

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-15 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) IL-2, recombinant mouse IL-15, or rhIL-21 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 34559
Purification	Protein A or G purified from ascites
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-15 Asn49-Ser162 Accession # P40933
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 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
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells treated with LPS, fixed with paraformaldehyde, and permeabilized with saponin

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

Interleukin 15 (IL-15) is a widely expressed 14 kDa cytokine that is structurally and functionally related to IL-2 (1-3). Mature human IL-15 shares 70% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-15. Alternate splicing generates isoforms of IL-15 with either a long or short signal peptide (LSP or SSP), and the SSP isoform is retained intracellularly (4). IL-15 binds with high affinity to IL-15 R α (5). It binds with lower affinity to a complex of IL-2 R β and the common gamma chain (γ c) which are also subunits of the IL-2 receptor complex (1, 6). IL-15 associates with IL-15 R α in the endoplasmic reticulum, and this complex is expressed on the cell surface (7, 8). The dominant mechanism of IL-15 action is known as transpresentation in which IL-15 and IL-15 R α are coordinately expressed on the surface of one cell and interact with complexes of IL-2 R β / γ c on adjacent cells (9). This enables cells to respond to IL-15 even if they do not express IL-15 R α (8, 10). Soluble IL-15-binding forms of IL-15 R α can be generated by proteolytic shedding or alternate splicing (11-13). These molecules retain the ability to bind tightly to IL-15 and can either inhibit or augment IL-15 function (5, 12, 13). Consistent with its shared use of IL-2 receptor subunits, IL-15 induces IL-2-like effects in lymphocyte development and homeostasis (3). It is particularly important for the maintenance and activation of NK cells and CD8⁺ memory T cells (3). IL-15 also exerts pleiotropic effects on other hematopoietic cells and non-immune cells (2). Ligation of membrane-associated IL-15/IL-15 R α complexes induces reverse signaling that promotes cellular adhesion, tyrosine phosphorylation of intracellular proteins, and cytokine secretion by the IL-15/IL-15 R α expressing cells (14, 15).

References:

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