Purified Anti-Mouse CD122 Antibody[TM-Beta 1], Functional Grade

catalog number: **AN004180**

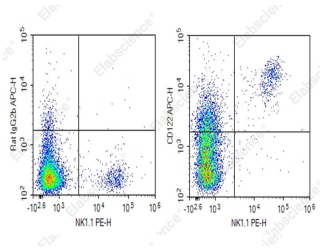
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse CD122 protein
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2b, κ
Clone	TM-Beta 1
Purification	> 98%, Protein A/G purified, ≥ 95% monomer by analytical SEC
Endotoxin	< 1 EU/mg determined by LAL assay
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives

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

Data



C57/BL6 Mouse splenocytes were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Mouse CD122 Antibody[TM-Beta 1], Functional Grade(Right) and 0.2 μg Rat IgG2b, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by APC-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody, then anti-Mouse NK1.1 PE-conjugated Monoclonal 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

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CD122 is a 70-75 kD IL-2 receptor β chain also known as IL-2Rβ, which is also shared by the IL-15 receptor. It is constitutively expressed by NK cells and at lower levels by T cells, B cells, monocytes, and macrophages. The IL-2Rβ chain can combine with either the common γ subunit (γc, CD132) alone or with the γc subunit and the IL-2Rα subunit (CD25) to generate intermediate or high affinity IL-2 receptor complexes, respectively. CD122 expression levels can be upregulated by activation. The TM-β1 antibody does inhibit IL-2 binding to the IL-2 receptor. CD122 is expressed on murine, but not human, CD8+ Tregs involved in the maintenance of T cell homeostasis.

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.

Application References

Hanna Brauner, et al. Immunol Cell Biol. 2016 Feb;94(2):177-84.