

Alpha 2 Macroglobulin, Human Plasma, Fast Form recombinant protein
C3 and PZP-like alpha-2-macroglobulin domain-containing protein 5, A2M, CPAMD5, FWP007
Catalog # PBV10921r

Specification

Alpha 2 Macroglobulin, Human Plasma, Fast Form recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	P01023
Calculated MW	725 kDa (Homotetramer, Subunit size: 180 kDa) KDa

Alpha 2 Macroglobulin, Human Plasma, Fast Form recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	2
Gene Symbol	A2M
Other Names	
C3 and PZP-like alpha-2-macroglobulin domain-containing protein 5, A2M, CPAMD5, FWP007	
Gene Source	Human
Source	Human Plasma
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥95%
Assay2&Purity2	N/A;
Recombinant	No
Target/Specificity	
Alpha 2 Macroglobulin	

Application Notes

In water or aqueous buffer

Format

Lyophilized

Storage

-20°C; Lyophilized from 100 mM Na Phosphate, pH 7.2.

Alpha 2 Macroglobulin, Human Plasma, Fast Form recombinant protein - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Alpha 2 Macroglobulin, Human Plasma, Fast Form recombinant protein - Images

Alpha 2 Macroglobulin, Human Plasma, Fast Form recombinant protein - Background

Alpha 2 Macroglobulin (A2M) is a plasma protease inhibitor which has been shown to exist in two forms. The Slow Form of A2M (S-A2M) is the form which possesses the ability to bind and inhibit proteases by a "trap" method. The Fast Form of A2M (F-A2M) is generated when S-A2M undergoes a conformational change due to either entrapment of a protease in the A2M bait region, or chemical cleavage of an internal thiol ester bond located near the bait region. F-A2M does not possess the ability to bind and inhibit protease activity. F-A2M is rapidly taken up by the liver, with a half-life of 2-4 minutes. In vivo, F-A2M typically represents only 0.17-0.7% of the total A2M in blood plasma of adults. The F-A2M plasma concentration is, however, increased in many disease states including pancreatitis, multiple sclerosis and sepsis. F-A2M has also been implicated in the inhibition of amyloid formation associated with Alzheimer's disease and spongiform encephalopathy.

Alpha 2 Macroglobulin, Human Plasma, Fast Form recombinant protein - References

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