SONY

Product Data Sheet

Brilliant Violet 785™ anti-mouse IL-2

Catalog # / Size: 3119215 / 50 µg

Clone: JES6-5H4

Isotype: Rat IgG2b, κ

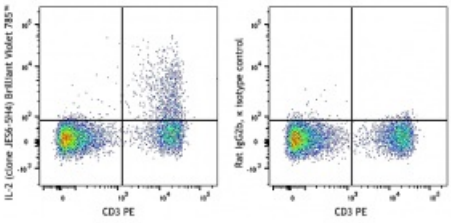
Immunogen: *E. coli*-expressed, recombinant mouse IL-2

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 785™ under optimal conditions.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA (origin USA)

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) ™ (left) or rat IgG2b, κ Brilliant Violet 785™ 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.

Brilliant Violet 785™ excites at 405 nm and emits at 785 nm. The bandpass filter 780/60 nm is recommended for detection, although filter optimization may be required depending on other fluorophores used. Be sure to verify that your cytometer configuration and software setup are appropriate for detecting this channel. Refer to your instrument manual or manufacturer for support. Brilliant Violet 785™ is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.

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 as capture antibody and recombinant mouse IL-2 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.

Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunoprecipitation[1], immunohistochemical staining of paraformaldehyde-fixed, saponin-treated frozen tissue sections[2], *in vivo* capture[7], and immunocytochemistry.

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.