Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-02111)

Anti-Ig lambda constant 2 Antibody (9U628)

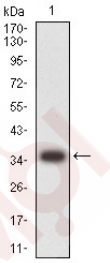
Product Details

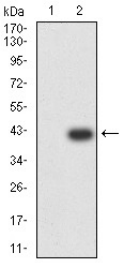
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 11 kDa.
Clone:	9U628
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

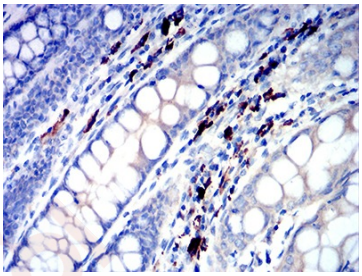
Applications

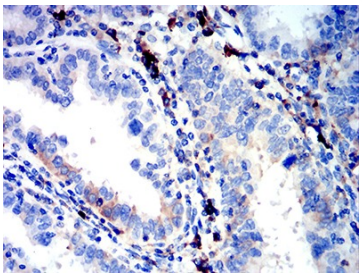
Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of IGLC2 on human IGLC2 recombinant protein using anti-IGLC2 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Western blot analysis of IGLC2 on HEK293 (1) and IGLC2-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate using anti-IGLC2 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon tissues using anti-IGLC2 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human endometrial cancer tissue using anti-IGLC2 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.









Application:	IHC,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500; IHC: 1:50-200

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein
Uniprot ID:	P0DOY2
Synonyms:	MGC20392;MGC45681;IGLC2;Ig λ C Domain;immunoglobulin lambda constant 2 (Kern-Oz-marker);Ig λ constant 2 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His);Ig Lambda C Domain; immunoglobulin λ constant 2 (Kern-Oz- marker);IGLC

Research Background

Constant region of immunoglobulin heavy chains. Immunoglobulins, also known as antibodies, are membrane-bound or secreted glycoproteins produced by B lymphocytes. In the recognition phase of humoral immunity, the membrane-bound immunoglobulins serve as receptors which, upon binding of a specific antigen, trigger the clonal expansion and differentiation of B lymphocytes into immunoglobulins-secreting plasma cells. Secreted immunoglobulins mediate the effector phase of humoral immunity, which results in the elimination of bound antigens . The antigen binding site is formed by the variable domain of one heavy chain, together with that of its associated light chain. Thus, each immunoglobulin has two antigen binding sites with remarkable affinity for a particular antigen. The variable domains are assembled by a process called V-(D)-J rearrangement and can then be subjected to somatic hypermutations which, after exposure to antigen and selection, allow affinity maturation for a particular antigen .

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