

**IGLC1 Antibody - middle region**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AI16019****Specification**

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**IGLC1 Antibody - middle region - Product Information**

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Application       | WB   |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">POCG04</a>   |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog |
| Predicted         | Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog |
| Host              | Rabbit   |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal   |
| Calculated MW     | 11kDa KDa  |

**IGLC1 Antibody - middle region - Additional Information****Other Names**

Ig lambda-1 chain C regions, IGLC1

**Format**

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Add 50 µl of distilled water. Final Anti-IGLC1 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

IGLC1 Antibody - middle region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**IGLC1 Antibody - middle region - Protein Information**

**Name** IGLC1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11872955, ECO:0000303|Ref.6}

**Function**

Constant region of immunoglobulin light 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20176268" target="\_blank">20176268</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22158414" target="\_blank">22158414</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17576170" target="\_blank">17576170</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20176268" target="\_blank">20176268</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

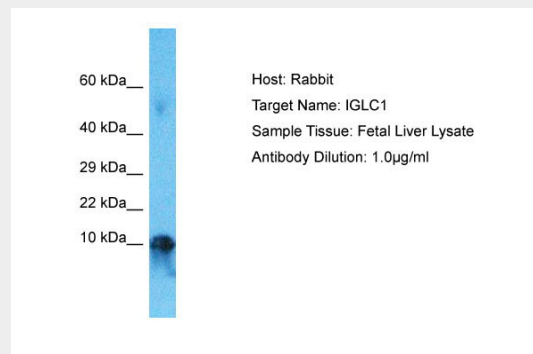
Secreted. Cell membrane

### **IGLC1 Antibody - middle region - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **IGLC1 Antibody - middle region - Images**



Host: Rabbit  
Target Name: IGLC1  
Sample Tissue: Fetal Liver lysates  
Antibody Dilution: 1.0µg/ml

### **IGLC1 Antibody - middle region - References**

Fett J.W.,et al.Biochemistry 13:4102-4114(1974).  
Vasicek T.J.,et al.J. Exp. Med. 172:609-620(1990).  
Hieter P.A.,et al.Nature 294:536-540(1981).  
Edmundson A.B.,et al.Biochemistry 14:3953-3961(1975).  
Ely K.R.,et al.J. Mol. Biol. 210:601-615(1989).