ARG65995
anti-IL16 antibody (Biotin)

Package: 50 µg
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	Biotin-conjugated Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes IL16
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	IL16
Species	Human
Immunogen	E. coli derived recombinant Human IL16. (PDLNSSTDSA ASASAASDVS VESTAEATVC TVTLEKMSAG LGFSLEGGKG SLHGDKPLTI NRIFKGAASE QSETVQPGDE ILQLGGTAMQ GLTRFEAWNI IKALPDGPVT IVIRRKSLQS KETTAAGDS)
Conjugation	Biotin
Alternate Names	prIL-16; Lymphocyte chemoattractant factor; PRIL16; IL-16; NIL16; LCF; Pro-interleukin-16

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ELISA	Direct: 0.25 - 1.0 µg/ml Sandwich: 0.25 - 1.0 µg/ml with ARG65994 as a capture antibody

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

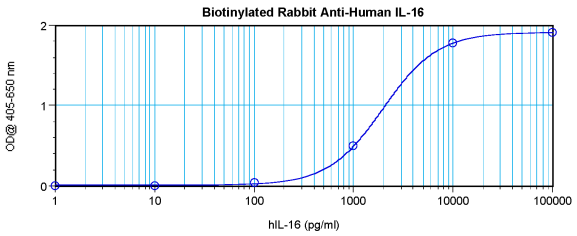
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified by affinity chromatography.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.2)
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	Aliquot and store in the dark at 2-8°C. Keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. 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.

Bioinformation

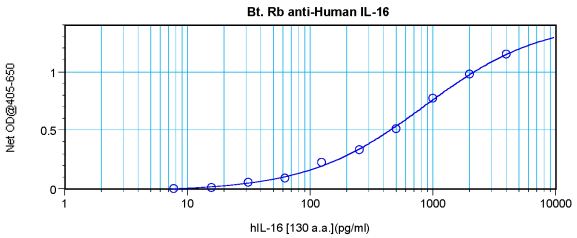
Database links	GeneID: 3603 Human Swiss-port # Q14005 Human
Gene Symbol	IL16
Gene Full Name	interleukin 16
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a pleiotropic cytokine that functions as a chemoattractant, a modulator of T cell activation, and an inhibitor of HIV replication. The signaling process of this cytokine is mediated by CD4. The product of this gene undergoes proteolytic processing, which is found to yield two functional proteins. The cytokine function is exclusively attributed to the secreted C-terminal peptide, while the N-terminal product may play a role in cell cycle control. Caspase 3 is reported to be involved in the proteolytic processing of this protein. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010]
Function	Interleukin-16 stimulates a migratory response in CD4+ lymphocytes, monocytes, and eosinophils. Primes CD4+ T-cells for IL-2 and IL-15 responsiveness. Also induces T-lymphocyte expression of interleukin 2 receptor. Ligand for CD4. Isoform 1 may act as a scaffolding protein that anchors ion channels in the membrane. Isoform 3 is involved in cell cycle progression in T-cells. Appears to be involved in transcriptional regulation of SKP2 and is probably part of a transcriptional repression complex on the core promoter of the SKP2 gene. May act as a scaffold for GABPB1 (the DNA-binding subunit the GABP transcription factor complex) and HDAC3 thus maintaining transcriptional repression and blocking cell cycle progression in resting T-cells. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	142 kDa
PTM	Isoform 3 is synthesized as a chemo-attractant inactive precursor in hemopoietic tissues and is proteolytically cleaved by caspase-3 to yield IL-16.

Images



ARG65995 anti-IL16 antibody (Biotin) standard curve image

Direct ELISA: ARG65995 anti-IL16 antibody (Biotin) at 0.25 - 1.0 µg/ml results of a typical standard run with optical density reading at 405 - 650 nm.



ARG65995 anti-IL16 antibody (Biotin) standard curve image

Sandwich ELISA: ARG65995 anti-IL16 antibody (Biotin) as a detection antibody at 0.25 - 1.0 µg/ml combined with ARG65994 anti-IL16 antibody as a capture antibody. Results of a typical standard run with optical density reading at 405 - 650 nm.