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Anti-IL-15 Antibody

Catalog # ABO11935

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P40933
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Interleukin-15(IL15) detection. Tested with WB, ELISA in Human.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	3600
Other Names	Interleukin-15, IL-15, IL15
Calculated MW	18086
Application Details	ELISA , 0.1-0.5 □g/ml, Human, - Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml, Human
Subcellular Localization	Isoform IL15-S48AA: Secreted.
Tissue Specificity	Most abundant in placenta and skeletal muscle. It is also detected in the heart, lung, liver and kidney. IL15- S21AA is preferentially expressed in tissues such as testis and thymus.
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Interleukin-15
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.
Immunogen	E.coli-derived human IL-15 recombinant protein (Position: N49-S162). Human IL-15 shares 70% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with both mouse and rat IL-15.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also

	be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the IL-15/IL-21 family.

Protein Information

Name	IL15
Function	Cytokine that plays a major role in the development of inflammatory and protective immune responses to microbial invaders and parasites by modulating immune cells of both the innate and adaptive immune systems (PubMed:15123770). Stimulates the proliferation of natural killer cells, T-cells and B-cells and promotes the secretion of several cytokines (PubMed:8178155, PubMed:9326248). In monocytes, induces the production of IL8 and monocyte chemotactic protein 1/CCL2, two chemokines that attract neutrophils and monocytes respectively to sites of infection (PubMed:9326248). Unlike most cytokines, which are secreted in soluble form, IL15 is expressed in association with its high affinity IL15RA on the surface of IL15-producing cells and delivers signals to target cells that express IL2RB and IL2RG receptor subunits (PubMed:10233906, PubMed:23104097, PubMed:8026467). Binding to its receptor triggers the phosphorylation of JAK1 and JAK3 and the recruitment and subsequent phosphorylation of signal transducer and activator of transcription-3/STAT3 and STAT5 (PubMed:7568001). In mast cells, induces the rapid tyrosine phosphorylation of STAT6 and thereby controls mast cell survival and release of cytokines such as IL4 (By similarity).
Cellular Location	[Isoform IL15-S48AA]: Secreted.
Tissue Location	Most abundant in placenta and skeletal muscle. It is also detected in the heart, lung, liver and kidney. IL15-S21AA is preferentially expressed in tissues such as testis and thymus

Background

Interleukin (IL)-15 is a cytokine with the ability to stimulate the proliferation activity of Th1 and/or Th2 lymphocytes. This gene is mapped to human chromosome 4q31 by fluorescence in situ hybridization. IL-15 is a novel cytokine whose effects on T-cell activation and proliferation are similar to those of interleukin-2 (IL-2), presumably because IL-15 utilizes the beta and gamma chains of the IL-2 receptor. IL-15 can play a role in the initiation and outcome of acute and chronic rejection. Anti-IL-15 therapy in combination with classic immunosuppression therapy might be beneficial in the prevention of acute, and especially chronic, allograft rejection.

Images

Anti- IL-15 antibody, ABO11935, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti IL-15 (ABO11935) at 0.5ug/mlWB: Recombinant Human IL-15 Protein 0.5ngPredicted bind size: 15KDObserved bind size: 15KD



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