

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human IL-2 in direct ELISAs.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # 1019340
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived human IL-2 Ala21-Thr153 Accession # P60568
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

## APPLICATIONS

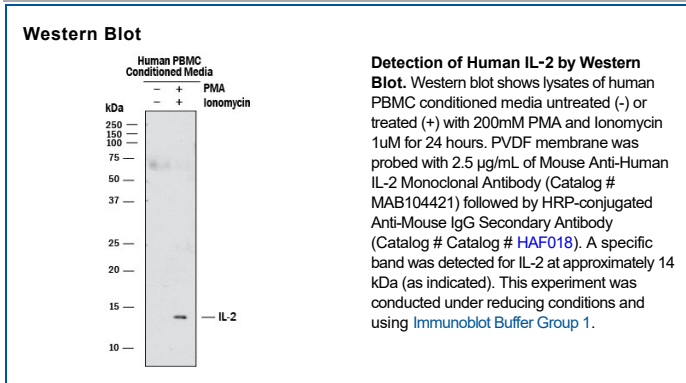
**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	2.5 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Immunocytochemistry</b>	8-25 µg/mL	Immersion fixed human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) treated with ionomycin and PMA

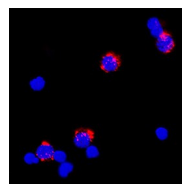
**ELISA** This antibody functions as an ELISA detection antibody when paired with Mouse Anti-Human IL-2 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # [MAB104422](#)).

*This product is intended for assay development on various assay platforms requiring antibody pairs. We recommend the Human IL-2 DuoSet ELISA Kit (Catalog # [DY202](#)) for convenient development of a sandwich ELISA or the Human IL-2 Quantikine ELISA Kit (Catalog # [D2050](#)) for a complete optimized ELISA.*

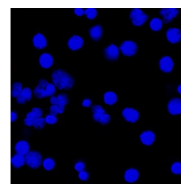
## DATA



## Immunocytochemistry



Positive (hPBMC cells + Cal & PMA)



Negative (hPBMC cells)

**IL-2 in Human PBMCs.** IL-2 was detected in immersion fixed human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) treated with ionomycin and PMA (left panel; positive staining) and untreated PBMCs (right panel; negative control) using Mouse Anti-Human IL-2 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # [MAB104421](#)) at 8 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # [NL007](#)) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm. Staining was performed using our protocol for [Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells](#).

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

Interleukin-2 (IL-2) is a O-glycosylated, four  $\alpha$ -helix bundle cytokine that has potent stimulatory activity for antigen-activated T cells. It is expressed by CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells,  $\gamma\delta$  T cells, B cells, dendritic cells, and eosinophils (1-3). Mature human IL-2 shares 56% and 66% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-2, respectively. Human and mouse IL-2 exhibit cross-species activity (4). The receptor for IL-2 consists of three subunits that are present on the cell surface in varying preformed complexes (5-7). The 55 kDa IL-2 R $\alpha$  is specific for IL-2 and binds with low affinity. The 75 kDa IL-2 R $\beta$ , which is also a component of the IL-15 receptor, binds IL-2 with intermediate affinity. The 64 kDa common gamma chain  $\gamma$ c/IL-2 R $\gamma$ , which is shared with the receptors for IL-4, -7, -9, -15, and -21, does not independently interact with IL-2. Upon ligand binding, signal transduction is performed by both IL-2 R $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ c. IL-2 is best known for its autocrine and paracrine activity on T cells. It drives resting T cells to proliferate and induces IL-2 and IL-2 R $\alpha$  synthesis (1, 2). It contributes to T cell homeostasis by promoting the Fas-induced death of naïve CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells but not activated CD4<sup>+</sup> memory lymphocytes (8). IL-2 plays a central role in the expansion and maintenance of regulatory T cells, although it inhibits the development of Th17 polarized cells (9-11). Thus, IL-2 may be a key cytokine in the natural suppression of autoimmunity (12, 13).

**References:**

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