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Lambda Light Chain (B-Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone SPM559]

Catalog # AH10522

Specification

Lambda Light Chain (B-Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application	**,1,14,3,4,**
Primary Accession	P01701
Other Accession	3535, 3546, 449585, P01842
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse / IgG2a, kappa**
Calculated MW	**~22.5kDa KDa**

Lambda Light Chain (B-Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Other Names
Ig lambda chain V-I region NEW, LV103

Format
200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

Storage
Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions
Lambda Light Chain (B-Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Lambda Light Chain (B-Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

Name IGLV1-51 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11872955, ECO:0000303|Ref.7}

Function
V region of the variable domain of immunoglobulin light chains that participates in the antigen recognition (PubMed:24600447). 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).

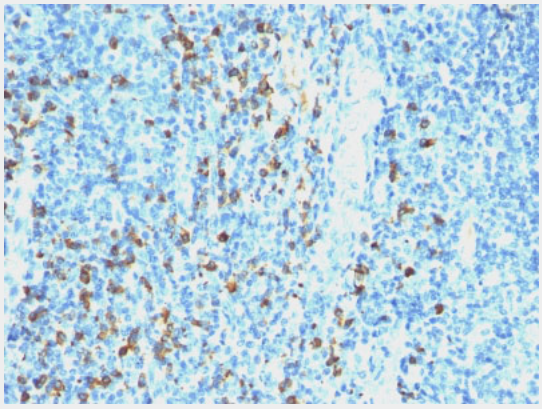
Cellular Location
Secreted. Cell membrane

Lambda Light Chain (B-Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

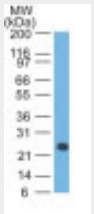
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

Lambda Light Chain (B-Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with Lambda Light Chain Ab (SPM559).



Western Blot of human Intestinal Lysate using Lambda Light Chain Ab (SPM559).

Lambda Light Chain (B-Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

This MAb is specific to lambda light chain of immunoglobulin and shows no cross-reaction with lambda light chain or any of the five heavy chains. In mammals, the two light chains in an antibody are always identical, with only one type of light chain, kappa or lambda. The ratio of Kappa to

Lambda is 70:30. However, with the occurrence of multiple myeloma or other B-cell malignancies this ratio is disturbed. Antibody to the lambda light chain is reportedly useful in the identification of leukemias, plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is malignant.

Lambda Light Chain (B-Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Campbell JP et. al. J Immunol Methods. 2013;391(1-2):1-13