SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

α-2M (2D9): sc-69750

BACKGROUND

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

REFERENCES

1. Barrett, A.J., et al. 1973. The interaction of α-2-Macroglobulin with proteinases. Characteristics and specificity of the reaction, and a hypothesis concerning its molecular mechanism. Biochem. J. 133: 709-724.
2. Tsuchiya, Y., et al. 1987. Sequence analysis of the putative regulatory region of rat α-2-Macroglobulin gene. Gene 57: 73-80.
3. Borth, W., et al. 1990. Binding of IL-1β to α-macroglobulins and release by thioredoxin. J. Immunol. 145: 3747-3754.
4. Poller, W., et al. 1992. Cloning of the human α-2-Macroglobulin gene and detection of mutations in two functional domains: the bait region and the thiolester site. Hum. Genet. 88: 313-319.
5. Webb, D.J., et al. 1998. Localization of the binding site for transforming growth factor β in human α-2-Macroglobulin to a 20 kDa peptide that also contains the bait region. J. Biol. Chem. 273: 13339-13346.
6. Blacker, D., et al. 1998. α-2-Macroglobulin is genetically associated with Alzheimer disease. Nat. Genet. 19: 357-360.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: A2M (human) mapping to 12p13.31.

SOURCE

α-2M (2D9) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against α-2M from plasma of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains IgG_1 in 100 µl of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

α-2M (2D9) is recommended for detection of α-2M of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution to be determined by researcher, dilution range 1:100-1:5000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µl per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution to be determined by researcher, dilution range 1:50-1:2500) and immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution to be determined by researcher, dilution range 1:50-1:2500).

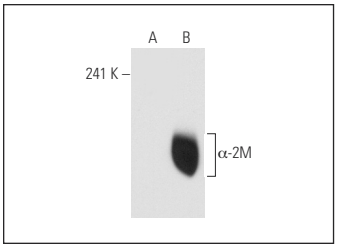
Suitable for use as control antibody for α-2M siRNA (h): sc-40297,α-2M shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-40297-SH and α-2M shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40297-V.

Molecular Weight of α-2M tetrameric protein: 718 kDa.

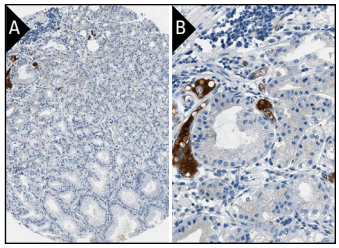
Molecular Weight of α-2M subunit: 185 kDa.

Positive Controls: α-2M (h): 293T Lysate: sc-115474 or Jurkat whole cell lysate: sc-2204.

DATA



α-2M (2D9): sc-69750. Western blot analysis of α-2M expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (**A**) and human α-2M transfected: sc-115474 (**B**) 293T whole cell lysates.



α-2M (2D9): sc-69750. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human stomach tissue showing distinct staining of blood plasma at low (**A**) and high (**B**) magnification. Kindly provided by The Swedish Human Protein Atlas (HPA) program.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Hannan, N.J., et al. 2010. 2D-DiGE analysis of the human endometrial secretome reveals differences between receptive and nonreceptive states in fertile and infertile women. J. Proteome Res. 9: 6256-6264.
2. Vélez, P., et al. 2014. Identification of a circulating microvesicle protein network involved in ST-elevation myocardial infarction. Thromb. Haemost. 112: 716-726.
3. Suman, S., et al. 2016. Quantitative proteomics revealed novel proteins associated with molecular subtypes of breast cancer. J. Proteomics 148: 183-193.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.