Purified Anti-Mouse CD132 Antibody[3E12], Functional Grade

catalog number: **E-AB-F10150**

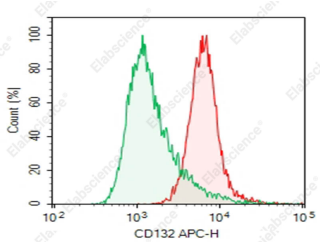
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse CD132 protein
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2b, κ
Clone	3E12
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
FCM	≤ 0.2 μg per million cells in 100 μL volume
Block	Reported in the literature
FA	Reported in the literature

Data



C57/BL6 Mouse splenocytes cell were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Mouse CD132 Antibody[3E12](Right) and 0.2 μg Rat IgG2b, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by APC-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

CD132 is a 64-70 kD type I transmembrane glycoprotein of the Ig superfamily, and is also known as common γ chain (γc) or IL-2 receptor γ subunit. It is expressed broadly on T- and B-lymphocytes, NK cells, monocytes, and granulocytes. CD132 is an essential component of cytokine receptors for IL-2, IL-4, IL-7, IL-9, IL-15, and IL-21. Ligand binding induces tyrosine phosphorylation and initiates signaling through a JAK/STAT pathway. CD132 mutation results in X-linked severe combined immune deficiency (XSCID).

None (Azide-Free,Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Application References

X C Li, et al. Nat Med. 2001 Jan;7(1):114-8.Y W He, et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1995 Jun 6;92(12):5689-93.