

## ARG63053 Mouse anti-Human Lambda Light Chain antibody [4C2]

Package: 100 µg  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [4C2] recognizes Human Lambda Light Chain
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Species Does Not React With	Goat, Gpig, Hm, Rb, Sheep
Tested Application	ELISA, FACS, IHC-Fr, IHC-P
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	4C2
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	Lambda Light Chain
Species	Human
Target Ig	Human Lambda light chains
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	IGL@; IGLC6

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ELISA	Assay-dependent
	FACS	2 - 8 µg/ml
	IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
	IHC-P	Assay-dependent
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	FACS: Ramos	

### Properties

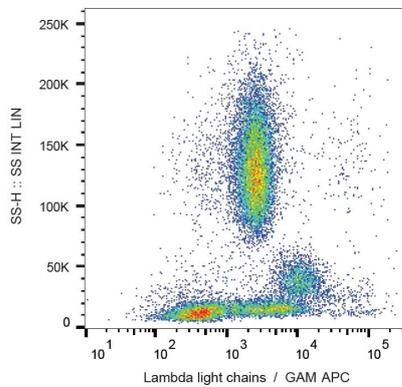
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified from hybridoma culture supernatant by protein-A affinity chromatography.
Purity	> 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4) and 15 mM Sodium azide
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml

<b>Storage instruction</b>	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
<b>Note</b>	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

## Bioinformation

<b>Gene Symbol</b>	IGL
<b>Gene Full Name</b>	immunoglobulin lambda locus
<b>Background</b>	<p>Immunoglobulins recognize foreign antigens and initiate immune responses such as phagocytosis and the complement system. Each immunoglobulin molecule consists of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains. There are two classes of light chains, kappa and lambda. This region represents the germline organization of the lambda light chain locus. The locus includes V (variable), J (joining), and C (constant) segments. During B cell development, a recombination event at the DNA level joins a single V segment with a J segment; the C segment is later joined by splicing at the RNA level. Recombination of many different V segments with several J segments provides a wide range of antigen recognition. Additional diversity is attained by junctional diversity, resulting from the random additional of nucleotides by terminal deoxynucleotidyltransferase, and by somatic hypermutation, which occurs during B cell maturation in the spleen and lymph nodes. Several V segments and three C segments are known to be incapable of encoding a protein and are considered pseudogenes. The locus also includes several non-immunoglobulin genes, many of which are pseudogenes or are predicted by automated computational analysis or homology to other species. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>
<b>Research Area</b>	Immune System antibody

## Images



**ARG63053 Mouse anti-Human Lambda Light Chain antibody [4C2]  
FACS image**

Flow Cytometry: Human peripheral blood stained with ARG63053 Mouse anti-Human Lambda Light Chain antibody [4C2], followed by incubation with APC-labelled Goat anti-Mouse secondary antibody.