

A2M Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49482



Package Size: #49482-1 50ul #49482-2 100ul

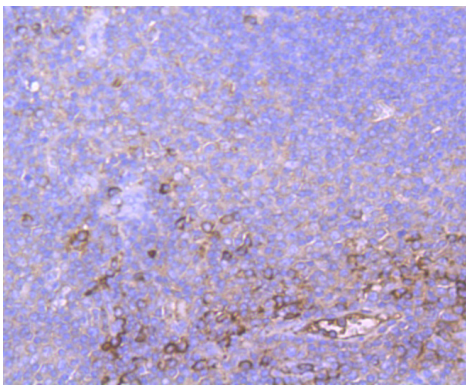
Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description	
Product Name	A2M Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JM81-41
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	A2m antibody A2MG_HUMAN antibody Alpha 2 M antibody Alpha 2M antibody Alpha-2-M antibody Alpha-2-macroglobulin antibody C3 and PZP-like alpha-2-macroglobulin domain-containing protein 5 antibody CPAMD5 antibody DKFZp779B086 antibody FWP007 antibody S863 7 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P01023
Uniprot	P01023
GeneID	2;
Calculated MW	163 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

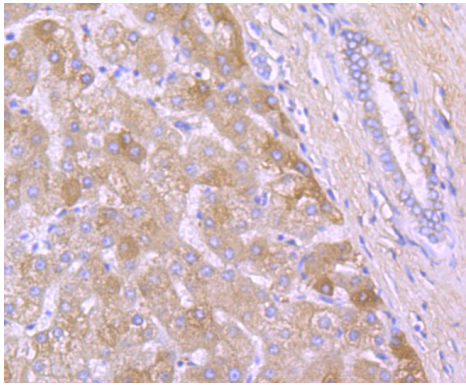
Application Details
WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000 IHC: 1:50-1:200

Images

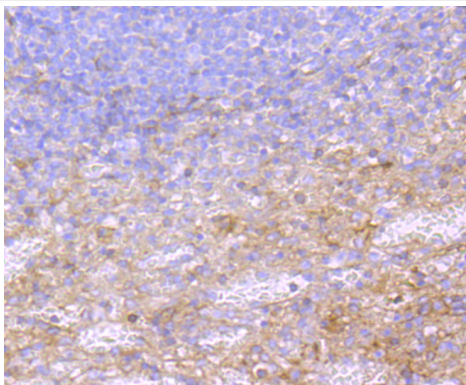
Western blot analysis of A2M on human placenta cells lysates using anti-A2M antibody at 1/500 dilution.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti- A2M antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti- A2M antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue using anti- A2M antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

Background

α -2-Macroglobulin (α -2M) is a homotetrameric serum protein consisting of four identical subunits that form dimers through disulfide bonds. Initially, α -2M was characterized as a pan-proteinase inhibitor that was able to "bait" proteinases into cleaving specific peptide sequences on α -2M. This interaction induces a conformational change in α -2M, thus enabling it to "trap" the proteinase and further inhibit its activity. Subsequently, α -2M has been shown to function as a carrier protein and regulator of cytokines during inflammation. Circulating transforming growth factor β (TGF β) in serum is primarily bound to α -2M, which renders TGF β inactive. α -2M also binds to IL-6 and, thereby, increases the concentration of IL-6 near lymphocytes, hepatocytes and stem cells involved in mediating the inflammatory cascade. Mutations and deletions in the gene encoding α -2M are associated with an increased incidence of Alzheimer's Disease (AD), which is consistent with the role of α -2M in mediating the clearance and degradation of A β , the major component of β -Amyloid deposits accumulated during AD.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only