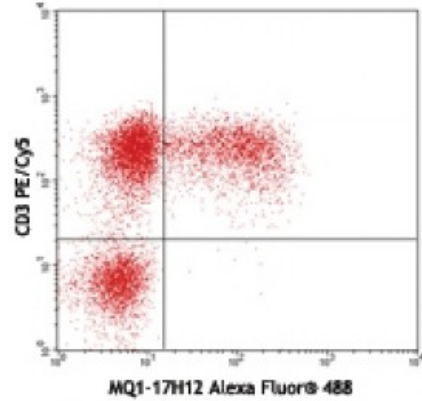


**Alexa Fluor® 488 anti-human IL-2**

**Catalog # / Size:** 3101570 / 100 tests  
**Clone:** MQ1-17H12  
**Isotype:** Rat IgG2a, κ  
**Immunogen:** *E. coli*- expressed recombinant human IL-2  
**Reactivity:** Human  
**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 488 under optimal conditions.  
**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).  
**Concentration:** Lot-specific



PMA+ionomycin-stimulated (6 hours) human peripheral blood lymphocytes intracellular stained with MQ1-17H12 Alexa Fluor® 488 and CD3 (UCHT1) PE/Cy5

**Applications:**

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry  
**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 microL per 10<sup>6</sup> cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

\* Alexa Fluor® 488 has a maximum emission of 519 nm when it is excited at 488 nm.

**Application Notes:** **ELISA or ELISPOT Capture<sup>2,3</sup>:** The purified MQ1-17H12 antibody is useful as the capture antibody in a sandwich ELISA or ELISPOT assay, when used in conjunction with the biotinylated Poly5176 antibody (Cat. No. 517605) as the detecting antibody. The LEAF™ purified antibody is suggested for ELISPOT capture. For ELISPOT capture applications, a concentration range of 4-8 microg/ml is recommended.  
**Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include:** immunoprecipitation<sup>2</sup>, immunohistochemical staining of paraformaldehyde-fixed, saponin-treated frozen tissue sections<sup>1,4-6,8</sup>, neutralization<sup>13</sup>, and immunocytochemistry.

**Note:** For testing human IL-2 in serum or plasma, BioLegend's LEGEND MAX™ Kits (Cat. No. 431807 & 431808) are specially developed and recommended.

- Application References:**
1. Andersson J, *et al.* 1994. *Immunology* 83:16. (IHC)
  2. Abrams J, *et al.* 1992. *Immunol. Rev.* 127:5. (IP)
  3. Abrams JS. 1995. *Curr. Prot. Immunol.* Unit 6.20.
  4. Fernandez V, *et al.* 1994. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 24:1808. (IHC)
  5. Skansen-Saphir U, *et al.* 1994. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 24:916. (IHC)
  6. Andersson U, *et al.* *Detection and Quantification of Gene Expression.* New York:Springer-Verlag. (IHC)
  7. Prussin C, *et al.* 1995. *J. Immunol. Methods.* 188:117.

8. Raqib R, *et al.* 2002. *Infect. Immun.* 70:3199. (IHC)
  9. Dzhagalov I, *et al.* 2007. *J. Immunol.* 178:2113. [PubMed](#)
  10. Colleton BA, *et al.* 2009. *J Virol.* 83:6288. [PubMed](#)
  11. Yoshino N, *et al.* 2000. *Exp. Anim. (Tokyo)* 49:97. (FC)
  12. Rout N, *et al.* 2010. *PLoS One* 5:e9787. (FC)
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**Description:** IL-2 is a potent lymphoid cell growth factor which exerts its biological activity primarily on T cells, promoting proliferation and maturation. Additionally, IL-2 has been found to stimulate growth and differentiation of B cells, NK cells, LAK cells, monocytes, and oligodendrocytes.

**Antigen  
References:**

1. Fitzgerald K, *et al.* Eds. 2001. *The Cytokine FactsBook*. Academic Press, San Diego.
2. Taniguchi T, *et al.* 1993. *Cell* 73:5.
3. Nistico G. 1993. *Prog. Neurobiol.* 40:463.
4. Waldmann T, *et al.*