

Rat Anti-Mouse kappa R-PE Monoclonal Antibody

Rat, Monoclonal (kappa)

Cat. No. DMAB4850

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview: Mab to kappa
Rat Monoclonal Antibody to Mouse kappa, κ light chains

Clone: I140-53.2

Ig Isotype: Rat IgG_{1 κ}

Format: R-phycoerythrin (R-PE) Conjugate

Quality: 0.1 mg

Specificity: Reacts with mouse kappa light chains

Applications: Identification and enumeration of κ^+ cells by flow cytometry; Identification and enumeration of κ^+ cells by immunofluorescence microscopy; Enzyme-Linked-Immunosorbent-Assay (ELISA)

Characterization: To ensure lot-to-lot consistency, each batch of monoclonal antibody is tested by ELISA and/or flow cytometry to conform to characteristics of a standard reference. Representative data are included in this data sheet.

Working Dilutions:

Flow Cytometry: $\leq 0.2 \mu\text{g}/10^6$ cells

Other Applications: Since applications vary, each investigator should determine the optimum working dilutions of the product that is appropriate for their specific needs.

Handling And Storage: The R-phycoerythrin (R-PE) conjugate is supplied as 0.1 mg in 1.0 mL or 0.2 mg in 2.0 mL of PBS/NaN₃ and a stabilizing agent. Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze! Protect conjugated forms from light. Reagents are stable for the period shown on the label if stored as directed.

Warning: Reagents contain sodium azide. Sodium azide is very toxic if ingested or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear eye or face protection when handling. If skin or eye contact occurs, wash with copious amounts of water. If ingested or inhaled, contact a physician immediately. Sodium azide yields toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide-containing compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in lead or copper plumbing.

REFERENCES

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3. Zhai W, Glanville J, Fuhrmann M, Mei L, Ni I, Sundar PD, Van Blarcom T, Abdiche Y, Lindquist K, Strohner R, Telman D, Cappuccilli G, Finlay WJ, Van den Brulle J, Cox DR, Pons J, Rajpal A. J Mol Biol. 2011 Sep 9;412(1):55-71.

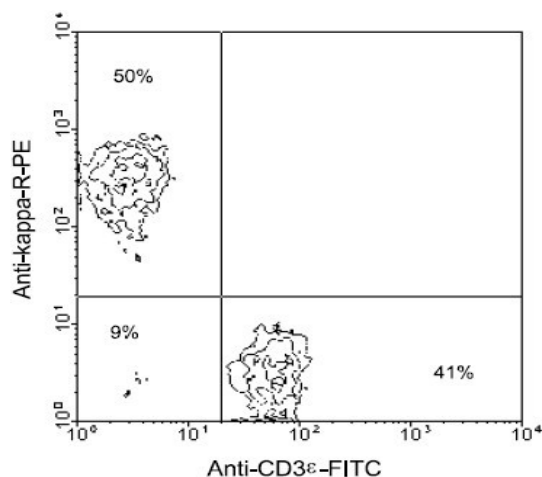
BACKGROUND

Introduction: Kappa (uppercase K, lowercase κ or χ ; Greek: Κάππα) is the 10th letter of the Greek alphabet, used to represent the voiceless velar stop, or "k", sound in Ancient and Modern Greek. In the system of Greek numerals it has a value of 20. It was derived from the Phoenician letter Kaph. Letters that arose from kappa include the Roman K and Cyrillic K.

Keywords: Ig kappa chain C region; HCAK 1; HCAK1; IGKC; Immunoglobulin kappa constant; Immunoglobulin kappa constant region; Immunoglobulin kappa light chain; Kappa 1 immunoglobulin light chain; kappa light chain; Km; MGC111575; MGC62011; MGC72072; MGC88770; MGC88771; MGC88809; kappa; kappak; kappa light chains; kappak light chains

IMMUNOFLUORESCENT STAINING

Amount Used: 0.1 $\mu\text{g}/10^6$ cells



Cells from BALB/c spleen were double-stained with rat anti-mouse κ -R-PE and rat anti-mouse CD3 ϵ -FITC (Cat. No. 1535-02, Clone C363.29B), following which small lymphocytes were gated and analyzed using a FACScanTM flow cytometer (BDIS, San Jose, CA).

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