

## Beta-2 Microglobulin Antibody [clone C21.48A1] (V2803)

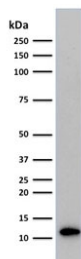
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V2803-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V2803-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V2803SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug



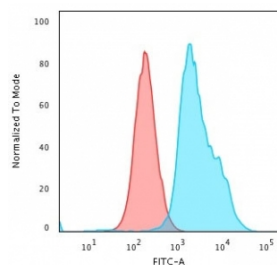
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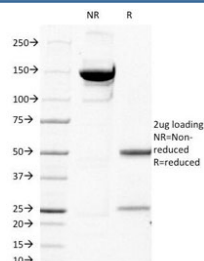
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
Clone Name	C21.48A1
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P61769
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Flow Cytometry : 1-2ug/million cells Western Blot : 1-2ug/ml Immunofluorescence : 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This Beta-2 Microglobulin antibody is available for research use only.



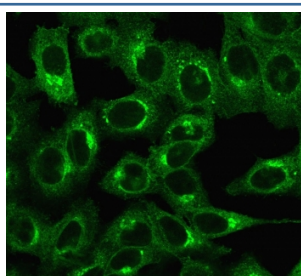
Western blot testing of human Raji cell lysate with Beta-2 Microglobulin antibody (clone C21.48A1). Expected molecular weight: 12-14 kDa.



Flow cytometry testing of PFA-fixed human HeLa cells with Beta-2 Microglobulin antibody (clone C21.48A1); Red=isotype control, Blue= Beta-2 Microglobulin antibody.



SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified, BSA-Free Beta-2 Microglobulin Antibody (clone C21.48A1). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of the Antibody.



Immunofluorescent staining of permeabilized human HeLa cells with Beta-2 Microglobulin antibody (clone C21.48A1).

## Description

The antibody recognizes the hidden determinant of beta-2 microglobulin (i.e. binding to its determinant is available only when the chain is separated from the HLA heavy chain). Beta-2 microglobulin is a 12KDa protein with a pI of 5.6. Serum beta-2 microglobulin levels are a reflection of cell turnover. Levels rise with fever, inflammation, and infection. Increased serum levels are also seen in B-cell malignancies and in renal failure and may indicate a worse prognosis for patients with early-stage Hodgkin's lymphoma. In urine, increased levels are seen in proximal renal tubular disease as well as renal transplant rejection. Beta-2 microglobulin levels can rise either because its rate of synthesis has increased (e.g. in AIDS, malignant monoclonal plasma cell dyscrasia, solid tumours and autoimmune disease) or because of impaired renal filtration (e.g. due to renal insufficiency, graft rejection or nephrotoxicity induced by post-transplantation immunosuppressive therapy).

## Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Beta-2 Microglobulin antibody should be determined by the researcher.

## Immunogen

Soluble beta 2 microglobulin was used as the immunogen for the Beta-2 Microglobulin antibody.

## Storage

Store the Beta-2 Microglobulin antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

