

Anti-Kappa light chain IGKC Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO14246

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.

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	11765
Application Details	WB 1:1000-1:5000 IHC 1:50-1:200 ICC/IF 1:100-1:500 IP 1:50
Source	Eukaryota
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.
Clone Names	Clone: AADO-9
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.

Protein Information

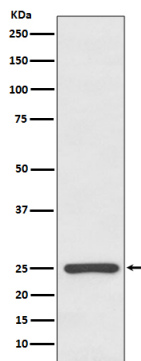
Name	IGKC {ECO:0000303 PubMed:11549845, ECO:0000303 Ref.13}
Function	Constant region of immunoglobulin light chains. Immunoglobulins, also

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

Images



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

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.