

**IL-2 Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP70506**Specification****IL-2 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P60568</a>
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**IL-2 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3558**Other Names**

IL2; Interleukin-2; IL-2; T-cell growth factor; TCGF; Aldesleukin

**Dilution**

IHC~~IHC-p: 100-300. Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**IL-2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** IL2**Function**

Cytokine produced by activated CD4-positive helper T-cells and to a lesser extent activated CD8-positive T-cells and natural killer (NK) cells that plays pivotal roles in the immune response and tolerance (PubMed: [6438535](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/6438535)). Binds to a receptor complex composed of either the high-affinity trimeric IL-2R (IL2RA/CD25, IL2RB/CD122 and IL2RG/CD132) or the low-affinity dimeric IL-2R (IL2RB and IL2RG) (PubMed: [16293754](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16293754), PubMed: [16477002](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16477002)). Interaction with the receptor leads to oligomerization and conformation changes in the IL-2R subunits resulting in downstream signaling starting with phosphorylation of JAK1 and JAK3 (PubMed: [7973659](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7973659)). In turn, JAK1 and JAK3 phosphorylate the receptor to form a docking site leading to the phosphorylation of several substrates including STAT5 (PubMed: [8580378](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8580378)). This process leads to activation of several pathways including STAT, phosphoinositide-3-kinase/PI3K and mitogen-activated protein kinase/MAPK pathways (PubMed:

[25142963](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25142963)). Functions as a T-cell growth factor and can increase NK-cell cytolytic activity as well (PubMed:[6608729](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/6608729)). Promotes strong proliferation of activated B-cells and subsequently immunoglobulin production (PubMed:[6438535](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/6438535)). Plays a pivotal role in regulating the adaptive immune system by controlling the survival and proliferation of regulatory T-cells, which are required for the maintenance of immune tolerance. Moreover, participates in the differentiation and homeostasis of effector T-cell subsets, including Th1, Th2, Th17 as well as memory CD8-positive T-cells.

#### Cellular Location

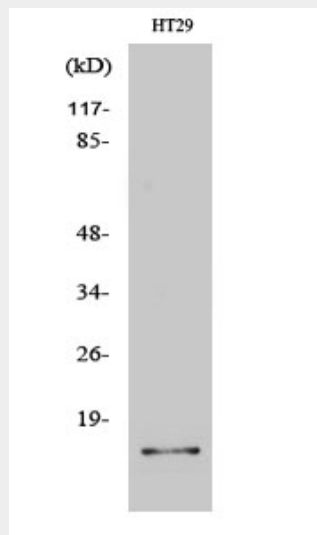
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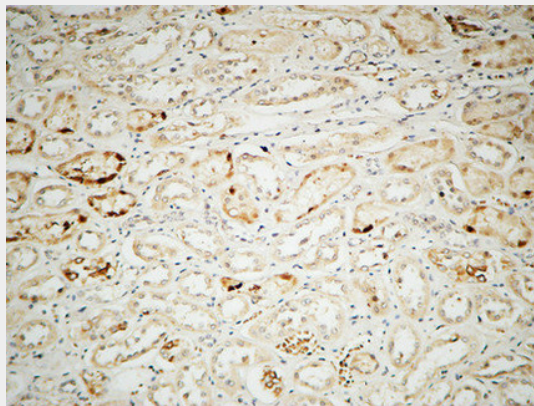
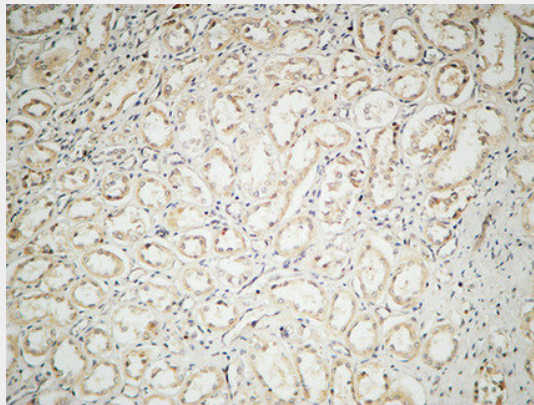
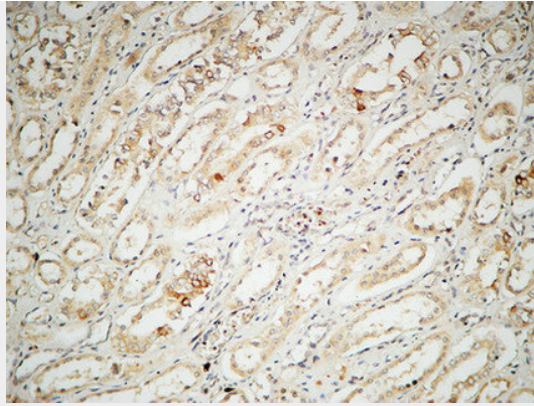
#### IL-2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### IL-2 Polyclonal Antibody - Images





## **IL-2 Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

Produced by T-cells in response to antigenic or mitogenic stimulation, this protein is required for T-cell proliferation and other activities crucial to regulation of the immune response. Can stimulate B-cells, monocytes, lymphokine- activated killer cells, natural killer cells, and glioma cells.