

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse IL-3 R β in ELISAs and Western blots. In sandwich immunoassays, less than 0.005% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) IL-3, rmIL-3 R α , and recombinant human IL-3 R α is observed. In Western blots, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-3 R α is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse IL-3 R β His23-Trp440 Accession # P26954
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m 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 μ g/mL	Recombinant Mouse IL-3 R β Fc Chimera (Catalog # 549-R3)
Flow Cytometry	2.5 μ g/10 ⁶ cells	DA3 mouse myeloma cell line
Mouse IL-3 Rβ Sandwich Immunoassay		Reagent
ELISA Capture	2-8 μ g/mL	Mouse IL-3 R β Antibody (Catalog # MAB5491)
ELISA Detection	0.1-0.4 μ g/mL	Mouse IL-3 R β Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF549)
Standard		Recombinant Mouse IL-3 R β Fc Chimera (Catalog # 549-R3)

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. 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 3 (IL-3) is a pleiotropic cytokine produced primarily by activated T cells or mast cells. IL-3 stimulates the proliferation and differentiation of hemopoietic cells including the pluripotent hematopoietic stem cells as well as various lineage-committed cells. The biological effects of IL-3 on the various cell types are mediated by the binding of IL-3 to specific cell surface receptor complexes. The functional high-affinity IL-3 receptor is a heterodimer consisting of a ligand binding α subunit and the β subunit. The α subunit alone binds IL-3 with low affinity. The β subunit is required for the high-affinity binding of IL-3 to the heterodimeric receptor complex. The β subunit has also been found to be a component of the high-affinity receptor complex for IL-5 and GM-CSF and is also referred to as the β common (β c) chain. In the mouse, there are two IL-3 R β proteins. The first identified mouse IL-3 R β was also called AIC2A and binds IL-3 with low affinity (1). The second mIL-3 R β was referred to as AIC2B (2). AIC2B doesn't bind IL-3 and is the homolog of the human IL-3 R β . AIC2A was found to be the result of a gene duplication event. Both the α and the β subunits are members of the cytokine receptor superfamily (3).

References:

1. Itoh, N. *et al.* (1990) *Science* **247**:324.
2. Gorman, D.M. *et al.* (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **87**:5459.
3. Schrader, J.W. in *Cytokine Reference*, (2001) J.J. Oppenheim and M. Feldmann, eds. Academic Press, New York, p. 1899.