

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human IL-3 R $\alpha$ /CD123 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # 32703
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human IL-3 R $\alpha$ /CD123 Lys20-Arg305, predicted Accession # P26951
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose.

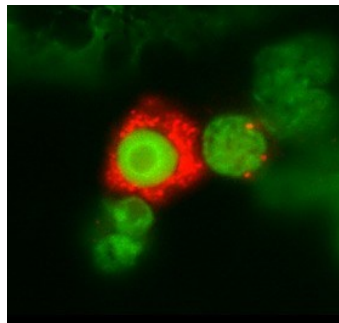
## APPLICATIONS

**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>	1 $\mu$ g/mL	Recombinant Human IL-3 R $\alpha$ /CD123 (Catalog # 301-R3) under non-reducing conditions only
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	0.25 $\mu$ g/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	THP-1 human acute monocytic leukemia cell line
<b>Immunocytochemistry</b>	8-25 $\mu$ g/mL	See Below
<b>Immunohistochemistry</b>	8-25 $\mu$ g/mL	See Below
<b>CyTOF-ready</b>	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	
<b>Neutralization</b>	Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-3-induced proliferation in the TF-1 human erythroleukemic cell line. Kitamura, T. <i>et al.</i> (1989) <i>J. Cell Physiol.</i> <b>140</b> :323. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 0.6-1.2 $\mu$ g/mL in the presence of 0.5 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-3.	

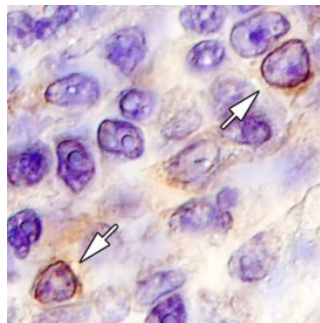
## DATA

### Immunocytochemistry



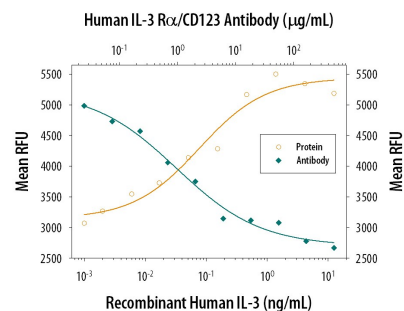
**IL-3 R $\alpha$ /CD123 in Human Peripheral Blood Lymphocytes.** IL-3 R $\alpha$ /CD123 was detected in immersion fixed human peripheral blood lymphocytes using 2  $\mu$ g/mL Mouse Anti-Human IL-3 R $\alpha$ /CD123 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB301) for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained (red) and counter-stained (green). View our protocol for [Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells](#).

### Immunohistochemistry



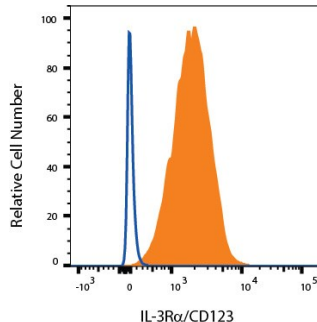
**IL-3 R $\alpha$ /CD123 in Human Tonsil.** IL-3 R $\alpha$ /CD123 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human tonsil using 15  $\mu$ g/mL Mouse Anti-Human IL-3 R $\alpha$ /CD123 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB301) overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained with the Anti-Mouse HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS002) and counter-stained with hematoxylin (blue). View our protocol for [Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections](#).

### Neutralization



**Cell Proliferation Induced by IL-3 and Neutralization by Human IL-3 R $\alpha$ /CD123 Antibody.** Recombinant Human IL-3 (Catalog # 203-IL) stimulates proliferation in the TF-1 human erythroleukemic cell line in a dose-dependent manner (orange line). Proliferation elicited by Recombinant Human IL-3 (0.5 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Mouse Anti-Human IL-3 R $\alpha$ /CD123 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB301). The ND<sub>50</sub> is typically 0.6-1.2  $\mu$ g/mL.

### Flow Cytometry



**Detection of IL-3R alpha/CD123 in THP-1 cells by Flow Cytometry.** THP-1 cells were stained with Mouse Anti-Human IL-3R alpha/CD123 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB301, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # MAB002, open histogram), followed by PE-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # F0102B). View our protocol for [Staining Membrane-associated Proteins](#).

**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.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <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**

IL-3 is a pleiotropic cytokine that can stimulate proliferation and differentiation of pluripotent hematopoietic stem cells as well as various lineage committed progenitors (1, 2). IL-3 exerts its activity through binding to a specific cell surface receptor known as IL-3 R. IL-3 R is a heterodimeric structure composed of a 70 kDa IL-3 R $\alpha$  subunit (CD123) and a 120-140 kDa IL-3 R $\beta$  subunit (CD131) (3, 4). IL-3 R $\alpha$  binds IL-3 with relatively low affinity. In the presence of IL-3 R $\beta$ , however, IL-3 R $\alpha$  has a much higher affinity for IL-3. It is not clear how signal transduction occurs following IL-3 binding. The IL-3 R $\alpha$  chain has a very short intracellular domain while the IL-3 R $\beta$  chain has a very large cytoplasmic domain. The IL-3 R $\beta$  chain is also shared by the receptors for IL-5 and GM-CSF. Cells known to express IL-3 receptors include hematopoietic progenitors, epithelial cells, double negative T cells, mast cells, basophils and blood monocytes (5).

**References:**

1. Moore, M.A.S. *et al.* (1991) *Blood* **72**:944.
2. Warren, D.J. *et al.* (1988) *J. Immunol.* **140**:94.
3. Plant M. *et al.* (1989) *Nature* **339**:150.
4. Budel, L.M. *et al.* (1990) *Blood* **75**:1439.
5. Schrader, J.W. *et al.* (1988) In *Interleukin-3: The Panspecific hemopoietin* (ed. J.W. Schrader), Academic Press, San Diego, CA.