Alpha-2-Macroglobulin Antibody / A2M [clone A2M/6553] (V5392)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V5392-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V5392-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V5392SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	A2M/6553
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P01023
Localization	Secreted in plasma
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This Alpha-2-Macroglobulin antibody is available for research use only.



Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Alpha-2-Macroglobulin antibody (clone A2M/6553). These results demonstrate the foremost specificity of the A2M/6553 mAb. Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (clone MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.



IHC staining of FFPE human liver tissue with Alpha-2-Macroglobulin antibody (clone A2M/6553). Inset: PBS used in place of primary Ab (secondary Ab negative control). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Description

 \hat{l} ±-2-Macroglobulin (\hat{l} ±-2M) is a homotetrameric serum protein consisting of four identical subunits that form dimers through disulfide bonds. Initially, \hat{l} ±-2M was characterized as a pan-proteinase inhibitor that was able to bait proteinases into cleaving specific peptide sequences on \hat{l} ±-2M. This interaction induces a conformational change in \hat{l} ±-2M, thus enabling it to trap the proteinase and further inhibit its activity. Subsequently, \hat{l} ±-2M has been shown to function as a carrier protein and regulator of cytokines during inflammation. Circulating transforming growth factor \hat{l}^2 (TGF \hat{l}^2) in serum is primarily bound to \hat{l} ±-2M, which renders TGF \hat{l}^2 inactive. \hat{l} ±-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 \hat{l} ±-2M are associated with an increased incidence of Alzheimer's disease (AD), which is consistent with the role of \hat{l} ±-2M in mediating the clearance and degradation of A \hat{l}^2 , the major component of \hat{l}^2 -Amyloid deposits accumulated during AD.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Alpha-2-Macroglobulin antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A human recombinant A2M protein fragment (within amino acids 604-748) was used as the immunogen for the Alpha-2-Macroglobulin antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the Alpha-2-Macroglobulin antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.