

Mouse Anti-Lambda Light Chain [HP6054]: MC0341, MC0341RTU7

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 or lambda gene. The lambda light chain antibody labels the lambda light chain that expresses normal and neoplastic B lymphocytes and plasma cells. Other cells may also express lambda 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. The pairing of a kappa with a lambda light chain antibody is useful for identifying monoclonality of lymphoid malignancies.

Specifications

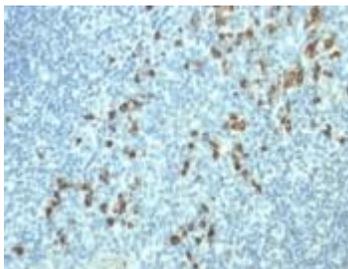
Clone: HP6054
 Source: Mouse
 Isotype: IgG2a/k
 Reactivity: Human
 Immunogen: Purified human IgG myeloma proteins coupled to polyaminostyren microbeads
 Localization: Membrane, cytoplasm, secreted
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN₃)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, Flow Cyt., IF, WB
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Lambda Light Chain Concentrated	MC0341	1 ml
Lambda Light Chain Prediluted	MC0341RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue: Tonsil, B cell lymphoma
 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-Lambda Light Chain using DAB

References:

1. Expression of immunoglobulin G in human podocytes, and its role in cell viability and adhesion. Jing Z, et al. Int J Mol Med 41:3296-3306, 2018.
2. 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.

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Rev. A