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

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone Lamb14]
Catalog # AH11553

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, FC
Primary Accession	P01701
Other Accession	3535, 3546, 449585, P01842
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG2a, kappa
Clone Names	Lamb14
Calculated MW	12249

Additional Information

Other Names	Ig lambda chain V-I region NEW, LV103
Application Note	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50
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.

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

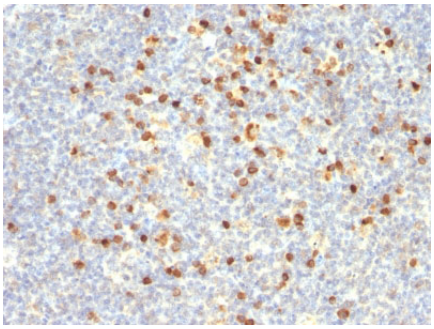
Background

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.

References

Leung N et. al. Leuk Lymphoma doi:10.3109/10428194.2012.673229 (2012). | Villaverde et al. .Clin Kidney J 5:59-62 (2012)

Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with Lambda Light Chain Monoclonal Antibody (Lamb14).



Western Blot of human Intestinal Lysate using Lambda Light Chain Monoclonal Antibody (Lamb14).

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