

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse CD25/IL-2 R α in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) γ_c , recombinant human CD25/IL-2 R α , rmlL-2 R β , or rmlL-15 R is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 280406
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse CD25/IL-2 R α Glu22-Lys236 Accession # P01590
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL 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
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	Mouse splenocytes treated overnight with anti-mouse CD3 (10 µg/mL; Catalog # MAB484), anti-mouse CD28 (5 µg/mL; Catalog # AF483), TGF-beta (10 ng/mL; Catalog # 100-B), and rmlL-2 (20 ng/mL; (Catalog # 1150-ML).

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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

IL-2 receptor alpha (IL-2 R α), also known as CD25, is a 55 kDa type I membrane glycoprotein that belongs to the family of cytokine receptors that utilize the common gamma chain subunit (γ_c). IL-2 R α is primarily expressed on activated T cells and on regulatory T cells (Treg) (1-3). The mouse IL-2 R α cDNA encodes a 268 amino acid (aa) precursor that includes a 21 aa signal peptide, a 215 aa extracellular domain (ECD) with two Sushi domains, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and an 11 aa cytoplasmic domain (4, 5). Within the ECD, mouse IL-2 R α shares 81% and 58% aa sequence identity with rat and human IL-2 R α , respectively. It shares approximately 15% aa sequence identity with IL-4, -7, -9, -15, and -21 receptor subunits that also complex with γ_c . IL-2 R β (CD122) and γ_c (IL-2 R γ /CD132) dimerize to form a constitutively expressed intermediate affinity IL-2 receptor (6, 7). By itself, IL-2 R α binds IL-2 with low affinity. It associates with IL-2 R β and γ_c to generate a ternary high affinity IL-2 receptor complex (8). A soluble form of IL-2 R α can be generated by proteolytic cleavage of the cell surface receptor, rendering the T cell unresponsive to IL-2 (9, 10). Increased serum levels of soluble IL-2 R α are found in some cancers and immune disorders (11). IL-2 R α is required for activation induced cell death (AICD) of naive T cells, a mechanism responsible for deleting autoreactive T cell clones (12, 13). IL-2 R α is also required for the development of CD4⁺CD25⁺ Treg which suppress autoreactive CD4⁺ T cells, thereby contributing to peripheral T cell homeostasis (12-14).

References:

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