

**Biotin Mouse Anti-human β 2-Microglobulin
Antibody *B2M-01, monoclonal, Cross
Adsorbed***Catalog number: V103180
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
Class	Primary
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host	Mouse
Immunogen	β 2-Microglobulin
Clone	B2M-01
Conjugate	Biotin

Biological Properties

Preparation	Antibody purified by affinity chromatography, cross-adsorbed against mouse, rabbit, dog, cow, chicken serum and then conjugated with Biotin under optimal conditions
Application	FC (QC TESTED), IP, WB, IHC(P), ICC, ELISA

Applications

β 2-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 β 2-microglobulin has shown it contains a primary structural unit, the Ig-like C1-type domain. β 2-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. β 2-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. β 2-Microglobulin is the subject of extensive research because of the fact that it plays a role in the interferon- γ -mediated signaling pathway. β 2-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 inherited disorder characterized by proteinuria, hypertensive disorder and edema, has especially been of interest to researchers.