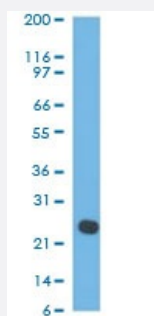


IGL@ monoclonal antibody, clone LcN-2 + ICO-106

Catalog # MAB21090

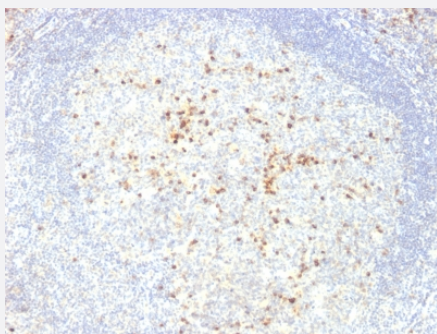
Size 100 ug

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of human Intestinal lysate using IGL@ monoclonal antibody, clone LcN-2 + ICO-106.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human Tonsil using IGL@ monoclonal antibody, clone LcN-2 + ICO-106.

Specification

Product Description Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against human IGL@.

Immunogen Purified human IgG (LcN-2 and ICO-106).

Host Mouse

Reactivity Human

Form Liquid

Purification Protein A/G purification

Isotype IgG1 and IgG2a, kappa

Recommend Usage

Flow Cytometry (0.5-1 ug/10⁶ cells in 0.1 mL)
Immunofluorescence (0.5-1ug/mL)
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (0.25-0.5 ug/mL)
Western Blot (0.5-1 ug/mL)
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer

In 10 mM PBS.

Storage Instruction

Store at -20 to -80°C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note

This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of human Intestinal lysate using IGL@ monoclonal antibody, clone LcN-2 + ICO-106.

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human Tonsil using IGL@ monoclonal antibody, clone LcN-2 + ICO-106.

- Immunofluorescence

- Flow Cytometry

Gene Info — IGL@

Entrez GeneID

[3535](#)

Protein Accession#

[P01701; P01842](#)

Gene Name

IGL@

Gene Alias

IGL, MGC88804

Gene Description

immunoglobulin lambda locus

Gene Ontology

[Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

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 addition 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]

Other Designations

immunoglobulin lambda gene cluster