| Application | WB, IHC(P), ELISA, FC (QC TESTED)   |

**Applications**

β2-Microglobulin is a 16 kDa protein that can be located in the tertiary granule lumen, extracellular exosome and recycling endosome membrane of cells. Sequencing of β2-microglobulin has shown it contains a primary structural unit, the Ig-like C1-type domain. β2-Microglobulin recognizes identical protein. It downregulates epithelial cell proliferation, neurogenesis and neuron projection development. But on the other hand, it also positively regulates cellular senescence, transferrin receptor binding and T cell mediated cytotoxicity. β2-Microglobulin has been found to be involved in organismal processes, for example, modulation of age-related behavioral decline, response to molecule of bacterial origin and cellular response to iron(III) ion. β2-Microglobulin is the subject of extensive research because of the fact that it plays a role in the interferon-γ-mediated signaling pathway. β2-microglobulin is clinically significant because abnormalities in its function have been associated with diseases like Amyloidosis 8 (AMYL8) and Immunodeficiency 43 (IMD43). Amyloidosis 8, an autosomal dominant inheritance disorder characterized by proteinuria, hypertensive disorder and edema, has especially been of interest to researchers.