Porcine IL-2 Antibody  
Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG  
Catalog Number: AF652

**DESCRIPTION**

**Species Reactivity**  
Porcine

**Specificity**  
Detects porcine IL-2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 40% cross-reactivity with recombinant human IL-2 is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-2 and recombinant rat IL-2 is observed.

**Source**  
Polyclonal Goat IgG

**Purification**  
Antigen Affinity-purified

**Immunogen**  
E. coli-derived recombinant porcine IL-2  
Accession # P26891

**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.

*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**  
*Western Blot*  
0.1 μg/mL Recombinant Porcine IL-2 (Catalog # 652-P2)

*Immunocytochemistry*  
5-15 μg/mL

*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 Lymphokines and Interferons, A Practical Approach. Clemens, M. J. et al. (eds): IRL Press. 276. The Neutralization Dose (ND50) is typically 0.25-0.8 µg/mL in the presence of 2 ng/mL Recombinant Porcine IL-2.

**DATA**

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**Cell Proliferation Induced by IL-2 and Neutralization by Porcine IL-2 Antibody.**  
Recombinant Porcine IL-2 (Catalog # 652-P2) stimulates proliferation in the CTLL-2 mouse cytotoxic T cell line in a dose-dependent manner (orange line). Proliferation elicited by Recombinant Porcine IL-2 (2 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Goat Anti-Porcine IL-2 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF652). The ND50 is typically 0.25-0.8 µg/mL.

**Immunocytochemistry**  
IL-2 in Porcine PBMCs.  
IL-2 was detected in immersion fixed porcine peripheral blood mononuclear cells treated with calcium ionomycin and PMA using Goat Anti-Porcine IL-2 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF652) at 25 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL001) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm. View our protocol for Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells.

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**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

**Reconstitution**  
Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.

**Shipping**  
The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

*Small pack size (SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C

**Stability & Storage**  
Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 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.

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Interleukin 2 was initially identified as a T cell growth factor that is produced by T cells following activation by mitogens or antigens. Since then, it has been shown that in addition to its T cell growth factor activity, IL-2 can also stimulate the growth and differentiation of B cells, natural killer (NK) cells, lymphocyte activated killer (LAK) cells, monocytes/macrophages and oligodendrocytes. Mature porcine and human IL-2 share approximately 72% amino acid sequence identity. The biological activity of IL-2 is mediated by the binding of IL-2 to cell surface receptor complexes. The functional high-affinity receptor of IL-2 is composed of three distinct polypeptide chains, the IL-2 receptor α, β and γ subunits. The intermediate-affinity IL-2 receptor complex, which lacks the α subunit, but contains both the β and γ subunits, is also capable of transducing the IL-2 signal. In T cells, the β and γ subunits are shared with the IL-15 receptor complex. The γ chain of the IL-2 receptor complex is also a subunit of IL-4, IL-7, and IL-9 receptor complexes.

References: