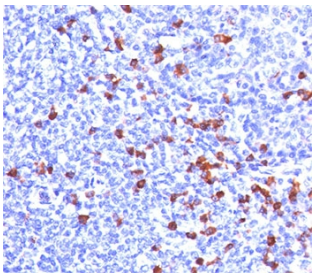
Anti-Kappa Light Chain Antibody [clone KLC709] (V2150)

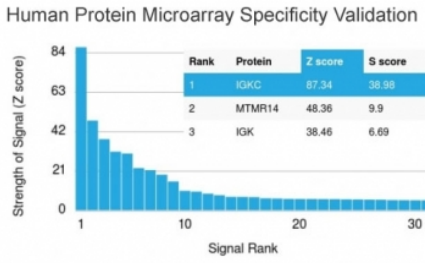
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V2150-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V2150-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V2150SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug
V2150IHC-7ML	Prediluted in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide; *For IHC use only*	7 ml

Bulk quote request

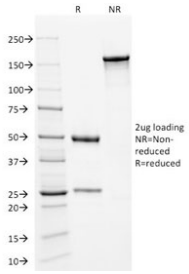
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	KLC709
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
Gene ID	3514
Localization	Cell surface, cytoplasmic and secreted
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This **anti-Kappa light chain antibody** is available for research use only.



IHC testing of human tonsil stained with anti-Kappa light chain antibody (clone KLC709).



Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using anti-Kappa light chain antibody (clone KLC709). These results demonstrate the foremost specificity of the KLC709 mAb.
Z- and S- score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that an antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary Ab) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If the targets on the HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-scores. The S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of an Ab to its intended target.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free anti-Kappa light chain antibody (clone KLC709) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

This antibody is specific to the kappa 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. In general, the ratio of Kappa to Lambda is 3:1. However, with the occurrence of multiple myeloma or other B-cell malignancies this ratio is disturbed. Antibody to the kappa 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.

Application Notes

The concentration stated for each application is a general starting point. Variations in protocols, secondaries and substrates may require the anti-Kappa light chain antibody to be titered up or down for optimal performance.

1. Staining of FFPE tissues requires boiling sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.
2. The prediluted format is supplied in a dropper bottle and is optimized for use in IHC. After epitope retrieval step (if required), drip mAb solution onto the tissue section and incubate at RT for 30 min.

Immunogen

Recombinant human Kappa light chain was used as the immunogen for this anti-Kappa light chain antibody.

Storage

Store the anti-Kappa light chain antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

References (1)