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Kappa light chain Antibody
Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP91181

Specification

Kappa light chain Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC, ICC, IP**
Primary Accession	P01834
Clonality	**Monoclonal**

Other Names
HCAK1; Ig kappa chain C region; IGKCD; Immunoglobulin InV;

Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Host	**Rabbit**
Calculated MW	**11765 Da**

Kappa light chain Antibody - Additional Information

Purification	**Affinity-chromatography**
Immunogen	**A synthesized peptide derived from human Kappa light chain**
Description	**The five types of immunoglobulin heavy chains are known as: IgG, IgA, IgM, IgD, and IgE. IgG is divided into four subclasses, and IgA is divided into two subclasses. In serum IgA and IgG are monomers with a single 4 polypeptide unit; while, IgM is a pen tamer. IgA may also form polymers. Kappa light chain antibody can be used for the identification of leukemias, plasmacytomas and certain non Hodgkin's lymphomas.**
Storage Condition and Buffer	**Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.**

Kappa light chain 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:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20176268" target="_blank">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).

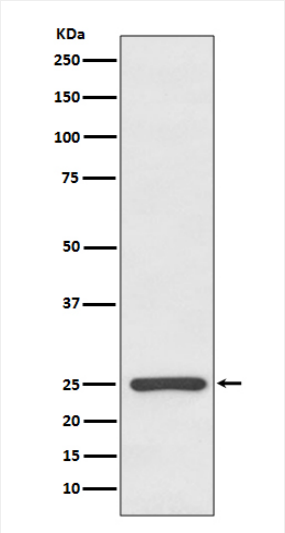
Cellular Location
Secreted. Cell membrane

Kappa light chain 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

Kappa light chain Antibody - Images



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