



Murine Anti- α -2-macroglobulin

Clone GMA-014

Human α -2-macroglobulin is a large plasma protein composed of four identical subunits of 180 kDa and is present in human plasma at concentrations ranging from 2 to 5 μ M. It acts as an inhibitor of a large variety of proteases including plasmin, kallikrein, and thrombin. GMA-014 binds α -2-Macroglobulin in solid-phase ELISA and western blots.

Description

Antibody Source: mouse monoclonal, IgG₁

Antigen Species Bound: human

Specificity: α -2-macroglobulin

Immunogen: human α -2-macroglobulin

Formulation and Storage

Purity: Purified by protein G affinity chromatography from serum-free cell culture supernatant.

Product Formulation: Lyophilized from a ≥ 1 mg/ml solution in 20 mM NaH₂PO₄ 0.15 M NaCl, 1.0% (w/v) mannitol, pH 7.4. Concentration determined by absorbance measurement at 280 nm and using an extinction coefficient of 1.4 ($\epsilon_{0.1\%}$).

Reconstitution: Reconstitute with deionized water.

Storage: Store lyophilized or reconstituted and aliquoted material at -20°C for prolonged periods. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles. Alternatively, add 0.02% (w/v) sodium azide to reconstituted solution and store at 4°C.

Country of Origin: USA

Size Options: 0.1 mg or 0.5 mg

Applications

Working Concentration: Approximately 1-5 μ g/ml. Researcher should titer antibody in specific assay.

ELISA: Binds human α -2-macroglobulin in solid-phase ELISA.

Immunoblotting: Binds human α -2-macroglobulin under reduced and non-reduced conditions.

