

DESCRIPTION

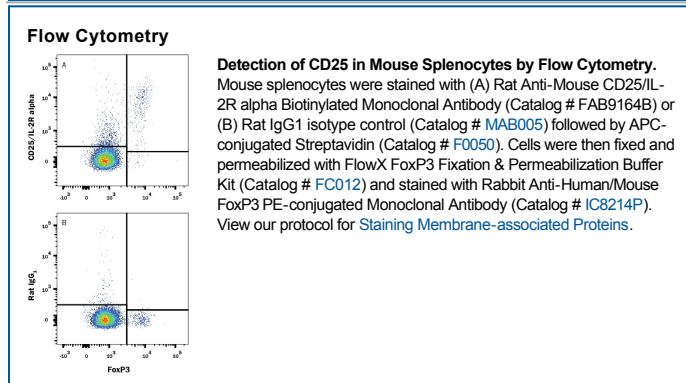
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse CD25/IL-2 R alpha in flow cytometry.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG ₁ Clone # PC61.5.3
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	B6.1 mouse cytotoxic T cell line
Conjugate	Biotin Excitation Wavelength: N/A nm Emission Wavelength: N/A 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 µL/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	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 membrane glycoprotein that belongs to the family of cytokine receptors that utilize the common gamma chain subunit (γ_c). IL-2 R α is primarily expressed on activated T cells and on regulatory T cells (Treg). The mouse IL-2 R α 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. Within the ECD, mouse IL-2 R α shares 81% and 58% aa sequence identity with rat and human 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 . IL-2 R β (CD122) and γ_c (IL-2 R γ /CD132) dimerize to form a constitutively expressed intermediate affinity IL-2 receptor. By itself, IL-2 R α binds IL-2 with low affinity. It associates with IL-2 R β and γ_c to generate a ternary high affinity IL-2 receptor complex. 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. Increased serum levels of soluble IL-2 R α are found in some cancers and immune disorders. 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. 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.