

Product Details

Summary

Product name	Recombinant Human B2M protein, C- His Tag
description	A DNA sequence encoding the human B2M (Met1~Met119) was fused with the C-terminal His Tag
Expression system	Mammalian cells
Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Accession #	P61769
Actual Molecular Mass	14.5kDa
Purity	>90% by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	Please contact with the lab for this information.
Formulation	Supplied as solution form in PBS, pH7.5/ Supplied as lyophilized from PBS, pH7.5
Shipping	In general, proteins are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Store at 2 to 8 °C for one week . Store at -20 to -80 °C for twelve months from the date of receipt.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the instruction in the hard copy of COA.
Application	Calibrator or standard in ELISA, WB, IHC and other possible application

Background

B2M, also known as β 2-Microglobulin or CDABP92, is a component of MHC class I molecules found expression in all nucleated cells (excludes red blood cells). The major function of MHC class I molecules is to display fragments of proteins from within the cell to T-cells and cells containing foreign proteins will be attacked. B2M(β 2-Microglobulin) is a low molecular weight protein. It was demonstrated that B2M(β 2-Microglobulin) was localized in the membranes of nucleated cells and was found to be associated with HL-A antigens. B2M(β 2-Microglobulin) is present in free form in various body fluids and as a subunit of histocompatibility antigens on cell surfaces lateral to the α 3 chain. Unlike α 3, β 2 has no transmembrane region. Directly above β 2 lies the α 1 chain, which itself is lateral to the α 2. In the absence of B2M(β 2 microglobulin), very limited amounts of MHC class I (classical and non-classical) molecules can be detected on the surface. In the absence of MHC class I, CD8 T cells, a subset of T cells involved in the development of acquired immunity cannot develop. Low levels of B2M(β 2 microglobulin) can indicate non-progression of HIV.

Note

For research use only.

