Mouse IL-2 Antibody

Polyclonal Goat IgG

Catalog Number: AB-402-NA

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse IL-2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 5-10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human IL-2 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Protein A or G purified
Immunogen	*E. coli*-derived recombinant mouse IL-2 Ala21-Gln169 Accession # P04351
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

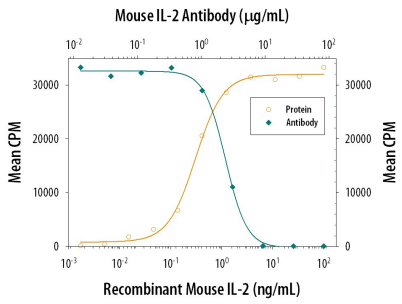
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: *Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.*

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse IL-2 (Catalog # 402-ML)
Neutralization	Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-2-induced proliferation in the CTLL-2 mouse cytotoxic T cell line [Gearing, A.J.H. and C.B. Bird (1987) in Lymphokines and Interferons, A Practical Approach. Clemens, M.J. *et al.* (eds): IRL Press. 276]. The Neutralization Dose (ND_{50}) is typically 2-8 µg/mL in the presence of 2 ng/mL Recombinant Mouse IL-2.	

DATA

Neutralization



Cell Proliferation Induced by IL-2 and Neutralization by Mouse IL-2 Antibody. Recombinant Mouse IL-2 (Catalog # 402-ML) stimulates proliferation in the CTLL-2 mouse cytotoxic T cell line in a dose-dependent manner (orange line). Proliferation elicited by Recombinant Mouse IL-2 (2 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Goat Anti-Mouse IL-2 Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AB-402-NA). The ND... is typically 2-8 µg/ml

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 1 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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BACKGROUND

Interleukin-2 (IL-2) is a O-glycosylated four α-helix bundle cytokine that has potent stimulatory activity for antigen-activated T cells. It is expressed by $CD4^+$ and $CD8^+$ T cells, γδ T cells, B cells, dendritic cells, and eosinophils (1–3). Mature mouse IL-2 shares 56% and 73% aa sequence identity with human and rat IL-2, respectively. It shows strain-specific heterogeneity in an N-terminal region that contains a poly-glutamine stretch (4). Mouse and human IL-2 exhibit cross-species activity (5). The receptor for IL-2 consists of three subunits that are present on the cell surface in varying preformed complexes (6–8). The 55 kDa IL-2 Rα is specific for IL-2 and binds with low affinity. The 75 kDa IL-2 Rβ, which is also a component of the IL-15 receptor, binds IL-2 with intermediate affinity. The 64 kDa common gamma chain γc/IL-2 Rγ, which is shared with the receptors for IL-4, -7, -9, -15, and -21, does not independently interact with IL-2. Upon ligand binding, signal transduction is performed by both IL-2 Rβ and γc. IL-2 is best known for its autocrine and paracrine activity on T cells. It drives resting T cells to proliferate and induces IL-2 and IL-2 Rα synthesis (1, 2). It contributes to T cell homeostasis by promoting the Fas-induced death of naïve $CD4^+$ T cells but not activated $CD4^+$ memory lymphocytes (9). IL-2 plays a central role in the expansion and maintenance of regulatory T cells, although it inhibits the development of Th17 polarized cells (10–12). Thus, IL-2 may be a key cytokine in the natural suppression of autoimmunity (13, 14).

References:

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