

## DESCRIPTION

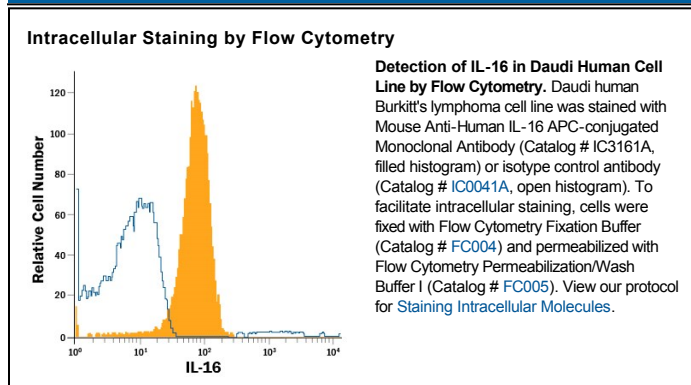
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human IL-16 in flow cytometry.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 70720
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-16 isoform 1 Met1203-Ser1332 Accession # Q14005
<b>Conjugate</b>	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 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
<b>Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry</b>	10 $\mu$ L/10 <sup>6</sup> 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.**

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

## BACKGROUND

Interleukin 16, also named Lymphocyte Chemoattractant Factor (LCF), was originally identified as a CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell-derived chemoattractant for CD4<sup>+</sup> cells. The biologically active form of IL-16 was originally proposed to be a homotetramer of 14 kDa chains containing 130 amino acid (aa) residue subunits. The complete pro-IL-16 cDNA was subsequently cloned and shown to encode a 631 amino acid residue hydrophilic protein that lacked a signal peptide. The original 130 amino acid residue polypeptide is now believed to have been derived from the C terminus of the precursor. IL-16 precursor protein has been detected in the lysates of various cells including mitogen stimulated PBMCs. The biologically active and secreted natural IL-16 is assumed to be a proteolytic cleavage product of pro-IL-16 generated by proteases present in or on activated CD8<sup>+</sup> cells. A likely cleavage site was proposed to be at aspartate residue 510. This would yield a 121 amino acid residue protein, smaller than the 130 aa residue protein first described. The expression of IL-16 precursor mRNA has been detected in various tissues including spleen, thymus, lymph nodes, peripheral leukocytes, bone marrow and cerebellum. The gene for IL-16 precursor has been localized to chromosome 15. The biological activities ascribed to IL-16 are reported to be dependent on the cell surface expression of CD4, suggesting that IL-16 is a CD4 ligand. Besides its chemotactic properties, IL-16 has also been shown to suppress HIV-1 replication *in vitro*. Over aa 1203-1332, human and mouse IL-16 share 85% aa sequence identity.