## Datasheet

| Mouse mAb to | Kappa Light <br> Chain |
| :--- | :--- |
| Clone | EBS-huKappa |
| Isotype | IgG1-к |

## Source

A BALB/c mouse was immunized with B lymphoma cells.
Fusion partner: SP2/0.

## Specifications

EBS-huKappa reacts with kappa light chain In mammals, the two light chains in an antibody are always identical, with only one type of light chain, kappa or lambda. The ratio of kappa to lambda is 70:30. However, with the occurrence of multiple myeloma or other B-cell malignancies this ratio is disturbed.

## Species reactivity

| Positive: | human. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Negative: | rat. |



Figure 1: Human tonsil stained with EBS-huKappa (paraffin)

## Applications

Antibody to the kappa light chain is reportedly useful in the identification of leukemias, plasmacytomas, and certain nonHodgkin's lymphomas. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is malignant.

| ELISA | Flow cytometry | Frozen sections | Immunofluorescence | Paraffin sections |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| + | + | + | + | Citrate |

## Format

Produced in tissue culture, contains no host Ig. Antibodies are affinity purified and presented in PBS with 0,02 \% sodium azide.
Stored at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, shelf life is at least 24 months after purchase.

## Dilution advice

> ELISA (solid phase: not known; tracer: 0,001-100 $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{ml}$ for 30 min at RT).
$>$ Flow Cytometry ( $0.5-1.0 \mu \mathrm{~g} /$ million cells in 0.1 ml ).
$>$ Immunofluorescence ( $0.5-1 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{ml}$ ).
$>$ Immunohistology (formalin-fixed: $1-2 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{ml}$ for 30 min at RT; requires boiling tissue sections in 10 mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0 , for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes).

## Positive control

293T, Raji or hPBL cells. Tonsil or Spleen.

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## References

> Takahashi, H. et al. Pathol Res Prac 189, 300-311 (1993).
$>$ Momose, H., et al. Hum. Pathol 23: 1115-1119 (1992).

