Datasheet for ABIN181596
anti-IL-15 antibody

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Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	IL-15 (IL15)
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This IL-15 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Enzyme Immunoassay (EIA), Functional Studies (Func)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Highly pure (> 98 %) recombinant murine IL-15.
Specificity:	This antibody detects Mouse IL-15. Other species not tested.
Purification:	Immunoaffinity chromatography

Target Details

Target:	IL-15 (IL15)
Alternative Name:	Interleukin-15 / IL15 (IL15 Products)
Background:	IL15 (114 amino acids) is a cytokine that regulates T and natural killer cell activation and proliferation. It has a predicted molecular mass of approximately 12.5 kDa. Human IL15 shares approximately 97 % and 73 % amino acid sequence identity with simian and mouse IL15, respectively. Both human and simian IL15 are active on mouse cells. IL15 was initially isolated from the simian kidney epithelial cell line CV1/EBNA. It has also been isolated from mouse and

Target Details

	human cell sources. The cytokines IL15 and IL2 share many biological properties and stimulatory activities (T, B, and NK cells). Both IL15 and IL2 stimulate mouse CTLL2 cells. In activated peripheral blood T lymphocytes, IL2 is highly expressed but the expression of IL15 is not detectable. There is no sequence homology between IL15 and IL2, though computer modeling indicates both possess a four alpha helical bundle structure. IL15 competes for binding sites with IL2, as both IL2 and IL15 stimulate the growth of cells through the IL2 receptor. IL15 mRNA is expressed in many cell types and tissues including adherent peripheral blood mononuclear cells, fibroblasts, and epithelial cells, monocytes, placenta, and skeletal muscle. IL-15 (14-15 kD) is a member of the four alpha-helical bundle family of cytokines. It is very similar to IL-2, except that IL-15 has an IL-15 alpha receptor subunit. IL-15 plays an important role in the growth and differentiation of T and B lymphocytes, natural killer cells, macrophages, and monocytes as well as activation of a number of important intracellular signaling molecules. This implies that IL-15 could be essential for the immune responses, allograft rejection, and the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases.Synonyms: IL-15
Gene ID:	16168
NCBI Accession:	NP_032383
UniProt:	P48346
Pathways:	JAK-STAT Signaling, Glycosaminoglycan Metabolic Process

Application Details

Application Notes:	Neutralization: To yield one-half maximal inhibition [ND50] of the biological activity of IL-15(10.0 ng/mL), a concentration of 0.09 - 0.149 µg/mL is required. ELISA: Indirect: To detect IL-15 by indirect ELISA (using 100 µL/well antibody solution) aconcentration of 0.5 - 2.0 µg/mL is required. In conjunction with compatible secondary
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Reconstitution:	Restore in sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Centrifuge vial prior to opening.
Buffer:	PBS, pH 7.2
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store the lyophilized antibody at -20 °C. Following reconstitution it is stable for two weeks at 2 -

Handling

	8 °C. Frozen aliquots are stable for 6 months when stored at -20 °C.
Expiry Date:	6 months