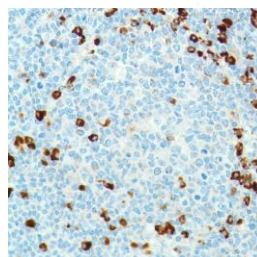




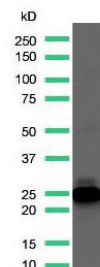
## Rabbit Anti-Human Kappa Light Chain Monoclonal Antibody (Clone SP148)

**CATALOG #:**

- M4480** 0.1 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.
- M4482** 0.5 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.
- M4484** 1.0 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.
- M4481** 7.0 ml pre-diluted rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in TBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.



*Human tonsil stained with anti-kappa light chain antibody*



*Western Blot analysis of human spleen lysate with kappa light chain antibody*

**INTENDED USE:**

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

**CLONE:**

SP148

**IMMUNOGEN:**

Free kappa light chain from pooled human IgG lambda myeloma sera.

**IG ISOTYPE:**

Rabbit IgG

**EPITOPE:**

Not determined

**MOLECULAR WEIGHT:**

25 kDa

**SPECIES REACTIVITY:**

Human (tested). (See [www.springbio.com](http://www.springbio.com) for information on species reactivity predicted by sequence homology.)

**DESCRIPTION:**

Kappa light chains are polypeptide chains resided in the cell membrane and cytoplasmic regions of normal B cells and plasma cells. The combination of kappa light chains and heavy chains forms immunoglobulin molecules. There are two classes of light chains found in immunoglobulins, kappa light chains and lambda light chains. Individual lymphoid cell only contains a single light chain class. This clonal restriction may be used to indicate the polyclonal or monoclonal nature of B cell and plasma cell populations. The ratio of kappa to lambda is about 2:1. The level of kappa or lambda can be greatly elevated in serum of patients with multiple myeloma or other B cell malignancies.

**APPLICATIONS:**

Immunohistochemistry (IHC) and Western Blotting

**IHC PROCEDURE:**

**Specimen Preparation:** Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues are suitable for use with this primary antibody.

**Deparaffinization:** Deparaffinize slides using xylene or xylene alternative and graded alcohols.

**Antibody Dilution:** If using the concentrate format of this product, dilute the antibody 1:100. The dilutions are estimates; actual results may differ because of variability in methods and protocols.

**Antigen Retrieval:** Boil tissue section in 1mM EDTA buffer, pH 8.0 for 10 min followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 min.

**Primary Antibody Incubation:** Incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.

**Slide Washing:** Slides must be washed in between steps. Rinse slides with PBS/0.05% Tween.

**Visualization:** Detect the antibody as instructed by the instructions provided with the visualization system.

**IHC POSITIVE CONTROL:**

Tonsil

**WESTERN BLOTTING:**

Recommended starting protocol: Dilute the antibody 1:100. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature.

The dilution is an estimate; actual results may differ because of variability in methods and protocols. Optimal dilution and procedure should be determined by the end user.

**WESTERN BLOTTING**

**POSITIVE CONTROL:**

Spleen lysate

**CELLULAR LOCALIZATION:**

Cytoplasm

**STORAGE & STABILITY:**

Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. The user must validate any other storage conditions. When properly stored, the reagent is stable to the date indicated on the label. Do not use the reagent beyond the expiration date.

There are no definitive signs to indicate instability of this product; therefore, positive and negative controls should be tested simultaneously with unknown specimens.

If unexpected results are observed which cannot be explained by variations in laboratory procedures and a problem with the reagent is suspected, contact Technical Support at [spring.tech@ventana.roche.com](mailto:spring.tech@ventana.roche.com).

**WARNINGS &  
PRECAUTIONS:**

1. Avoid contact of reagents with eyes and mucous membranes. If reagents come into contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water.
2. This product is harmful if swallowed.
3. Consult local or state authorities with regard to recommended method of disposal.
4. Avoid microbial contamination of reagents.