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IGKV1-5 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP56961

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	P01602
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	12782
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human IGKV1-5
Epitope Specificity	23-100/117
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	immunoglobulin kappa variable 1-5

Additional Information

Other Names	Immunoglobulin kappa variable 1-5 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11549845, ECO:0000303|Ref.10}, Ig kappa chain V-I region CAR, Ig kappa chain V-I region EU, Ig kappa chain V-I region HK102, Ig kappa chain V-I region Kue, IGKV1-5 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11549845, ECO:0000303|Ref.10}
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	IGKV1-5 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11549845, ECO:0000303|Ref.10}
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

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