

产品名称: Recombinant Human Ig kappa (C-6His)  
产品货号: PHH2354

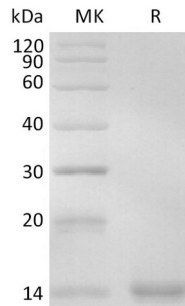


## 概述 (Summary)

英文全称	Ig kappa/Immunoglobulin Kappa Constant
纯度 (Purity)	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
内毒素 (Endotoxin level)	<1 EU/ $\mu$ g as determined by LAL test.
蛋白构建 (Construction)	Recombinant Human Immunoglobulin Kappa Constant is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Thr2-Cys107 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P01834
表达宿主 (Host)	Human Cells
种属 (Species)	Human
预测分子量 (Predicted MW)	12.4 KDa
制剂 (Form)	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
运输方式 (Shipping)	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存 (Stability &Storage)	Lyophilized protein should be stored at $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ , stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 3 months.
复溶 (Reconstitution)	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu$ g/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu$ g/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

## 电泳图 (SDS-PAGE image)

产品名称: Recombinant Human Ig kappa (C-6His)  
产品货号: PHH2354



## 背景 (Background)

### 分子别名 (Alternative Names)

Ig kappa chain C region; Ig kappa chain C region AG; Ig kappa chain C region CUM; IGKC; Immunoglobulin Kappa

### 背景介绍 (References)

Immunoglobulin Kappa is constant region of immunoglobulin light chains. 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. 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.

## 注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .