

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse IL-2 in ELISAs and Western blots. In western blots, less than 10% cross-reactivity with rhIL-2, rpIL-2 and rrIL-2 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse IL-2 (R&D Systems, Catalog # 402-ML) Ala21-Gln169 Accession # P04351
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 Mouse IL-2 (Catalog # 402-ML)
Mouse IL-2 Sandwich Immunoassay		Reagent
ELISA Capture	2-8 µg/mL	Mouse IL-2 Antibody (Catalog # MAB702)
ELISA Detection	0.1-0.4 µg/mL	Mouse IL-2 Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF402)
Standard		Recombinant Mouse IL-2 (Catalog # 402-ML)

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	<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 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 (4). Mouse and human IL-2 exhibit cross-species activity (5). The receptor for IL-2 consists of three subunits that are present on the cell surface in varying preformed complexes (6 - 8). 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 /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 . 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 naive CD4⁺ T cells but not activated CD4⁺ memory lymphocytes (9). IL-2 plays a central role in the expansion and maintenance of regulatory T cells, although it inhibits the development of Th17 polarized cells (10 - 12). Thus, IL-2 may be a key cytokine in the natural suppression of autoimmunity (13, 14).

References:

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