

**IL16 Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP74045****Specification**

---

**IL16 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q14005</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>

**IL16 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3603**Other Names**

Pro-interleukin-16 [Cleaved into: Interleukin-16 (IL-16) (Lymphocyte chemoattractant factor) (LCF)]

**Dilution**

WB~~WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**IL16 Polyclonal 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 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**

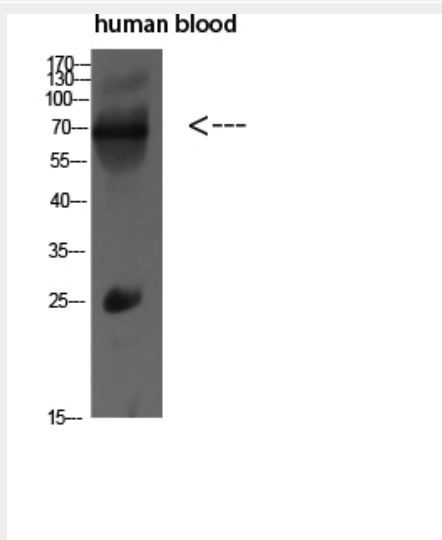
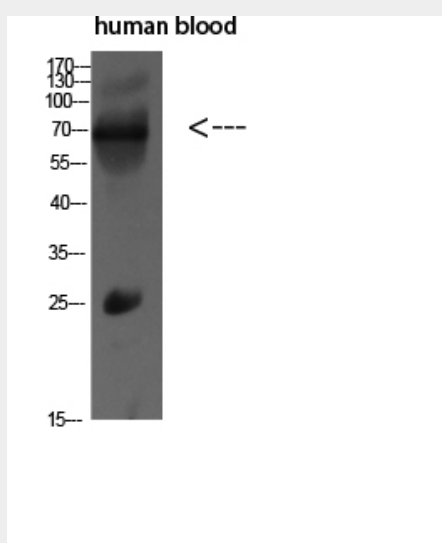
[Isoform 3]: Expressed in hemopoietic tissues, such as resting T-cells, but undetectable during active T-cell proliferation

## IL16 Polyclonal 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](#)

## IL16 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



## IL16 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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 the GABP transcription factor complex) and HDAC3 thus maintaining transcriptional repression and blocking cell cycle progression in resting T-cells.