

41680 Recombinant Human Beta 2 Microglobulin (hB2M)

Source: Expressed in *E.coli*
Tag: N-terminal 6xHis
Size: 100µg
Purity: >95%, determined by SDS-PAGE

Introduction to the Molecule

Beta 2 microglobulin (B2M) is a protein associated with the outer membrane of many cells including lymphocytes. B2M is present in small amounts in serum, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine of normal people, and to a much greater degree in the urine and plasma of patients with tubular protein anemia, renal failure, or kidney transplants. Increased production or destruction of these cells causes B2M levels in the blood to increase. This increase is seen in people with cancers involving white blood cells, but it is particularly meaningful in people newly diagnosed with multiple myeloma. B2M Testing is done primarily when evaluating a person for certain kinds of cancer affecting white blood cells including chronic lymphocytic leukemia, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, and multiple myeloma or kidney disease.

Amino Acid Sequence

MRGSHHHHHHGMASMTGGQQMGRDLY
DDDDKDRWGSENLYFQIQRTPKIQVYSRH
PAENGKSNFLNCYVSGFHPSDIEVDLLKNGER
IEKVEHSDLSFSKDWSFYLLYYTEFTPEKDEY
ACRVNHVTL SQPKIVKWDRDM

Note: **6xhis tag** and **EK cleavage site** are highlighted

Formulation, Reconstitution and Storage

- Lyophilized at 1 mg/mL in Na₂HPO₄ 50mM, glycerol 10% (v/v) pH 8.0.
- Add deionized water to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 1 mg/mL and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely.
- Store lyophilized protein at -20°C. Aliquot reconstituted protein and store at -80°C. Avoid repeated freezing /thawing cycles.

SDS-PAGE Gel

