

ARG23355 anti-IL15 antibody [B-E29] (low endotoxin)

Package: 250 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Azide free and low endotoxin Mouse Monoclonal antibody [B-E29] recognizes IL15
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA, FACS, FuncSt
Specificity	This antibody recognizes both natural and recombinant human IL-15.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	B-E29
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	IL15
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant human IL-15
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	IL-15; Interleukin-15

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ELISA	Assay-dependent
	FACS	Assay-dependent
	FuncSt	Assay-dependent
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification Note	Sterile-filtered through 0.22 µm and treated to remove endotoxins.
Buffer	PBS
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Gene Symbol	IL15
Gene Full Name	interleukin 15
Background	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is a cytokine that regulates T and natural killer cell activation and proliferation. This cytokine and interleukine 2 share many biological activities. They are found to bind common hematopoietin receptor subunits, and may compete for the same receptor, and thus negatively regulate each other's activity. The number of CD8+ memory cells is shown to be controlled by a balance between this cytokine and IL2. This cytokine induces the activation of JAK kinases, as well as the phosphorylation and activation of transcription activators STAT3, STAT5, and STAT6. Studies of the mouse counterpart suggested that this cytokine may increase the expression of apoptosis inhibitor BCL2L1/BCL-x(L), possibly through the transcription activation activity of STAT6, and thus prevent apoptosis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene have been reported. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]</p>
Function	<p>Cytokine that stimulates the proliferation of T-lymphocytes. Stimulation by IL-15 requires interaction of IL-15 with components of IL-2R, including IL-2R beta and probably IL-2R gamma but not IL-2R alpha. [UniProt]</p>
Calculated Mw	18 kDa