

Recombinant CD132/IL2RG Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300473P

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

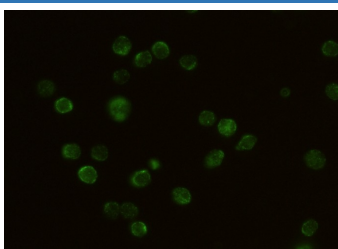
Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse CD132/IL2RG Protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	4D5
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

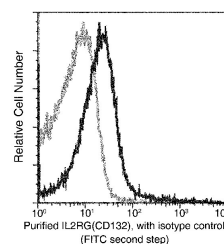
Applications Recommended Dilution

ICC/IF	1:20-1:100
FCM	1:25-1:100

Data



Immunofluorescence analysis of Mouse IL2RG in mouse splenocytes. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-mouse IL2RG monoclonal antibody (1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green).



Flow cytometric analysis of Mouse IL2RG(CD132) expression on BABL/c splenocytes. Cells were stained with purified anti-Mouse IL2RG(CD132), then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V1.0

The common gamma chain (γ c) (or CD132), also known as interleukin-2 receptor subunit gamma or IL2RG, is a member of the type I cytokine receptor family expressed on most lymphocyte (white blood cell) populations, and its gene is found on the X-chromosome of mammals. The common gamma chain (γ c) (or IL2RG), is a cytokine receptor subunit that is common to the receptor complexes for at least six different interleukin receptors: IL-2, IL-4, IL-7, IL-9, IL-15, and the interleukin-21 receptor. It is a component of multiple cytokine receptors that are essential for lymphocyte development and function. X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency (X-SCID) is a rare and potentially fatal disease caused by mutations of IL2RG, the gene encoding IL2RG. IL2RG was demonstrated to be a component of the IL-4 receptor based on chemical cross-linking data, the ability of IL2RG to augment IL-4 binding affinity. The observation that IL-2R gamma is a functional component of the IL-4 receptor, together with the finding that IL-2R gamma associates with the IL-7 receptor, begins to elucidate why a deficiency of this common gamma chain (gamma c) has a profound effect on lymphoid function and development, as seen in X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency.