

DESCRIPTION

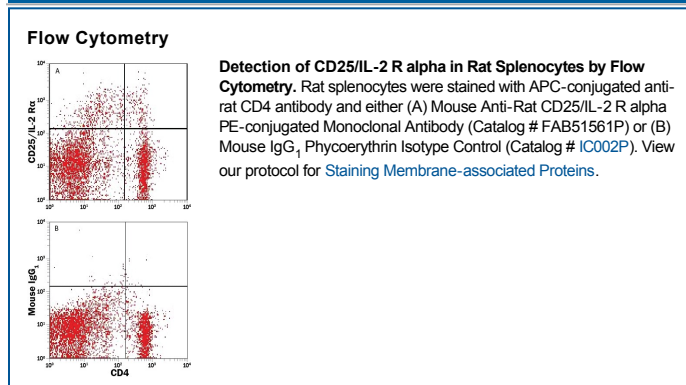
Species Reactivity	Rat
Specificity	Detects rat IL-2 R α in ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) IL-2 R alpha, rmIL-2 R beta, rmCommon gamma chain, rmIL-15 R alpha, or recombinant human IL-2 R alpha is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 745520
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant rat IL-2 R α Glu22-Gln235 Accession # P26897
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

IL-2 receptor alpha (IL-2 R α), also known as CD25, is a 55 kDa type I transmembrane (TM) glycoprotein that functionally belongs to a family of cytokine receptors that utilize the common gamma chain subunit (γ_c) (1-3). IL-2 R α is expressed on activated T cells, and on regulatory T cells (Treg), mast cells, fibroblasts, NK cells, endothelial cells and pre-B cells (4-6). The rat IL-2 R α cDNA encodes a 267 amino acid (aa) precursor that includes a 21 aa signal peptide, a 214 aa extracellular domain (ECD) with two Sushi domains, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and an 11 aa cytoplasmic domain (7). Within the ECD, rat IL-2 R α shares 58% and 81% aa sequence identity with human and mouse IL-2 R α , respectively. It shares approximately 15% aa sequence identity with IL-4, -7, -9, -15, and -21 receptor subunits that also complex with γ_c . By itself, IL-2 R α binds IL-2 with low affinity. It then associates with IL-2 R β and subsequently to γ_c to generate a ternary high affinity IL-2 receptor complex. Notably, it would appear that IL-2 R α also plays a role in the formation of supramolecular membrane complexes that also include MHC-II molecules and additional γ_c -related α -chains (8). A soluble form of IL-2 R α 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 α are found in some cancers and immune disorders (11). IL-2 R α 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 α is also required for the development of CD4⁺CD25⁺ Treg which suppress autoreactive CD4⁺ T cells, thereby contributing to peripheral T cell homeostasis (12-15).

References:

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