

## Mouse Monoclonal anti-Human Kappa Light Chain, Clone HP6053

60-0037; 60-0037-7	6 mL; 7 mL predilute Antibody, Ready-To-Use
61-0037; 61-0037-2; 61-0037-5	1 mL; 0.2 mL; 0.5 mL Concentrate Antibody
Isotype	IgG1
Concentration	See container label

### Intended Use

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.

This product is used to qualitatively detect Human Kappa light chain in normal and neoplastic formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue sections in immunohistochemical detection methodology. Interpretation must be made within the context of the patient's clinical history and other diagnostic test by a qualified pathologist.

### Description

This antibody reacts with the kappa light chain of human immunoglobulins (Ig) irrespective of the Ig isotype (IgG, IgM, and IgA). Free kappa light chains are also labeled. It does not react with the lambda light chain.

In normal lymphoid tissue, kappa-positive plasma cells are strongly labeled, whereas B-lymphocyte staining is weaker. Extracellular Ig within blood vessels and connective tissue tends to yield a diffuse staining pattern. Cells containing absorbed Ig (e.g. Reed-Sternberg cells, dendritic cells, macrophages or monocytes) may also be labeled.

Neoplastic B cell proliferations express either kappa or lambda light chains. Therefore, the antibody may be used for detecting surface Ig on neoplastic plasma cell and B cells. Positive results aid in the classification of B-cell lymphomas by demonstrating their light chain restriction. Differential identification is aided by the results from a panel of antibodies. Human Ig light chain antibodies must always be interpreted as a pair (kappa and lambda), with the absence or paucity of one antibody nearly as important as the excess of the other.

### Reagent provided

This antibody is in 10 mM Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2 containing 1% bovine serum albumin (BSA) and 0.09% sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>) as antimicrobial agent.

### Precautions

For professional users

Proper handling of this product as with any product derived from biological sources according to local and applicable regulations.

Sodium azide is a toxic chemical. The concentration in this product is not classified as hazardous, however, the build-ups of NaN<sub>3</sub> may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. Flush the disposed reagent with large volume of water to prevent azide build-up.

### Usage

#### Dilution

60-0037; 60-0037-7: Ready-To-Use

61-0037; 61-0037-2; 61-0037-5: Dilute 1:50 to 1:100 before use when using Acu-Stain™ detection system. Optimum dilution factor may vary depending on the specimen and preparation process and should be determined by each individual investigator.

#### Staining procedure

Incubate this antibody with tissue section for 30-60 minutes at room temperature. Follow the instructions from the selected detection system.

#### Positive control tissue

Tonsil

#### Epitope retrieval

Proteinase K

#### Staining pattern

Cytoplasm and Membrane

### Storage

Store at 2-8°C.

### References

1. Kaplan MA, et al. Am J Surg Pathol. 1992 Jan;16(1):71-5
2. Mann RB, et al. Am J Pathol. 1979 Jan;94(1):105-91
3. Warnke RA, et al. Hum Pathol. 1985 Apr;16(4):326-31

### Symbols



Catalog No.



Batch No.



In Vitro Diagnostic Use



Temperature Range



Use By

