

IL2RG Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP9450a**Specification**

IL2RG Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB, FC, IF, E |
| Primary Accession | P31785 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Antigen Region | 76-101 |

IL2RG Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3561**Other Names**

Cytokine receptor common subunit gamma, Interleukin-2 receptor subunit gamma, IL-2 receptor subunit gamma, IL-2R subunit gamma, IL-2RG, gammaC, p64, CD132, IL2RG

Target/Specificity

This IL2RG antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 76-101 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human IL2RG.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000
FC~~1:10~50
IF~~1:25
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

IL2RG Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IL2RG Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**Name** IL2RG

Function Common subunit for the receptors for a variety of interleukins. Probably in association with IL15RA, involved in the stimulation of neutrophil phagocytosis by IL15 (PubMed:[15123770](#)).

Cellular Location

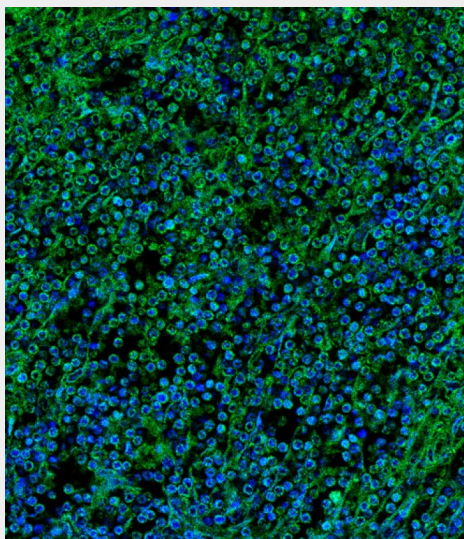
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell surface

IL2RG Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

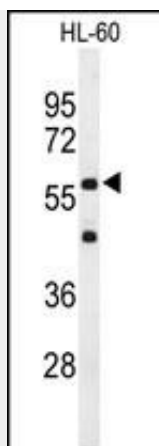
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

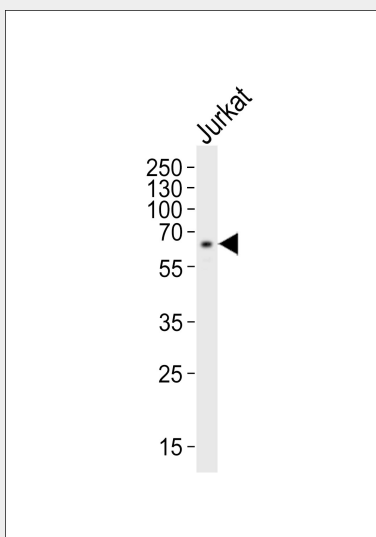
IL2RG Antibody (N-term) - Images



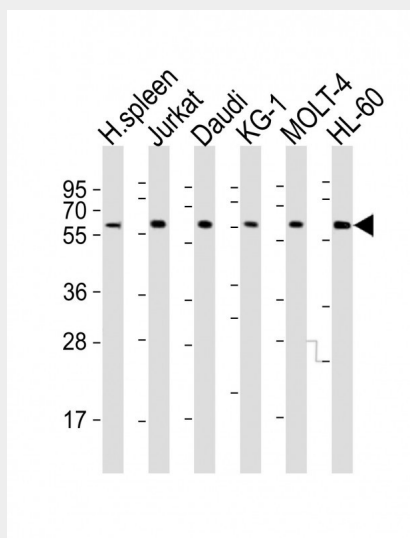
Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized human spleen tissue labeling IL2RG with AP9450a at 1/25 dilution, followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1583138) secondary antibody at 1/400 dilution (green). Confocal image showing membrane staining on human spleen tissue. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).



Western blot analysis of IL2RG Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9450a) in HL-60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). IL2RG (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

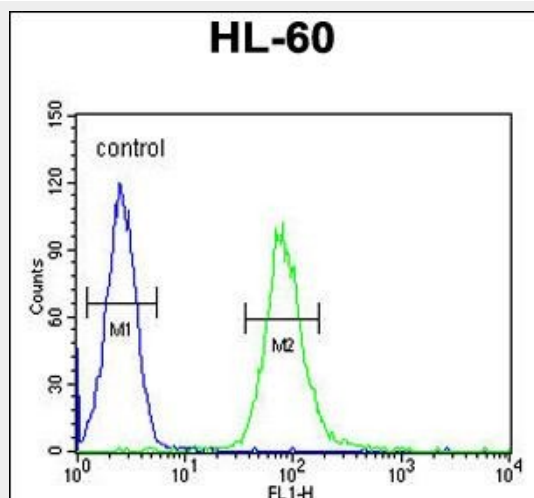


Western blot analysis of lysate from Jurkat cell line, using IL2RG Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP9450a). AP9450a was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 20ug.



All lanes : Anti-IL2RG Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: human spleen lysates Lane 2:

Jurkat whole cell lysates Lane 3: Daudi whole cell lysates Lane 4: KG-1 whole cell lysates Lane 5: MOLT-4 whole cell lysates Lane 6: HL-60 whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 42 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



IL2RG Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9450a) flow cytometric analysis of HL-60 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

IL2RG Antibody (N-term) - Background

IL2RG is an important signaling component of many interleukin receptors, including those of interleukin -2, -4, -7 and -21, and is thus referred to as the common gamma chain. Mutations in this gene cause X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency (XSCID), as well as X-linked combined immunodeficiency (XCID), a less severe immunodeficiency disorder.

IL2RG Antibody (N-term) - References

Ross, J.A., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(6):3582-3591(2010)
Ameratunga, R., et al. N. Z. Med. J. 122(1304):46-53(2009)
Clark, P.A., et al. Hum. Genet. 96(4):427-432(1995)