

Rabbit Anti-Kappa Light Chain [MD137R]: RM0114, RM0114RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Each immunoglobulin molecule consists of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains. There are two types of light chains designated as kappa and lambda. The gene rearrangement process that generates the immunoglobulin molecule results in either a productive kappa gene or a productive lambda gene. The mechanics of the rearrangement process normally produce approximately twice as many kappa-bearing cells as lambda. However this ratio loses during malignant transformation. The kappa light chain antibody labels kappa light chain expressing B lymphocytes and plasma cells. Other cells may also express kappa light chain due to nonspecific uptake of immunoglobulin. Individual B cells express either kappa or lambda light chains. Monoclonality is generally assumed to be evidence of a malignant proliferation. Paired with lambda, kappa light chain is useful in identifying monoclonality of lymphoid malignancies.

Specifications

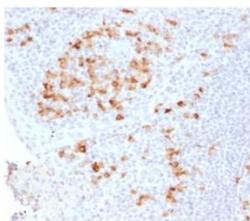
Clone: MD137R
 Source: Rabbit
 Isotype: IgG
 Reactivity: Human
 Immunogen: Recombinant full-length human Ig kappa chain (IGKC) protein
 Localization: Membrane, cytoplasm, nucleus
 Formulation: Purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN₃)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Kappa Light Chain Concentrated	RM0114	1 ml
Kappa Light Chain Prediluted	RM0114RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue: Tonsil, lymph node
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human tonsil stained with anti-Kappa using DAB

References:

1. Hsp70 inhibition induces myeloma cell death via the intracellular accumulation of immunoglobulin and the generation of proteotoxic stress. Zhang L, et al. Cancer Lett 339:49-59, 2013.
2. Cell line-specific control of recombinant monoclonal antibody production by CHO cells. O'Callaghan PM, et al. Biotechnol Bioeng 106:938-51, 2010.
3. Monoclonal antibodies against human leucocyte antigens. I. Antibodies against beta-2-microglobulin, immunoglobulin kappa light chains, HLA-DR-like antigens, T8 antigen, T1 antigen, a monocyte antigen, and a pan-leucocyte antigen. Horejsi- V, et al. Folia Biol (Praha) 32:12-25, 1986.