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Anti-IL-2 Antibody
Catalog # ABO10785

Specification

Anti-IL-2 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P04351
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Interleukin-2(IL2) detection. Tested with WB in Mouse.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-IL-2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 16183

Other Names
Interleukin-2, IL-2, T-cell growth factor, TCGF, Il2, Il-2

Calculated MW
19400 MW KDa

Application Details
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Mouse

Subcellular Localization
Secreted.

Protein Name
Interleukin-2(IL-2)

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of mouse IL-2(151-169aa DFLRRWIAFCQSIISTSPQ).

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage	**At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

Anti-IL-2 Antibody - Protein Information

Name Il2

Synonyms Il-2

Function
Cytokine produced by activated CD4-positive helper T-cells and to a lesser extend activated CD8-positive T-cells and natural killer (NK) cells that plays pivotal roles in the immune response and tolerance (PubMed:14614860, PubMed:9814585). Binds to a receptor complex composed of either the high-affinity trimeric IL-2R (IL2RA/CD25, IL2RB/CD122 and IL2RG/CD132) or the low-affinity dimeric IL-2R (IL2RB and IL2RG). Interaction with the receptor leads to oligomerization and conformation changes in the IL-2R subunits resulting in downstream signaling starting with phosphorylation of JAK1 and JAK3. In turn, JAK1 and JAK3 phosphorylate the receptor to form a docking site leading to the phosphorylation of several substrates including STAT5 (PubMed:14614860, PubMed:27018889). This process leads to activation of several pathways including STAT, phosphoinositide-3- kinase/PI3K and mitogen-activated protein kinase/MAPK pathways. Functions as a T-cell growth factor and can increase NK-cell cytolytic activity as well. Promotes strong proliferation of activated B-cells and subsequently immunoglobulin production. Plays a pivotal role in regulating the adaptive immune system by controlling the survival and proliferation of regulatory T-cells, which are required for the maintenance of immune tolerance (PubMed:14614860). Moreover, participates in the differentiation and homeostasis of effector T-cell subsets, including Th1, Th2, Th17 as well as memory CD8-positive T- cells (PubMed:9814585).

Cellular Location
Secreted.

Tissue Location
Produced by immune cells including dendritic cells. In contrast, macrophages do not produce IL2 upon bacterial stimulation

Anti-IL-2 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

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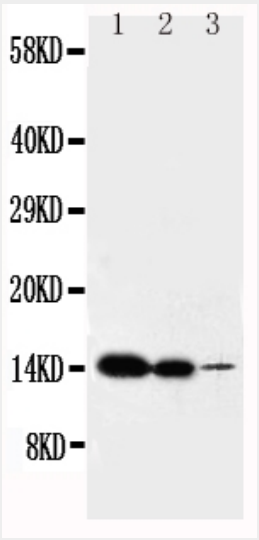
Anti-IL-2 Antibody - Images



Anti-IL-2 antibody, ABO10785, Western blottingLane 1: Recombinant Mouse IL-2 Protein 10ng Lane 2: Recombinant Mouse IL-2 Protein 5ngLane 3: Recombinant Mouse IL-2 Protein 2.5ng

Anti-IL-2 Antibody - Background

IL-2, Interleukin-2, formerly referred to as T-cell growth factor, is a powerfully immunoregulatory lymphokine that is produced by lectin-or antigen-activated T cells. In situ hybridization, the IL-2 gene is assigned to 4q26-q28. IL2 can act as a growth hormone for both B and T lymphocytes. It is useful in the study of the molecular nature of T-cell differentiation and, like interferons, augments natural killer cell activity.