## Anti-Lambda Light Chain Antibody [A8G5] HA601055



**Product Type:** Mouse monodonal IgG2b, primary antibodies

Species reactivity: Human

Applications: IHC-P, WB, IF-Cell, FC

Molecular Wt: Predicted band size: 11 kDa

Clone number: A8G5

**Description:** While benign (reactive) B-lymphocytic populations produce Ig-molecules containing an almost equal amount of

kappa and lambda light chains, i.e. the number of cells producing kappa is more or less equal to the number producing lambda, neoplastic B-lymphocytic populations has light chain restriction (i.e., are monoclonal) producing either kappa or lambda. Consequently, demonstration of light chains is the most important procedure in the diagnosis of neoplasms of B-lymphocytes (lymphomas and leukemias). The amount of lg produced in individual types of B-lymphocytic neoplasia vary and is often small, demanding a sensitive technique for detection. About 80% of non-Hodgkin lymphomas are B-cell lymphomas, of which the large majority express surface (s) IgM, although the expression in small cell lymphoma/chronic lymphocytic leukaemia is weak. Plasmacytoma/multiple myeloma do not show slgM. Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma most often shows slgM, while plasmacytoma/multiple myeloma show slgG in 50% and slgA in 20%. Light chain restriction is the single most important marker for neoplasms of B-lymphocytic origin. Demonstration of heavy chains can sometime be of aid in the study of malignant lymphomas, as lymphoplasmacytic lymphomas are usually focally IgM positive, while plasmacytoma/multiple myeloma in most cases express strong cytoplasmic IgG or IgA. Precursor B-cell neoplasms are are Ig negative. Normal tonsil is appropriate control tissue: approximately 50% of the mantle zone B-cells should show a distinct membrane staining reaction, while the rest should be unstained.

Immunogen: Constant region of natural protein (constant region of light chain lambda chain).

Positive control: Human small intestine tissue lysates, human plasma lysates, human tonsil tissue, Ramos.

**Subcellular location:** Secreted, Cell membrane.

Database links: SwissProt: P0CG04 Human

**Recommended Dilutions:** 

 IHC-P
 1:4,000

 WB
 1:1,000

 IF-Cell
 1:100

 FC
 1:1,000

Storage Buffer: PBS (pH7.4), 0.1% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Store at +4°C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

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**Images** 

kDa xuman shall intestine
7055403525~25kDa

15-

**Fig1:** Western blot analysis of Lambda Light Chain on human small intestine tissue lysates with Mouse anti-Lambda Light Chain antibody (HA601055) at 1/1,000 dilution.

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg/Lane.

Predicted band size: 11 kDa Observed band size: 25 kDa

Exposure time: 30 seconds;

12% SDS-PAGE gel.

Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% NFDM/TBST for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (HA601055) at 1/1,000 dilution was used in 5% NFDM/TBST at room temperature for 2 hours. Goat Anti-Mouse IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1006) at 1:100,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

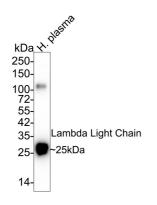


Fig2: Western blot analysis of Lambda Light Chain on human plasma lysates with Mouse anti-Lambda Light Chain antibody (HA601055) at 1/1,000 dilution.

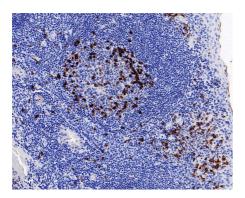
Lysates/proteins at 30 µg/Lane.

Predicted band size: 11 kDa Observed band size: 25 kDa

Exposure time: 43 seconds;

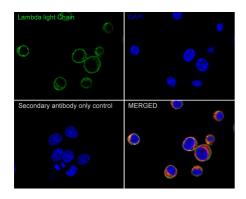
4-20% SDS-PAGE gel.

Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% NFDM/TBST for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (HA601055) at 1/1,000 dilution was used in 5% NFDM/TBST at  $4\,^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$  overnight. Anti-Mouse IgG for IP Nano-secondary antibody (NBI02H) at 1/5,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.



**Fig3:** Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue with Mouse anti-Lambda Light Chain antibody (HA601055) at 1/4,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH<sub>2</sub>O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (HA601055) at 1/4,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



**Fig4:** Immunocytochemistry analysis of Ramos cells labeling Lambda Light Chain with Mouse anti-Lambda Light Chain antibody (HA601055) at 1/100 dilution.

Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 20 minutes at room temperature, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS for 5 minutes at room temperature, then blocked with 1% BSA in 10% negative goat serum for 1 hour at room temperature. Cells were then incubated with Mouse anti-Lambda Light Chain antibody (HA601055) at 1/100 dilution in 1% BSA in PBST overnight at 4 °C. Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (iFluor™ 488, HA1125) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the secondary antibody only control. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.

beta Tubulin (ET1602-4, red) was stained at 1/100 dilution overnight at +4°C. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (iFluor™ 594, HA1122) were used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.

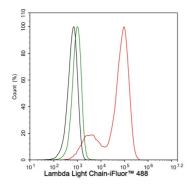


Fig5: Flow cytometric analysis of Ramos cells labeling Lambda Light Chain.

Cells were washed twice with cold PBS and resuspend. Then stained with the primary antibody (HA601055, 1µg/mL) (red) compared with Mouse IgG1 Isotype Control (green). After incubation of the primary antibody at +4°C for 30 minutes, the cells were stained with a iFluor  $^{\rm TM}$  488 conjugate-Goat anti-Mouse IgG Secondary antibody (HA1125) at 1/1,000 dilution for 30 minutes at +4°C. Unlabelled sample was used as a control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black).

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

## **Background References**

- 1. Kato A. et al. An expanded genetic code facilitates antibody chemical conjugation involving the lambda light chain. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2021 Mar
- 2. van der Kant R. et. al. Adaption of human antibody λ and κ light chain architectures to CDR repertoires. Protein Eng Des Sel. 2019 Dec