

DESCRIPTION

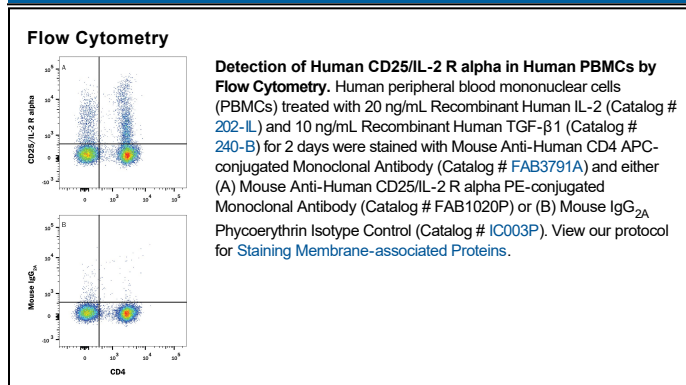
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CD25/IL-2 R α in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) IL-2 R γ or rhIL-15 R α is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 24212
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human CD25/IL-2 R α Glu22-Cys213 Accession # P01589
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Human CD25, also known as IL-2 receptor alpha (IL-2 R α) and as Tac antigen, was initially identified as a 55 kDa membrane glycoprotein that is capable of binding IL-2. The IL-2 R α cDNA encodes a 272 amino acid residue precursor Type I membrane protein with a 21 residue signal peptide, a 219 residue extracellular region, a 19 residue transmembrane region and a 13 residue cytoplasmic domain. IL-2 R α lacks structural features characteristic of members of the cytokine receptor superfamily. By itself, IL-2 R α binds IL-2 with low affinity. However, when IL-2 R α is associated with the IL-2 receptor beta and gamma chains, a high affinity heterotrimeric receptor complex that transduces IL-2 signals is formed. Soluble forms of many cytokine receptors have been reported, and a soluble form of IL-2 R α (IL-2 sR α) appears in serum, concomitant with its increased expression on cells. The function of the soluble IL-2 R α is unclear. Increased levels of IL-2 sR α in biological fluids reportedly correlate with increased T and B cell activation and immune system activation. Increased serum concentration of IL-2 sR α has been observed in patients with a variety of inflammatory conditions and in the course of some leukemias and lymphomas.