

Porcine IL-2 APC-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2B} Clone # 100312

Catalog Number: IC6521A

100 Tests

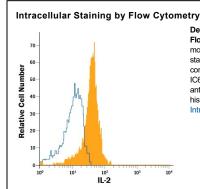
DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	ty Porcine		
Specificity	Detects porcine IL-2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with human, mouse, rat, bovine, canine, equine, feline, or cotton rat IL-2 is observed.		
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 100312		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant		
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant porcine IL-2 Ala21-Thr154 Accession # P26891		
Conjugate	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 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
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	10 μL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



Detection of IL-2 in Porcine PBMCs by Flow Cytometry. Porcine peripheral blood mononuclear cells stimulated with LPS were stained with Mouse Anti-Porcine IL-2 APC-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # IC6521A, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # IC0041A, open histogram). View our protocol for Staining Intracellular Molecules.

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

IL-2 is a 15-19 kDa secreted O-glycosylated polypeptide that belongs to the γ_c -receptor utilizing family of molecules. It is a monomer that is expressed by a limited number of cell types, including CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells, $\gamma\delta$ T cells, eosinophils, endothelial cells, and B cells. Its local concentration, plus the stoichiometry of it receptor (a two or three subunit complex) appears to determine what effects it has on its target cells. It is suggested to both induce NK and CD8⁺ T cell proliferation, and promote NK cell and CD8⁺ T cell effector activity. IL-2 also appears to drive CD4⁺ Fox P3⁻ thymocytes into mature FoxP3⁺ Tregs, and to direct the conversion of CD4⁺ T cells into induced Tregs. Finally, IL-2 induces $\gamma\delta$ T cells to secrete IFN- γ , and endothelial cells to upregulate endocytic activity. Mature porcine IL-2 shares 71% and 51% amino acid sequence identity with human and mouse IL-2, respectively.

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