

**DESCRIPTION**

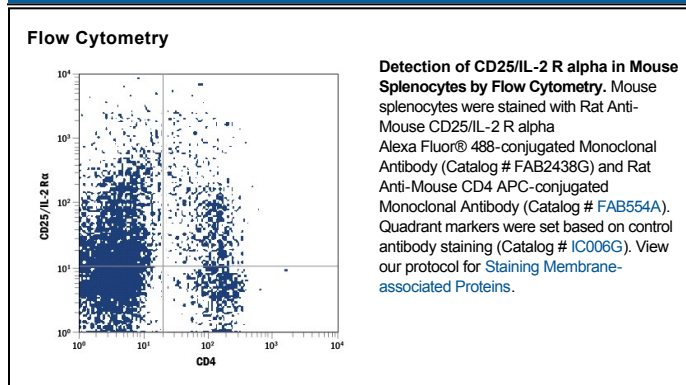
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse CD25/IL-2 R $\alpha$ in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) $\gamma_c$ , recombinant human CD25/IL-2 R $\alpha$ , rmlL-2 R $\beta$ , or rmlL-15 R is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Rat IgG <sub>2A</sub> Clone # 280406
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse CD25/IL-2 R $\alpha$ Glu22-Lys236 Accession # P01590
<b>Conjugate</b>	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	5 $\mu$ L/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below

**DATA**



**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Protect from light. Do not freeze.</b> ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

**BACKGROUND**

IL-2 receptor alpha (IL-2 R $\alpha$ ), also known as CD25, is a 55 kDa type I membrane glycoprotein that belongs to the family of cytokine receptors that utilize the common gamma chain subunit ( $\gamma_c$ ). IL-2 R $\alpha$  is primarily expressed on activated T cells and on regulatory T cells (Treg) (1-3). The mouse IL-2 R $\alpha$  cDNA encodes a 268 amino acid (aa) precursor that includes a 21 aa signal peptide, a 215 aa extracellular domain (ECD) with two Sushi domains, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and an 11 aa cytoplasmic domain (4, 5). Within the ECD, mouse IL-2 R $\alpha$  shares 81% and 58% aa sequence identity with rat and human IL-2 R $\alpha$ , respectively. It shares approximately 15% aa sequence identity with IL-4, -7, -9, -15, and -21 receptor subunits that also complex with  $\gamma_c$ . IL-2 R $\beta$  (CD122) and  $\gamma_c$  (IL-2 R $\gamma$ /CD132) dimerize to form a constitutively expressed intermediate affinity IL-2 receptor (6, 7). By itself, IL-2 R $\alpha$  binds IL-2 with low affinity. It associates with IL-2 R $\beta$  and  $\gamma_c$  to generate a ternary high affinity IL-2 receptor complex (8). A soluble form of IL-2 R $\alpha$  can be generated by proteolytic cleavage of the cell surface receptor, rendering the T cell unresponsive to IL-2 (9, 10). Increased serum levels of soluble IL-2 R $\alpha$  are found in some cancers and immune disorders (11). IL-2 R $\alpha$  is required for Activation Induced Cell Death (AICD) of naive T cells, a mechanism responsible for deleting autoreactive T cell clones (12, 13). IL-2 R $\alpha$  is also required for the development of CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> Treg which suppress autoreactive CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells, thereby contributing to peripheral T cell homeostasis (12-14).

**References:**

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