10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Alpha 2 HS Glycoprotein Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11805

Specification

Alpha 2 HS Glycoprotein Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P02765
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**39341**

Alpha 2 HS Glycoprotein Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 197

Positive Control	**WB: h serum, h alpha 2 HS Glycoprotein**
Application & Usage	**WB: 1-4 µg**
Alias Symbol	**AHSG**

Other Names
Alpha-2-Z-globulin, Ba-alpha-2-glycoprotein, Fetuin-A

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Formulation
In PBS pH 7.2, 0.01 % BSA, 0.03 % ProClin® and 50 % glycerol

Reconstitution & Storage
-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions
Alpha 2 HS Glycoprotein Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Alpha 2 HS Glycoprotein Antibody - Protein Information

Name AHSG

Synonyms FETUA

Function
Promotes endocytosis, possesses opsonic properties and influences the mineral phase of bone.

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Shows affinity for calcium and barium ions.

Cellular Location
Secreted.

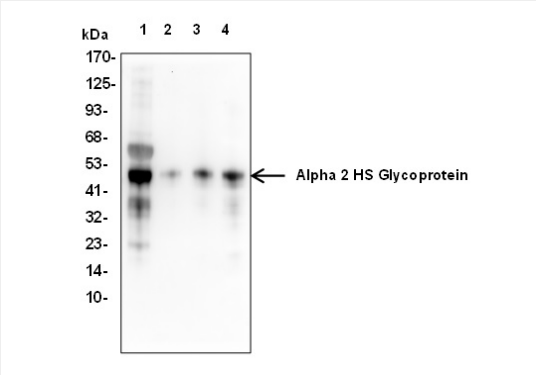
Tissue Location
Synthesized in liver and selectively concentrated in bone matrix. Secreted in plasma. It is also found in dentin in much higher quantities than other plasma proteins

Alpha 2 HS Glycoprotein Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Alpha 2 HS Glycoprotein Antibody - Images



Alpha 2 HS Glycoprotein Antibody - Background

Alpha 2 macroglobulin (A2M) is a major serum protein found at concentrations of 240 mg per 100 ml in men and 290 mg per 100 ml in women. It functions as a broad-spectrum protease-binding protein. It is produced by the liver, and is a major component of the alpha-2 band in protein electrophoresis. It is a large plasma glycoprotein that has long been known as an irreversible inhibitor of a variety of proteinases. More recently, it has been reported that numerous growth factors, cytokines and hormones bind to alpha 2M through diverse mechanisms. A2M is also produced in the brain where it binds multiple extracellular ligands and is internalized by neurons and astrocytes. In the brain of Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients, A2M has been localized to diffuse amyloid plaques. A2M also binds soluble beta-amyloid, of which it mediates degradation. Protease-conjugated alpha2-macroglobulin is selectively bound by cells contacting the body fluids and alpha2-macroglobulin and its protease cargo are then internalized and degraded in secondary lysosomes of those cells.