

## Anti-Lambda Light chain antibody

|                 |                                                         |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Cat. No.</b> | ml260991                                                |
| <b>Package</b>  | 25 µl/100 µl/200 µl                                     |
| <b>Storage</b>  | -20°C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> , 40% Glycerol |

### Product overview

|                     |                                                    |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Description</b>  | Anti-Lambda Light chain rabbit polyclonal antibody |
| <b>Applications</b> | ELISA, WB, IHC                                     |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Synthetic peptide of human Lambda Light chain      |
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human                                              |
| <b>Content</b>      | 0.5 mg/ml                                          |
| <b>Host species</b> | Rabbit                                             |
| <b>Ig class</b>     | Immunogen-specific rabbit IgG                      |
| <b>Purification</b> | Antigen affinity purification                      |

### Target information

|                  |                                |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Symbol</b>    | Lambda Light chain             |
| <b>Full name</b> | Ig lambda chain V-I region NEW |

**Synonyms**                      λlight chain

**Swissprot**                      P01701

### Target Background

Antibody producing cells of the immune system require multiple rearrangements of immunoglobulin (antibody, Ig) genes. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through interchain disulfide bonds. Immunoglobulins in vertebrates help to remove non-self molecules or cells (antigens) by recognizing and binding to the antigen and carrying out effector functions that activate the immune system. Variable genetic combinations of the five heavy chain classes (M, D, G, E and A) and the two light chain isotypes, Kappa and Lambda, confer the role of an antibody. The variable region genes encoding immunoglobulin Kappa and Lambda chains are assembled from three DNA segments, the V, C and J genes. Kappa and Lambda consist of a variable region and a constant region and can easily be differentiated by the antigenic properties of the constant region. The ratio of Kappa to Lambda is 70:30 , the vast majority of which is bound to heavy-chain in immunoglobulin.

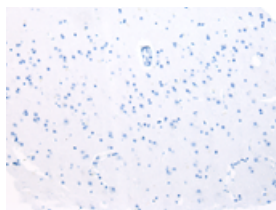
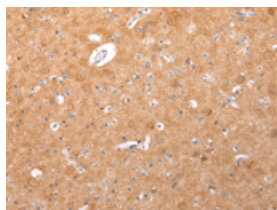
## Applications

### Immunohistochemistry

Predicted cell location: Cytoplasm

Positive control: Human brain

Recommended dilution: 25-100

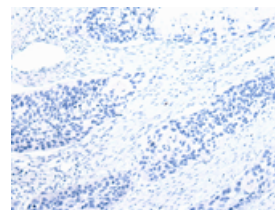
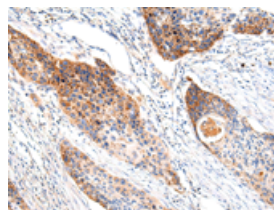


The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue using ml260991(Lambda Light chain Antibody) at dilution 1/20, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: ×200)

Predicted cell location: Cytoplasm

Positive control: Human esophagus cancer

Recommended dilution: 25-100



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus cancer tissue using ml260991(Lambda Light chain Antibody) at dilution 1/20, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: ×200)

### Western blotting

Predicted band size: 25 kDa

Positive control: Human plasma solution

Recommended dilution: 500-2000

Gel: 12%SDS-PAGE

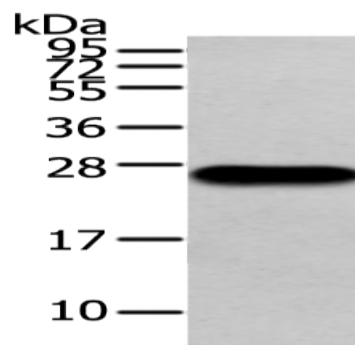
Lysate: 40 µg

Lane: Human plasma solution

Primary antibody: ml260991(Lambda Light chain Antibody) at dilution 1/200

Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution

Exposure time: 10 seconds



#### ELISA

Recommended dilution: 2000-5000

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