

## DESCRIPTION

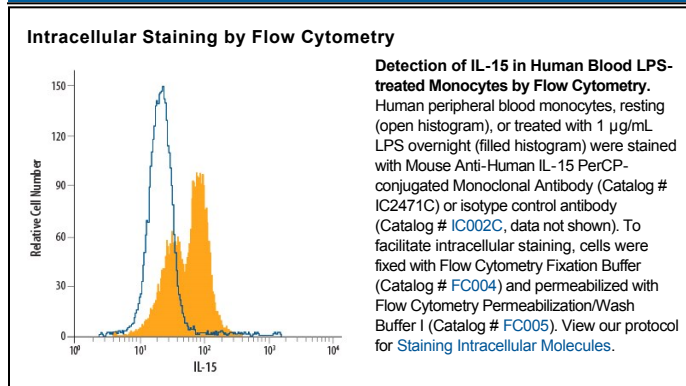
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human IL-15 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) IL-2, recombinant mouse IL-15, or rhIL-21 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # 34559
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from ascites
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-15 Asn49-Ser162 Accession # P40933
<b>Conjugate</b>	PerCP (Peridinin-chlorophyll Protein Complex) Excitation Wavelength: 482 and 564 nm Emission Wavelength: 675 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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	10 $\mu$ 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

Interleukin 15 (IL-15) is a widely expressed 14 kDa cytokine that is structurally and functionally related to IL-2 (1-3). Mature human IL-15 shares 70% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-15. Alternate splicing generates isoforms of IL-15 with either a long or short signal peptide (LSP or SSP), and the SSP isoform is retained intracellularly (4). IL-15 binds with high affinity to IL-15 R $\alpha$  (5). It binds with lower affinity to a complex of IL-2 R $\beta$  and the common gamma chain ( $\gamma$ c) which are also subunits of the IL-2 receptor complex (1, 6). IL-15 associates with IL-15 R $\alpha$  in the endoplasmic reticulum, and this complex is expressed on the cell surface (7, 8). The dominant mechanism of IL-15 action is known as transpresentation in which IL-15 and IL-15 R $\alpha$  are coordinately expressed on the surface of one cell and interact with complexes of IL-2 R $\beta$ / $\gamma$ c on adjacent cells (9). This enables cells to respond to IL-15 even if they do not express IL-15 R $\alpha$  (8, 10). Soluble IL-15-binding forms of IL-15 R $\alpha$  can be generated by proteolytic shedding or alternate splicing (11-13). These molecules retain the ability to bind tightly to IL-15 and can either inhibit or augment IL-15 function (5, 12, 13). Consistent with its shared use of IL-2 receptor subunits, IL-15 induces IL-2-like effects in lymphocyte development and homeostasis (3). It is particularly important for the maintenance and activation of NK cells and CD8<sup>+</sup> memory T cells (3). IL-15 also exerts pleiotropic effects on other hematopoietic cells and non-immune cells (2). Ligation of membrane-associated IL-15/IL-15 R $\alpha$  complexes induces reverse signaling that promotes cellular adhesion, tyrosine phosphorylation of intracellular proteins, and cytokine secretion by the IL-15/IL-15 R $\alpha$  expressing cells (14, 15).

**References:**

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