ARG44617
anti-alpha 2 Macroglobulin antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody recognizes alpha 2 Macroglobulin
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IP, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2b
Target Name	alpha 2 Macroglobulin
Species	Human
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	A2M; Alpha-2-Macroglobulin; CPAMD5; FWP007; S863-7; C3 And PZP-Like Alpha-2-Macroglobulin Domain-Containing Protein 5; Alpha-2-M; A2MD

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IP	1 µg/mL
WB	10 µg/mL

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

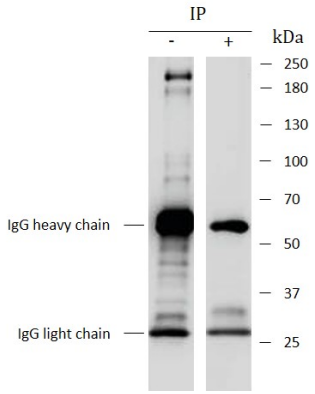
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A purification
Buffer	PBS with 0.09% sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	A2M

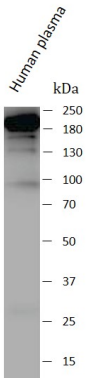
Gene Full Name	Alpha-2-Macroglobulin
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a protease inhibitor and cytokine transporter. It uses a bait-and-trap mechanism to inhibit a broad spectrum of proteases, including trypsin, thrombin and collagenase. It can also inhibit inflammatory cytokines, and it thus disrupts inflammatory cascades. Mutations in this gene are a cause of alpha-2-macroglobulin deficiency. This gene is implicated in Alzheimer's disease (AD) due to its ability to mediate the clearance and degradation of A-beta, the major component of beta-amyloid deposits. A related pseudogene, which is also located on the p arm of chromosome 12, has been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2016]
Function	Is able to inhibit all four classes of proteinases by a unique 'trapping' mechanism. This protein has a peptide stretch, called the 'bait region' which contains specific cleavage sites for different proteinases. When a proteinase cleaves the bait region, a conformational change is induced in the protein which traps the proteinase. The entrapped enzyme remains active against low molecular weight substrates (activity against high molecular weight substrates is greatly reduced). Following cleavage in the bait region, a thioester bond is hydrolyzed and mediates the covalent binding of the protein to the proteinase. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	163 kDa
PTM	Disulfide bond, Glycoprotein, Isopeptide bond, Thioester bond. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Secreted. [UniProt]

Images



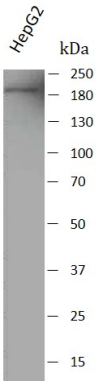
ARG44617 anti-alpha 2 Macroglobulin antibody IP image

Immunoprecipitation: Hep G2 immunoprecipitated lysates were then stained with ARG44617 anti-alpha 2 Macroglobulin antibody.



ARG44617 anti-alpha 2 Macroglobulin antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Human plasma stained with ARG44617 anti-alpha 2 Macroglobulin antibody at 1 µg/mL dilution.



ARG44617 anti-alpha 2 Macroglobulin antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: HepG2 stained with ARG44617 anti-alpha 2 Macroglobulin antibody at 1 µg/mL dilution.