

Anti-Kappa light chain IGKC Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO14246**Specification****Anti-Kappa light chain IGKC Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	P01834
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

Description

Anti-Kappa light chain IGKC Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Anti-Kappa light chain IGKC Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Other Names**

Immunoglobulin kappa constant {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11549845, ECO:0000303|Ref.13}, Ig kappa chain C region, Ig kappa chain C region AG, Ig kappa chain C region CUM, Ig kappa chain C region EU, Ig kappa chain C region OU, Ig kappa chain C region ROY {ECO:0000305|Ref.3}, Ig kappa chain C region TI, IGKC {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11549845, ECO:0000303|Ref.13}

Calculated MW

11609 MW KDa

Application Details

WB 1:1000-1:5000
IHC 1:50-1:200
ICC/IF 1:100-1:500
IP 1:50

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human Kappa light chain

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-Kappa light chain IGKC Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name IGKC {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11549845, ECO:0000303|Ref.13}

Function

Constant region of immunoglobulin light chains. Immunoglobulins, also known as antibodies, are membrane-bound or secreted glycoproteins produced by B lymphocytes. In the recognition phase of humoral immunity, the membrane-bound immunoglobulins serve as receptors which, upon binding of a specific antigen, trigger the clonal expansion and differentiation of B lymphocytes into immunoglobulins-secreting plasma cells. Secreted immunoglobulins mediate the effector phase of humoral immunity, which results in the elimination of bound antigens (PubMed:20176268, PubMed:22158414). The antigen binding site is formed by the variable domain of one heavy chain, together with that of its associated light chain. Thus, each immunoglobulin has two antigen binding sites with remarkable affinity for a particular antigen. The variable domains are assembled by a process called V-(D)-J rearrangement and can then be subjected to somatic hypermutations which, after exposure to antigen and selection, allow affinity maturation for a particular antigen (PubMed:17576170, PubMed:20176268).

Cellular Location

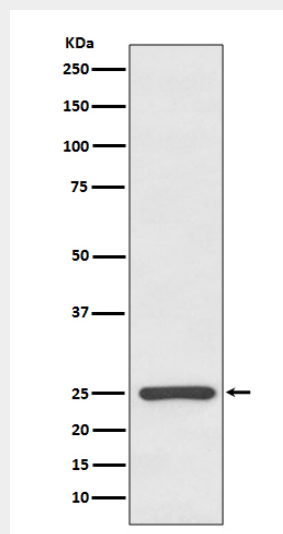
Secreted. Cell membrane

Anti-Kappa light chain IGKC Rabbit Monoclonal 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Kappa light chain IGKC Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Kappa light chain expression in human plasma lysate.