

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse IL-15 R α in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, this antibody does not cross-react with recombinant human (rh) IL-2 R α , recombinant mouse (rm) IL-2 R β , rmIL-2 R γ , or rhIL-15 R α .
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 146018
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse IL-15 R α Gly33-Lys205 Accession # Q60819
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 532 Excitation Wavelength: 534 nm Emission Wavelength: 553 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *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.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

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. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Interleukin 15 receptor alpha (IL-15 R α) is a high affinity receptor that specifically binds IL-15 with high affinity and associates as a heterotrimer with the IL-2 receptors beta and gamma subunits to initiate signal transduction. IL-15 R α is expressed on a wide variety of T cells and B cells as well as non-lymphoid cells. IL-15 R α is a 58 - 60 kDa protein that shares structural similarities to the IL-2 R α protein. IL-15 R α and IL-2 R α genes also share similar intron-exon organization and are closely linked on human chromosome 10p14-p15. Human IL-15 R α shares 45% amino acid (aa) homology with the mouse form of the receptor. Signaling of IL-15 can occur in one of three ways; through the heterotrimeric complex of IL-15 R α , IL-2 R β and IL-2 R γ , through the heterodimeric complex of IL-2 receptors beta and gamma common, through a novel 60 - 65 kDa IL-15 RX subunit found on mast cells. The binding of IL-15 to IL-15 R α has been reported to antagonize the TNF- α -mediated apoptosis in fibroblasts by competing with TNFR1 for TRAF2 binding.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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