

## DESCRIPTION

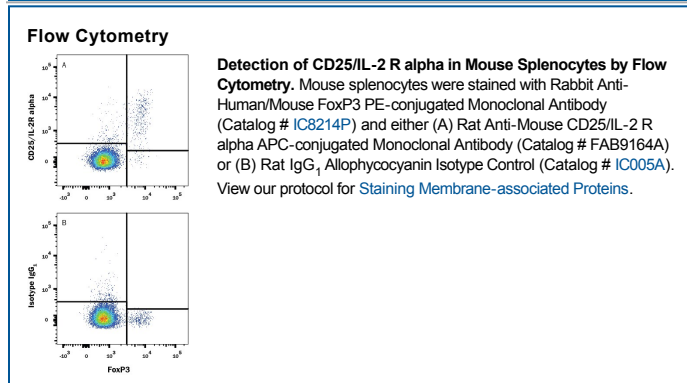
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse CD25/IL-2 R alpha in flow cytometry.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Rat IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # PC61.5.3
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	B6.1 mouse cytotoxic T cell line
<b>Conjugate</b>	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied 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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	10 µL/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Protect from light. Do not freeze.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

IL-2 receptor alpha (IL-2 R $\alpha$ ), 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 ( $\gamma_c$ ). IL-2 R $\alpha$  is primarily expressed on activated T cells and on regulatory T cells (Treg). The mouse IL-2 R $\alpha$  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. Within the ECD, mouse IL-2 R $\alpha$  shares 81% and 58% aa sequence identity with rat and human IL-2 R $\alpha$ , respectively. It shares approximately 15% aa sequence identity with IL-4, -7, -9, -15, and -21 receptor subunits that also complex with  $\gamma_c$ . IL-2 R $\beta$  (CD122) and  $\gamma_c$  (IL-2 R $\gamma$ /CD132) dimerize to form a constitutively expressed intermediate affinity IL-2 receptor. By itself, IL-2 R $\alpha$  binds IL-2 with low affinity. It associates with IL-2 R $\beta$  and  $\gamma_c$  to generate a ternary high affinity IL-2 receptor complex. A soluble form of IL-2 R $\alpha$  can be generated by proteolytic cleavage of the cell surface receptor, rendering the T cell unresponsive to IL-2. Increased serum levels of soluble IL-2 R $\alpha$  are found in some cancers and immune disorders. IL-2 R $\alpha$  is required for Activation Induced Cell Death (AICD) of naive T cells, a mechanism responsible for deleting autoreactive T cell clones. IL-2 R $\alpha$  is also required for the development of CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> Treg which suppress autoreactive CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells, thereby contributing to peripheral T cell homeostasis.