SONY

Product Data Sheet

APC/Fire™ 750 anti-mouse IL-2

Catalog # / Size: 3119205 / 25 µg
3119210 / 100 µg

Clone: JES6-5H4

Isotype: Rat IgG2b, κ

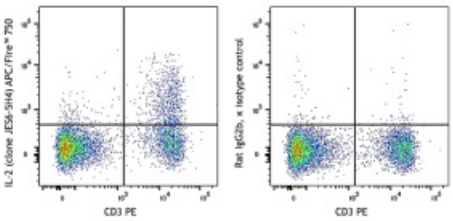
Immunogen: *E. coli*-expressed, recombinant mouse IL-2

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with APC/Fire™ 750 under optimal conditions.

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

Concentration: 0.2 mg/mL



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes were stimulated with Cell Activation cocktail (with Brefeldin A), stained with CD3 PE, fixed, permeabilized, and then stained with IL-2 (clone JES6-5H4) APC/Fire™ 750 (left) or rat IgG2b, κ APC/Fire™ 750 isotype control (right).

Applications:

Applications: Intracellular Staining for 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 ≤ 0.125 µg per million cells in 100 µL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* APC/Fire™ 750 has a maximum excitation of 650 nm and a maximum emission of 787 nm.

Application Notes: **ELISA or ELISPOT Detection[5]:** The biotinylated 4S.B3 antibody is useful as a detection antibody for a sandwich ELISA or ELISPOT assay, when used in conjunction with purified NIB42 antibody as the capture antibody.
Flow Cytometry[3,4,6-8]: The fluorochrome-labeled 4S.B3 antibody is useful for intracellular immunofluorescent staining and flow cytometric analysis to identify IFN-? -producing cells within mixed cell populations.
Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: neutralization[1,2], Western blotting, immunohistochemical staining of paraformaldehyde-fixed, saponin-treated tissue sections, and immunocytochemistry. The 4S.B3 antibody can neutralize the bioactivity of natural or recombinant IFN-?.

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.* 1993. *Ann. NY Acad. Sci.* 685:603.