

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-16 in ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-16 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-16 isoform 1 Met1203-Ser1332 Accession # Q14005
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

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
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human IL-16 (Catalog # 316-IL)
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10 ⁶ cells	Daudi human Burkitt's lymphoma cell line fixed with paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with saponin
Human IL-16 Sandwich Immunoassay		Reagent
ELISA Capture	2-8 µg/mL	Human IL-16 Antibody (Catalog # MAB316)
ELISA Detection	0.1-0.4 µg/mL	Human IL-16 C-terminal Peptide Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF316)
Standard		Recombinant Human IL-16 (Catalog # 316-IL)

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.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <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 16, also named lymphocyte chemoattractant factor (LCF), was originally identified as a CD8⁺ T-cell-derived chemoattractant for CD4⁺ cells. The biologically active form of IL-16 was originally proposed to be a homotetramer of 14 kDa chains containing 130 amino acid residue subunits. The complete pro-IL-16 cDNA was subsequently cloned and shown to encode a 631 amino acid residue hydrophilic protein that lacked a signal peptide. The original 130 amino acid residue polypeptide is now believed to have been derived from the C terminus of the precursor. IL-16 precursor protein has been detected in the lysates of various cells including mitogen stimulated PBMCs. The biologically active and secreted natural IL-16 is assumed to be a proteolytic cleavage product of pro-IL-16 generated by proteases present in or on activated CD8⁺ cells. A likely cleavage site was proposed to be at aspartate residue 510. This would yield a 121 amino acid residue protein, smaller than the 130 aa residue protein first described. The expression of IL-16 precursor mRNA has been detected in various tissues including spleen, thymus, lymph nodes, peripheral leukocytes, bone marrow, and cerebellum. The gene for IL-16 precursor has been localized to chromosome 15. The biological activities ascribed to IL-16 are reported to be dependent on the cell surface expression of CD4, suggesting that IL-16 is a CD4 ligand. Besides its chemotactic properties, IL-16 has also been shown to suppress HIV-1 replication *in vitro*. Recombinant *E. coli*-derived IL-16 produced at R&D Systems is present mostly as a monomer, exhibits chemotactic activity for lymphocytes at high concentrations, lacks chemotactic activities for monocytes, and binds the extracellular domain of CD4 with low affinity.

References:

1. Cruikshank, W.W. *et al.* (1994) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **91**:5109.
2. Baier, M. *et al.* (1997) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **94**:5273.
3. Zhou, A. *et al.* (1997) Nature Medicine **3**:659.
4. Bazan, J.F. and T.J. Schall (1996) Nature **381**:29.