

# **Anti-IL-15 Reference Antibody (ordesekimab)**

Recombinant Antibody Catalog # APR10453

#### **Specification**

## Anti-IL-15 Reference Antibody (ordesekimab) - Product Information

Application FC, Kinetics, Animal Model

Primary Accession
Reactivity
Human
Clonality
Monoclonal
Isotype

Calculated MW 145.12 KDa

## Anti-IL-15 Reference Antibody (ordesekimab) - Additional Information

Target/Specificity

IL-15

**Endotoxin** 

 $< 0.001EU/ \mu g$ , determined by LAL method.

**Conjugation** Unconjugated

**Expression system** 

CHO Cell

#### **Format**

Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS, pH6.0, without preservative. This antibody is purified through a protein A column.

## Anti-IL-15 Reference Antibody (ordesekimab) - Protein Information

## Name IL15

#### **Function**

Cytokine that plays a major role in the development of inflammatory and protective immune responses to microbial invaders and parasites by modulating immune cells of both the innate and adaptive immune systems (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15123770" target="\_blank">15123770</a>). Stimulates the proliferation of natural killer cells, T-cells and B-cells and promotes the secretion of several cytokines (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8178155" target="\_blank">8178155</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9326248" target="\_blank">9326248</a>). In monocytes, induces the production of IL8 and monocyte chemotactic protein 1/CCL2, two chemokines that attract neutrophils and monocytes respectively to sites of infection (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9326248" target="\_blank">9326248</a>). Unlike most cytokines, which are secreted in soluble form, IL15 is expressed in association with its high affinity IL15RA on the surface of IL15-producing cells and delivers signals to target cells that express



IL2RB and IL2RG receptor subunits (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10233906" target="\_blank">10233906</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23104097" target="\_blank">23104097</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8026467" target="\_blank">8026467</a>). Binding to its receptor triggers the phosphorylation of JAK1 and JAK3 and the recruitment and subsequent phosphorylation of signal transducer and activator of transcription-3/STAT3 and STAT5 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7568001" target="\_blank">7568001</a>). In mast cells, induces the rapid tyrosine phosphorylation of STAT6 and thereby controls mast cell survival and release of cytokines such as IL4 (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

[Isoform IL15-S48AA]: Secreted.

#### **Tissue Location**

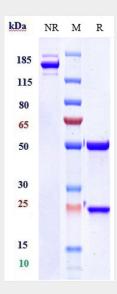
Most abundant in placenta and skeletal muscle. It is also detected in the heart, lung, liver and kidney. IL15-S21AA is preferentially expressed in tissues such as testis and thymus

## Anti-IL-15 Reference Antibody (ordesekimab) - Protocols

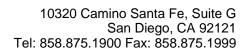
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

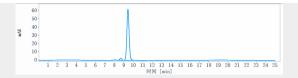
#### Anti-IL-15 Reference Antibody (ordesekimab) - Images



Anti-IL-15 Reference Antibody (ordesekimab) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95%







The purity of Anti-IL-15 Reference Antibody (ordesekimab) is more than 95.77%, determined by SEC-HPLC.