



Mouse Anti-Human Beta-2 microglobulin monoclonal antibody, clone NN10 (CABT-ZB546)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	It reacts with Human Beta-2 microglobulin
Target	B2M
Immunogen	Recombinant Human Beta-2 microglobulin/B2M Protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	NN10
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA(cap) We recommend the following for sandwich ELISA (Capture - Detection): CABT-ZB546 - CABT-ZB909 This antibody will detect Beta-2 microglobulin in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB122]
Preparation	This antibody was produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of a mouse myeloma with B cells obtained from a mouse immunized with purified, recombinant Human Beta-2 microglobulin/B2M. The IgG fraction of the cell culture supernatant was purified by Protein A affinity chromatography.
Format	Purified, Liquid

Concentration	Lot specific
Size	50 µL, 100 µL, 200 µL, 1 mL
Buffer	PBS
Preservative	None
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.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	B2M, also known as β 2-Microglobulin or CDABP0092, 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.
Keywords	B2M; beta-2-microglobulin; Beta-2-microglobulin; beta chain of MHC class I molecules

GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	B2M; beta-2-microglobulin; Beta-2-microglobulin; beta chain of MHC class I molecules; beta-2-microglobin; β 2-MG
Entrez Gene ID	567
UniProt ID	Q99879