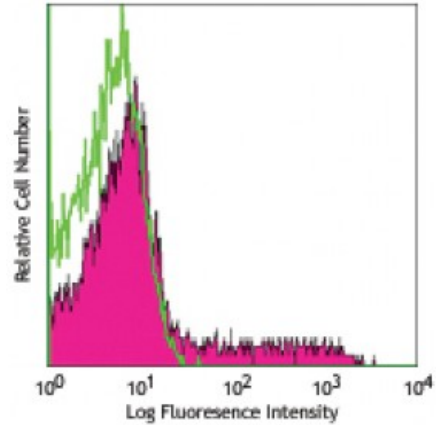


Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-mouse IL-2

Catalog # / Size: 3119070 / 100 µg
Clone: JES6-5H4
Isotype: Rat IgG2b, κ
Immunogen: *E. coli*-expressed, recombinant mouse IL-2
Reactivity: Mouse
Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions.
Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Concentration: 0.5



PMA/Ionomycin stimulatd (6 hrs)
 BALB/c splenocytes intracellular
 stained with JES6-5H4 Alexa Fluor®
 647

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 ≤ 0.25 microg per 10⁶ cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633nm / 635nm.

Application Notes: **ELISA Detection¹⁻³ or ELISPOT Detection⁴⁻⁶:** The biotinylated JES6-5H4 antibody is useful as a detection antibody for a sandwich ELISA or ELISPOT assay, when used in conjunction with the purified JES6-1A12 antibody (Cat. No. 503702/503704) as capture antibody and recombinant mouse IL-2 (Cat. No. 575409) as the standard.

Flow Cytometry⁸⁻¹⁰: The fluorochrome-labeled JES6-5H4 antibody is useful for intracellular immunofluorescent staining and flow cytometric analysis to identify IL-2 -producing cells within mixed cell populations.

Neutralization^{1,7}: The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin in vivo and *in vitro* (Cat. No. 503812) is recommended for neutralization.

Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include : immunoprecipitation¹, immunohistochemical staining of paraformaldehyde-fixed, saponin-treated frozen tissue sections², *in vivo* capture⁷, and immunocytochemistry.

Note: For testing mouse IL-2 in serum, plasma or supernatant, BioLegend's ELISA MAX™ Sets (Cat. No. 431001 to 431006) are specially developed and recommended.

Application References:
 1. Abrams J, *et al.* 1992. *Immunol. Rev.* 127:5.
 2. Sander B, *et al.* 1993. *J. Immunol. Meth.* 166:201.
 3. Abrams J. 1995. *Curr. Prot. Immunol.* John Wiley and Sons New York. Unit 6.20.
 4. Klinman D, *et al.* 1994. *Curr. Prot. Immunol.* John Wiley and Sons New York. Unit 6.19.

5. Mo X, *et al.* 1995. *J. Virol.* 69:1288.
 6. Karulin A, *et al.* 2000. *J. Immunol.* 164:1862.
 7. Finkelman F, *et al.* 2003. *Curr. Prot. Immunol.* John Wiley & Sons New York. Unit 6.28.
 8. Ko SY, *et al.* 2005. *J. Immunol.* 175:3309. [PubMed](#)
 9. Kang SS and Allen PM. 2005. *J. Immunol.* 174:5382.
 10. Lawson BR, *et al.* 2007. *J. Immunol.* 178:5366.
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Description: IL-2 is a potent lymphoid cell growth factor which exerts its biological activity primarily on T cells. 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.*