SONY

Product Data Sheet

Pacific Blue™ anti-mouse IL-2

Catalog # / Size: 3119100 / 100 µg

Clone: JES6-5H4

Isotype: Rat IgG2b, κ

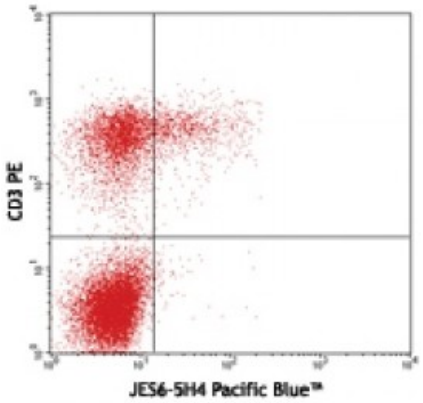
Immunogen: *E. coli*-expressed, recombinant mouse IL-2

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Pacific Blue™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Pacific Blue™.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5



PMA+ionomycin-stimulated C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes (6 hours) intracellular stained with with CD3 (17A2) PE and JES6-5H4 Pacific Blue™

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 10^6 cells in 100 microL volume. It is highly recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* Pacific Blue™ has a maximum emission of 455 nm when it is excited at 405 nm. Prior to using Pacific Blue™ conjugate for flow cytometric analysis, please verify your flow cytometer's capability of exciting and detecting the fluorochrome.

Application Notes: **ELISA Detection[1-3] or ELISPOT Detection[4-6]**: 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 Cytometry[8-10]: 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* capture[7], 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.

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.*