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Product Datasheet

Recombinant Cynomolgus B2M (C-Fc) EBT-EPT175

Article Name	Recombinant Cynomolgus B2M (C-Fc)
Biozol Catalog Number	EBT-EPT175
Supplier Catalog Number	EPT175
Alternative Catalog Number	EBT-EPT175-50
Manufacturer	ELK Biotechnology
Category	Proteine/Peptide
Product Description	Recombinant Cynomolgus Monkey Beta-2-microglobulin is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ile21-Met119 is expressed with a Fc tag at the C-terminus....
Molecular Weight	Molecular weight: 38.8 KDa. Apparent molecular weight: 40 KDa, reducing conditions
UniProt	Q8SPW0
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Application Notes

Redissolve: Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test. Background: beta-2-Microglobulin (B2M) is a secreted protein with 1 Ig-like C1-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain which belongs to the beta-2-microglobulin family. B2M component of major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I molecules, involved in the presentation of peptide antigens to the immune system. Polymers of beta 2-microglobulin can be found in tissues from patients on long-term hemodialysis. B2M is a protein found on the surface of many cells and plentiful on the surface of white blood cells. Serum B2M concentration is increased in renal diseases, various malignant diseases and some inflammatory and autoimmune disorders. B2M may adopt the fibrillar configuration of amyloid in certain pathologic states. The capacity to assemble into amyloid fibrils is concentration dependent. B2M has been shown as a marker for monitoring inflammatory disease activity and it appears likely to have a destructive role in amyloidosis-related arthritis. B2M might be involved in the OA (osteoarthritis) pathogenesis. Defects in B2M are the cause of hypercatabolic hypoproteinemia. Affected individuals show marked reduction in serum concentrations of immunoglobulin and albumin, probably due to rapid degradation. B2M could be a potential therapeutic target in ovarian cancer