



IgG λ light chain (7G12): sc-69915

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, κ and λ , confer the role of an antibody. The variable region genes encoding immunoglobulin κ and λ chains are assembled from three DNA segments, the V, C and J genes. Human κ light chain genes map to chromosome 2 and the human λ light chain genes map to chromosome 22. κ gene recombination can precede λ gene recombination during B cell ontogeny and only a single light chain type is expressed in individual B cells. Antibodies in camels and sharks can lack light chain, suggesting that light chain may not be essential for antigen binding in some vertebrates.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

IgG λ light chain (7G12) is a rat monoclonal antibody raised against IgG λ light chain of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μ g IgG_{2a} in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

IgG λ light chain (7G12) is recommended for detection of IgG λ light chain of mouse origin by solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.