

#### DESCRIPTION

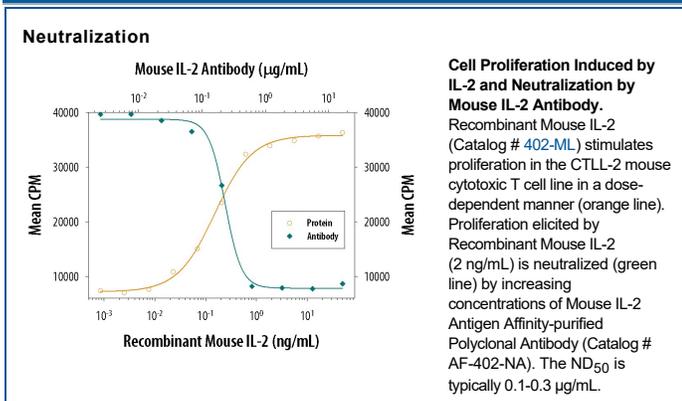
|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Species Reactivity</b> | Mouse  |
| <b>Specificity</b>        | Detects mouse IL-2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant rat IL-2 and recombinant cotton rat IL-2 is observed and less than 2% cross-reactivity with recombinant human IL-2, recombinant canine IL-2, recombinant feline IL-2, recombinant equine IL-2, recombinant bovine IL-2, and recombinant porcine IL-2 is observed. |
| <b>Source</b>             | Polyclonal Goat IgG  |
| <b>Purification</b>       | Antigen Affinity-purified  |
| <b>Immunogen</b>          | <i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse IL-2 (R&D Systems, Catalog # 402-ML)<br>Ala21-Gln169<br>Accession # P04351   |
| <b>Endotoxin Level</b>    | <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.   |
| <b>Formulation</b>        | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.<br>*Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.  |

#### APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

|                       | Recommended Concentration  | Sample                                    |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| <b>Western Blot</b>   | 0.1 µg/mL  | Recombinant Mouse IL-2 (Catalog # 402-ML) |
| <b>Neutralization</b> | 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</i> , A Practical Approach. Clemens, M.J. et al. (eds): IRL Press. 276]. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 0.1-0.3 µg/mL in the presence of 2 ng/mL Recombinant Mouse IL-2.  |   |
| <b>ELISA</b>          | This antibody functions as an ELISA detection antibody when paired with Rabbit Anti-Mouse IL-2 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB4022).<br><br><i>This product is intended for assay development on various assay platforms requiring antibody pairs. We recommend the Mouse IL-2 DuoSet ELISA Kit (Catalog # DY402) for convenient development of a sandwich ELISA or the Mouse IL-2 Quantikine ELISA Kit (Catalog # M2000) for a complete optimized ELISA.</i> |   |

#### DATA



#### PREPARATION AND STORAGE

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Reconstitution</b>          | Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.  |
| <b>Shipping</b>                | The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.<br>*Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C   |
| <b>Stability &amp; Storage</b> | <b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul> |

#### BACKGROUND

Interleukin-2 (IL-2) is an O-glycosylated four  $\alpha$ -helix bundle cytokine that has potent stimulatory activity for antigen-activated T cells. It is expressed by CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells,  $\gamma\delta$  T cells, B cells, dendritic cells, and eosinophils. Mature mouse IL-2 shares 56% and 73% aa sequence identity with human and rat IL-2, respectively. It shows strain-specific heterogeneity in an N-terminal region that contains a poly-glutamine stretch. Mouse and human IL-2 exhibit cross-species activity. The receptor for IL-2 consists of three subunits that are present on the cell surface in varying preformed complexes. The 55 kDa IL-2 R $\alpha$  is specific for IL-2 and binds with low affinity. The 75 kDa IL-2 R $\beta$ , which is also a component of the IL-15 receptor, binds IL-2 with intermediate affinity. The 64 kDa common gamma chain  $\gamma$ c/IL-2 R $\gamma$ , 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 $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ 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 $\alpha$  synthesis. It contributes to T cell homeostasis by promoting the Fas-induced death of naïve CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells but not activated CD4<sup>+</sup> memory lymphocytes. IL-2 plays a central role in the expansion and maintenance of regulatory T cells, although it inhibits the development of Th17 polarized cells. Thus, IL-2 may be a key cytokine in the natural suppression of autoimmunity.