

**Anti-IL-16 Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO11929****Specification**

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**Anti-IL-16 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, ICC, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q14005</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Pro-interleukin-16(IL16) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, ICC, ELISA in Human.

**Reconstitution**

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

**Anti-IL-16 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 3603

**Other Names**

Pro-interleukin-16, Interleukin-16, IL-16, Lymphocyte chemoattractant factor, LCF, IL16

**Calculated MW**

141752 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat  
<br>Immunocytochemistry , 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, -<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br><br>ELISA, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Interleukin-16: Secreted.

**Tissue Specificity**

Isoform 3 is expressed in hemopoietic tissues, such as resting T-cells, but is undetectable during active T-cell proliferation.

**Protein Name**

Pro-interleukin-16

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

E.coli-derived human IL-16 recombinant protein (Position: S1212-S1332). Human IL-16 shares 86% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse IL-16.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, 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.**

**Sequence Similarities**

Contains 4 PDZ (DHR) domains.

**Anti-IL-16 Antibody - Protein Information****Name** IL16**Function**

Interleukin-16 stimulates a migratory response in CD4+ lymphocytes, monocytes, and eosinophils. Primes CD4+ T-cells for IL-2 and IL-15 responsiveness. Also induces T-lymphocyte expression of interleukin 2 receptor. Ligand for CD4. Isoform 3 is involved in cell cycle progression in T-cells. Appears to be involved in transcriptional regulation of SKP2 and is probably part of a transcriptional repression complex on the core promoter of the SKP2 gene. May act as a scaffold for GABPB1 (the DNA-binding subunit of the GABP transcription factor complex) and HDAC3 thus maintaining transcriptional repression and blocking cell cycle progression in resting T-cells.

**Cellular Location**

[Interleukin-16]: Secreted. [Isoform 3]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

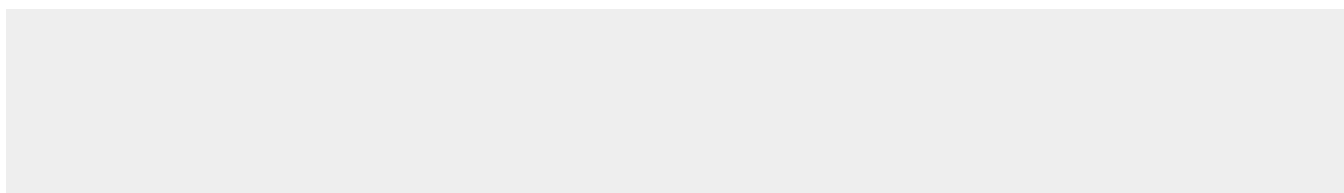
**Tissue Location**

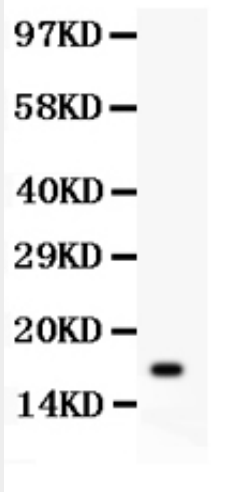
[Isoform 3]: Expressed in hemopoietic tissues, such as resting T-cells, but undetectable during active T-cell proliferation

**Anti-IL-16 Antibody - Protocols**

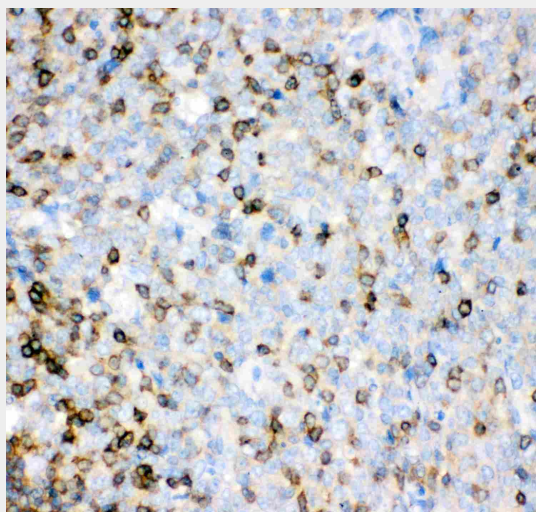
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

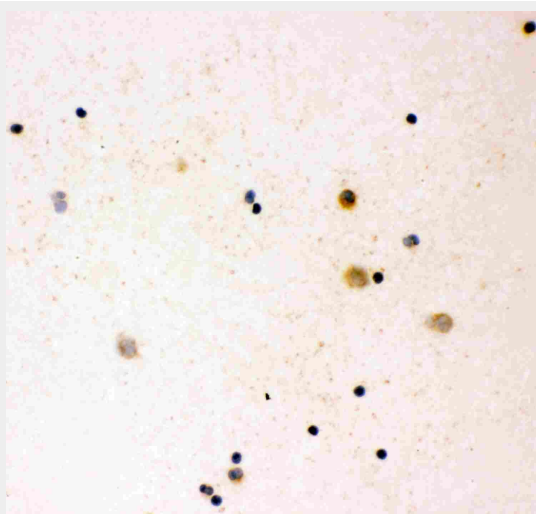
**Anti-IL-16 Antibody - Images**



Anti- IL-16 antibody, ABO11929, Western blotting All lanes: Anti IL-16 (ABO11929) at 0.5ug/ml WB: Recombinant Human IL-16 Protein 0.5ng Predicted bind size: 17KD Observed bind size: 17KD



Anti- IL-16 antibody, ABO11929, IHC(P) IHC(P): Human Tonsil Tissue



Anti- IL-16 antibody, ABO11929, ICC ICC: Human Cord Blood

### Anti-IL-16 Antibody - Background

Interleukin 16 (IL-16) is a cytokine that released by a variety of cells (including lymphocytes and some epithelial cells) that has been characterized as a chemoattractant for certain immune cells expressing the cell surface molecule CD4. It is mapped to 15q25.1. IL-16 was originally described as a factor that could attract activated T cells in humans. It was previously called lymphocyte chemoattractant factor (LCF), and the augmentation of IL16 stimulation by CCR5 plays a role in regulation of Th1 cell recruitment and activation at sites of inflammation.