PE Anti-Human CD25 Anyibody[B-B10]

Catalog Number: AN00474D

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

Description

Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone No.	B-B10
Isotype Control	PE Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792D]
Conjugation	PE
Conjugation Information	PE is designed to be excited by the Blue (488 nm), Green (532 nm) and Yellow-Green (561 nm) lasers and detected using an optical filter centered near 575 nm (e.g., a 585/42 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

Applications	Recommended usage
FCM	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. **The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood).** Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 24 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	IL-2 receptor subunit alpha;IL-2-RA;IL-2R subunit alpha;IL2-RA
Uniprot ID	P01589
Gene ID	3559
Background	CD25 (IL2 receptor alpha chain/IL2RA) is a cytokine that plays a role in the proliferation of T and B lymphocytes. The receptor of this cytokine (IL2RA) is a heterotrimeric protein complex with a gamma chain also shared by interleukin 4 (IL4) and interleukin 7 (IL7). IL2RA, IL2R beta chain (IL2RB), and the IL2R gamma chain (IL2RG), constitute the high-affinity IL2 receptor. Homodimeric IL2RA chains result in low-affinity receptor, while homodimeric IL2RB chains produce a medium-affinity receptor. The expression of IL2 in mature thymocytes is monoallelic, which represents an unusual regulatory mode for controlling the precise expression of a single gene. IL2 is primarily produced by mature T cells. IL2 plays an important role as a growth factor, differentiation factor, and regulator of cell death. IL-2 stimulates the proliferation of B cells, augments natural killer cell activity, and inhibits granulocyte macrophage colony formation. The targeted disruption of a similar gene in mice leads to ulcerative colitis-like disease, which suggests a role in the immune response to antigenic stimuli. Mutations in this gene are associated with interleukin 2 receptor alpha deficiency.

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