

Anti-Human IL-15 Antibody

Catalog # ABG10210

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, E
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

Additional Information

Preparation	Produced from sera of rabbits pre-immunized with highly pure (>98%) recombinant hIL-15. Anti-Human IL-15 specific antibody was purified by affinity chromatography employing immobilized hIL-15 matrix.
WesternBlot	To detect hIL-15 by Western Blot analysis this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.1 - 0.2 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents the detection limit for recombinant hIL-15 is 1.5 - 3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Sandwich	To detect hIL-15 by sandwich ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.5 - 2.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This antigen affinity purified antibody, in conjunction with BioGems' Biotinylated Anti-Human IL-15 (60-015BT) as a detection antibody, allows the detection of at least 0.2 - 0.4 ng/well of recombinant hIL-15.
Immunohistochemistry	This antibody stained formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections of human normal placenta. The recommended concentration is 0.5 mg/ml-1.0 mg/ml with a two hour incubation at room temperature. An HRP-labeled polymer detection system was used with a DAB chromogen. Heat induced antigen retrieval with a pH 6.0 sodium citrate buffer is recommended. Optimal concentrations and conditions may vary.
Neutralization	To yield one-half maximal inhibition [ND ₅₀] of the biological activity of hIL-15 (1.0 ng/ml), a concentration of 0.15 - 0.20 µg/ml of this antibody is required.
Formulation	A sterile filtered antibody solution was lyophilized from PBS, pH 7.2.
Reconstitution	Centrifuge vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Storage	-20°C
Precautions	Anti-Human IL-15 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.