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Anti-Human CD25 Azide Free

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Catalogue N°	852.010.000 - 200μg / 200μl 852.010.005 - 500μg / 500μl
Target species	Human
Specificity	Recognises the Interleukin 2 Receptor a chain (IL- 2 Ra), a 55 kDa protein
Clone	B-F2
Application	ELISA
	Flow Cytometry
	Immunohistochemistry
	Functional assay
Hybridoma	Myeloma X63/AG.8653 x Balb/c spleen cells
Immunisation	PHA activated T cells
Quantity	200µg or 500µg (Discovery Size also available please enquire)
lsotype	Mouse lgG1 Kappa light chain
Format	Phosphate-buffered saline. Sterile-filtered through 0.22 µm. Carrier and preservative free
Workshop	IV-V
Storage	Stable at +2-8°C for 12 months. For longer storage freeze aliquots.
Biological Activity	Inhibits mixed lymphocyte culture
Synonym	IL-2R α-Chain

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With over 30 years experience and extensive expertise, we are commited to providing excellence in Monoclonal Antibody and Immunoassay development.

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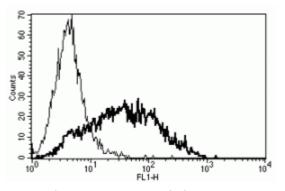
Diaclone productsMonoclonal
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A typical staining pattern with the B-F2 monoclonal antibody of PHA activated lymphocytes

REFERENCES

Engert, A. et al., Int J Cancer, 1991; 49(3): 450-6. - Pubmed link 🕑

BACKGROUND

IL-2, one of the most important factors in the human immune system, is a potent T-cell growth factor whose major function is the activation of many cells of the immune system including T-cells, B-cells, macrophages and NK cells. These potent actions are mediated by IL-2 binding and signalling through its associated cell surface receptor IL-2R. This receptor is not expressed on normal or unstimulated lymphocytes but is quickly transcribed and expressed on T-cells following activation.

This IL-2R is a heterotrimeric protein consisting of three distinct glycopeptide subunits termed IL-2Ra (CD25) specific to IL-2R, IL-2Rb and IL-2Rg. The a and b chains are involved in binding IL-2 while the signal transduction following IL-2 binding is mediated by the g-chain along with the b chain. The IL-2Ra chain or CD25 is a type 1 transmembrane glycoprotein of 251 amino acids and 55kDa. CD25 can also be found as a soluble form in serum and tissue following enzymatic cleavage from expressing cells and can be identified as a 45KDa protein once shed from the membrane. As the expression and subsequent release of CD25 takes place following cell stimulation the presence of soluble CD25 (sCD25) in circulation is an excellent marker of T-cell activation.

A number of disease states linked to over expression of CD25 have previously been described including, autoimmune diseases, transplant rejection, chronic infection, B-cell neoplasm and various types of leukaemia and other forms of cancer. Because of this definite link between CD25 over expression and disease state many therapies for these conditions have evolved to inhibit this over expression of IL-2Ra.

More recently CD25 has become the major marker for distinguishing the CD4+CD25+ subset of T regulatory cells.

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