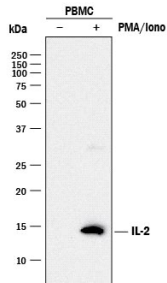
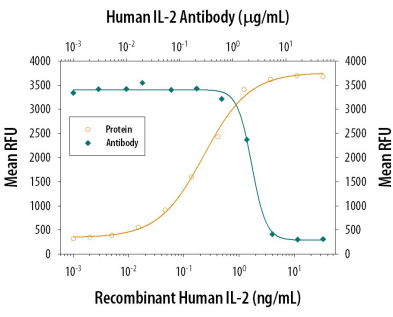


DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant porcine IL-2, recombinant mouse IL-2 and recombinant rat IL-2 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Protein A or G purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-2 Ala21-Thr153 Accession # P60568
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

APPLICATIONS		
Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. <i>General Protocols</i> are available in the <i>Technical Information</i> section on our website.		
	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	2 µg/mL	See Below
Neutralization	Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-2-induced proliferation in the CTLL-2 mouse cytotoxic T cell line. Gearing, A.J.H. and C.B. Bird (1987) in <i>Lymphokines and Interferons, A Practical Approach</i> . Clemens, M.J. <i>et al.</i> (eds): IRL Press. 276. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 0.2-0.8 µg/mL in the presence of 2 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-2.	

DATA	
<p>Western Blot</p>  <p>Detection of Human IL-2 by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of monensin treated human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) with no additional treatment (-) or additionally treated (+) with 0.5 µg/mL calcium ionomycin (Iono) and 50 ng/mL PMA overnight. PVDF membrane was probed with 2 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human IL-2 Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AB-202-NA) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF017). A specific band was detected for IL-2 at approximately 14 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.</p>	<p>Neutralization</p>  <p>Cell Proliferation Induced by IL-2 and Neutralization by Human IL-2 Antibody. Recombinant Human IL-2 (Catalog # 202-IL) stimulates proliferation in the CTLL-2 mouse cytotoxic T cell line in a dose-dependent manner (orange line). Proliferation elicited by Recombinant Human IL-2 (2 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Goat Anti-Human IL-2 Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AB-202-NA). The ND₅₀ is typically 0.2-0.8 µg/mL.</p>

PREPARATION AND STORAGE	
Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 1 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Interleukin-2 (IL-2) is a O-glycosylated, four α -helix bundle cytokine that has potent stimulatory activity for antigen-activated T cells. It is expressed by CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells, $\gamma\delta$ T cells, B cells, dendritic cells, and eosinophils (1-3). Mature human IL-2 shares 56% and 66% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-2, respectively. Human and mouse IL-2 exhibit cross-species activity (4). The receptor for IL-2 consists of three subunits that are present on the cell surface in varying preformed complexes (5-7). The 55 kDa IL-2 R α is specific for IL-2 and binds with low affinity. The 75 kDa IL-2 R β , which is also a component of the IL-15 receptor, binds IL-2 with intermediate affinity. The 64 kDa common gamma chain γ c/IL-2 R γ , which is shared with the receptors for IL-4, -7, -9, -15, and -21, does not independently interact with IL-2. Upon ligand binding, signal transduction is performed by both IL-2 R β and γ c. IL-2 is best known for its autocrine and paracrine activity on T cells. It drives resting T cells to proliferate and induces IL-2 and IL-2 R α synthesis (1, 2). It contributes to T cell homeostasis by promoting the Fas-induced death of naïve CD4⁺ T cells but not activated CD4⁺ memory lymphocytes (8). IL-2 plays a central role in the expansion and maintenance of regulatory T cells, although it inhibits the development of Th17 polarized cells (9 - 11). Thus, IL-2 may be a key cytokine in the natural suppression of autoimmunity (12, 13).

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