abcam

ab328543

PE Anti-Ig Lambda Light Chain antibody [1-155-2]

Key facts

Isotype	IgG1
Host species	Mouse
Conjugation	PE
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 480;565nm, Em: 578nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 0.2% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	Native Full Length Protein corresponding to Human Immunoglobulin lambda-1 light chain. Database link P0DOX8
Clone number	1-155-2
Purification technique	Size-exclusion chromatography
Specificity	The mouse monoclonal antibody 1-155-2 recognizes lambda light chains (22.5 kDa) of human immunoglobulin.
Light chain type	kappa

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human

Dilution info	-
Notes	Flow cytometry: The reagent is designed for analysis of human blood cells using 10 µl reagent / 100 µl of whole blood or 10^6 cells in a suspension. The content of a vial (1 ml) is sufficient for 100 tests. Extracellular and intracellular staining.

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	Flow cytometry: The reagent is designed for analysis of human blood cells using 10 µl reagent / 100 µl of whole blood or 10^6 cells in a suspension. The content of a vial (1 ml) is sufficient for 100 tests. Extracellular and intracellular staining.

Target data

See full target information Immunoglobulin lambda-1 light chain

Function	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 (PubMed:20176268, PubMed:22158414). 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 (PubMed:17576170, PubMed:20176268).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Ambient - Can Ship with Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Do Not Freeze

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

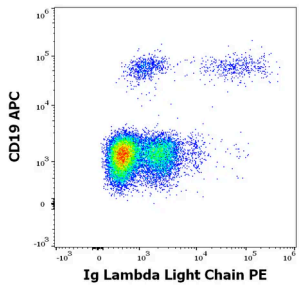
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
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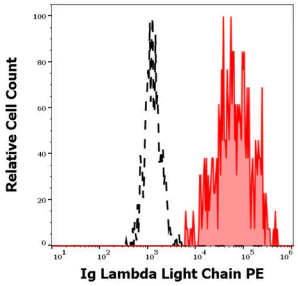
3 product images



Flow Cytometry - PE Anti-Ig Lambda Light Chain antibody [1-155-2] (ab328543)

Ig Lambda Light Chain Flow Cytometry staining of human lymphocytes using mouse Anti-Ig Lambda Light Chain antibody

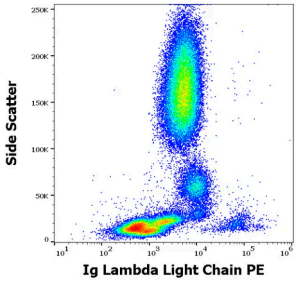
Flow cytometry multicolor surface staining of human lymphocytes stained using anti-human Ig Lambda Light Chain (1-155-2) PE antibody (10 µl reagent / 100 µl of peripheral whole blood) and anti-human CD19 (LT19) APC antibody (10 µl reagent / 100 µl of peripheral whole blood).



Flow Cytometry - PE Anti-Ig Lambda Light Chain antibody [1-155-2] (ab328543)

Ig Lambda Light Chain Flow Cytometry staining of human peripheral whole blood using mouse Anti-Ig Lambda Light Chain antibody

Separation of human Ig Lambda Light Chain positive B cells (red-filled) from Ig Lambda Light Chain negative B cells (black-dashed) in flow cytometry analysis (surface staining) of human peripheral whole blood stained using anti-human Ig Lambda Light Chain (1-155-2) PE antibody (10 µl reagent / 100 µl of peripheral whole blood).



Flow Cytometry - PE Anti-Ig Lambda Light Chain antibody [1-155-2] (ab328543)

Ig Lambda Light Chain Flow Cytometry staining of human peripheral whole blood using mouse Anti-Ig Lambda Light Chain antibody

Flow cytometry surface staining pattern of human peripheral whole blood stained using anti-human Ig Lambda Light Chain (1-155-2) PE antibody (10 µl reagent / 100 µl of peripheral whole blood).

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