

Beta 2 Microglobulin, Human Urine

06/19

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| CATALOG NO: | P1432-100 100 µg P1432-250 250 µg |
| ALTERNATE NAMES: | B2M, BMG, beta-2M |
| MOL. WT. | ~12 kDa |
| SOURCE: | Human urine |
| PURITY: | >98% SDS-PAGE. |
| FORM: | Liquid |
| FORMULATION: | In 40 mM PBS, 0.15 M NaCl, 1mM EDTA Sodium salt, (pH7.2±0.2) containing 0.05% w/v Sodium Azide. |
| STORAGE CONDITIONS: | Store at 2-4°C in working aliquots. |

DESCRIPTION: B2M, also known as β 2-Microglobulin, 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. Beta 2-microglobulin is present in small amounts in serum, csf, and urine of normal people, and to a much greater degree in the urine and plasma of patients with tubular proteinaemia, renal failure, or kidney transplants. For the diagnosis of multiple myeloma, the serum β 2-microglobulin level is one of the prognostic factors incorporated into the International Staging System. The serum β 2-microglobulin level is elevated (>2.7 mg/L) in 75% of patients at the time of diagnosis.

RELATED PRODUCTS:

Anti-Beta-2 Microglobulin Antibody (B2M/961) (A1440)

Beta-2 Microglobulin (B2M) ELISA Kit (E4563)

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used on humans.