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Anti-Lambda Light Chain (B-Cell Marker) Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AH13325

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, FC
Primary Accession	P01701
Other Accession	449585, 3546, P01842
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Clone Names	LLC/1738
Calculated MW	12249

Additional Information

Other Names	Bence Jones Protein; BJP; IGLC 1/2/3; Mcg Marker; Paraprotein
Application Note	Flow Cytometry (0.5-1ug/million cells in 0.1ml); Immunofluorescence (1-2ug/ml); ,Western Blotting (0.5-1ug/ml); ,Immunohistology (Formalin-fixed) (0.5-1ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT),(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM Citrate Buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes),Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.
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	Anti-Lambda Light Chain (B-Cell Marker) Antibody 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-

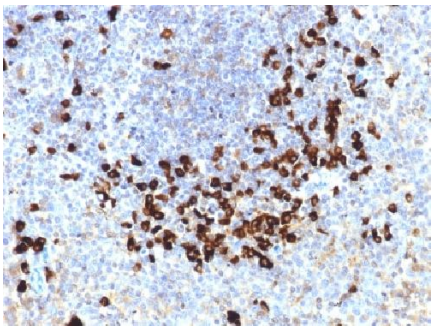
secreting plasma cells. Secreted immunoglobulins mediate the effector phase of humoral immunity, which results in the elimination of bound antigens (PubMed:20176268, PubMed:22158414). The antigen binding site is formed by the variable domain of one heavy chain, together with that of its associated light 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.

Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with Lambda Light Chain Monoclonal Antibody (LLC/1738).