

**Lambda Light Chain Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP58094****Specification****Lambda Light Chain Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF   |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P01701</a> |
| Reactivity        | Rat                    |
| Host              | Rabbit                 |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal             |
| Calculated MW     | 12249                  |

**Lambda Light Chain Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Other Names**

Immunoglobulin lambda variable 1-51 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11872955, ECO:0000303|Ref.7}, Ig lambda chain V-I region BL2, Ig lambda chain V-I region EPS, Ig lambda chain V-I region NEW, Ig lambda chain V-I region NIG-64, IGLV1-51 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11872955, ECO:0000303|Ref.7}

**Format**

0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glycerol

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

**Lambda Light Chain Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** IGLV1-51 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11872955, ECO:0000303|Ref.7}

**Function**

V region of the variable domain of immunoglobulin light chains that participates in the antigen recognition (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24600447" target="\_blank">24600447</a>). 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/17576170" target="\_blank">17576170</a>).

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20176268" target="\_blank">20176268</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Secreted. Cell membrane

**Lambda Light Chain Polyclonal Antibody - 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](#)

**Lambda Light Chain Polyclonal Antibody - Images**