

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-15 R α in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-15 R α , recombinant human (rh) IL-2 R α , rhIL-2 R β , or rhIL-2 R γ is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 151307
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human IL-15 R α Ile31-Thr172 Accession # EAW86418
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m 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 μ m 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
Western Blot	1 μ g/mL	Recombinant Human IL-15 R α Fc Chimera (Catalog # 147-IR)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	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
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Interleukin 15 receptor alpha (IL-15 R α) is a high affinity receptor that specifically binds IL-15 with high affinity and associates as a heterotrimer with the IL-2 receptors beta and gamma subunits to initiate signal transduction. IL-15 R α is expressed on a wide variety of T cells and B cells as well as non-lymphoid cells. IL-15 R α is a 58-60 kDa protein that shares structural similarities to the IL-2 R α protein. IL-15 R α and IL-2 R α genes also share similar intron-exon organization and are closely linked on human chromosome 10p14-p15. Human IL-15 R α shares 45% amino acid (aa) homology with the mouse form of the receptor. Eight isoforms of IL-15 R α mRNA have been identified resulting from alternative splicing events involving different exons. The exclusion of exon 2 results in an IL-15 R α isoform that does not bind IL-15. Human IL-15 R α DE3 cDNA encodes a 267 aa protein that contains a 30 aa signal sequence, a 175 aa extracellular region containing one N-linked glycosylation site, a 21 aa transmembrane domain and a 41 aa cytoplasmic tail. Signaling of IL-15 can occur in one of three ways; through the heterotrimeric complex of IL-15 R α , IL-2 R β , and IL-2 R γ_c , through the heterodimeric complex of IL-2 receptors beta and gamma common, through a novel 60-65 kDa IL-15 RX subunit found on mast cells. The binding of IL-15 to IL-15 R α has been reported to antagonize the TNF- α -mediated apoptosis in fibroblasts by competing with TNF RI for TRAF2 binding.

References:

1. Anderson, D.M. *et al.* (1995) J. Biol. Chem. **270**:29862.
2. Bulfone-Paus, S. *et al.* (1999) FASEB **13**:1575.
3. Waldemann, T.A. and Y. Tagaya (1999) Ann. Rev. Immunol. **17**:19.
4. Dubois, S. *et al.* (1999) J. Biol. Chem. **274**:26978.