

Source

Anti-Human IL15 (9B5G1) MAb, Mouse IgG1 is a monoclonal antibody recombinantly expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293), which combines the variable region of a Mouse monoclonal antibody with mouse IgG1 constant domain. The mouse monoclonal antibody is produced from a hybridoma resulting from fusion of SP2/0 myeloma and B-lymphocytes obtained from a mouse immunized with IL15.

Isotype

Mouse IgG1 | Mouse Kappa

Specificity

This product is a specific antibody specifically reacts with IL15.

Application

ELISA

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per mg by the LAL method.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μ m filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

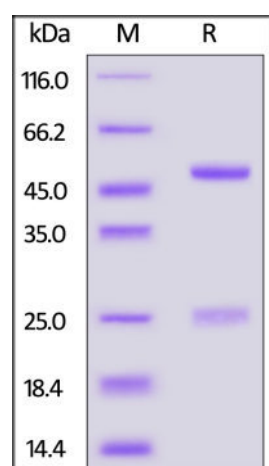
Storage

For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

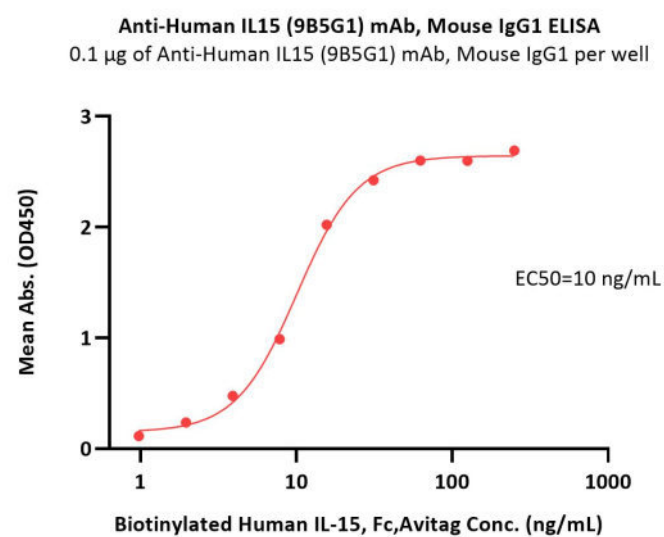
This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE

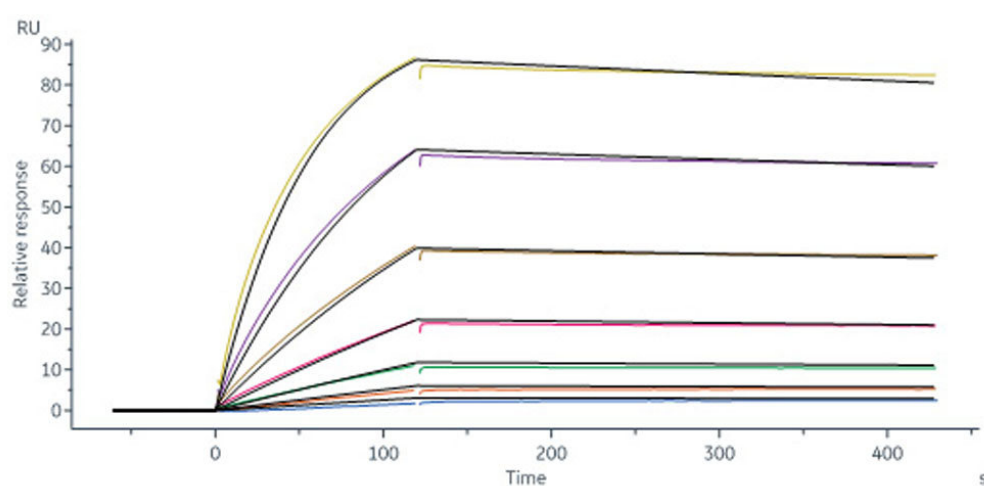
Anti-Human IL15 (9B5G1) mAb, Mouse IgG1 on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained overnight with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95%.

Bioactivity-Elisa



Immobilized Anti-Human IL15 (9B5G1) MAb, Mouse IgG1 (Cat. No. IL5-M543) at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Biotinylated Human IL-15, Fc,Avitag (Cat. No. IL5-H82F3) with a linear range of 1-16 ng/mL (QC tested).

Bioactivity-SPR



Anti-Human IL15 (9B5G1) MAb, Mouse IgG1 (Cat. No. IL5-M543) captured on CM5 chip via anti-mouse antibodies surface can bind Human IL-15, His Tag (Cat. No. IL5-H52H8) with an affinity constant of 2.76 nM as determined in a SPR assay (Biacore 8K) (Routinely tested).

Background

Interleukin 15 is also known as IL15, IL-15, and is a cytokine with structural similarity to IL-2. Like IL-2, IL-15 binds to and signals through the IL-2/IL-15 beta chain (CD122) and the common gamma chain (gamma-C, CD132). IL-15 is secreted by mononuclear phagocytes (and some other cells) following infection by virus(es). This cytokine induces cell proliferation of natural killer cells; cells of the innate immune system whose principal role is to kill virally infected cells. Interleukin 15 (IL-15) regulates T and natural killer (NK) cell activation and proliferation. Survival signals that maintain memory T cells in the absence of antigen are provided by IL-15. This cytokine is also implicated in NK cell development. In rodent lymphocytes, IL-15 prevents apoptosis by inducing an apoptosis inhibitor, BCL2L1/BCL-x(L). IL-15 has been shown to enhance the anti-tumor immunity of CD8+ T cells in pre-clinical models. A phase I clinical trial to evaluate the safety, dosing, and anti-tumor efficacy of IL-15 in patients with metastatic melanoma and renal cell carcinoma (kidney cancer) has begun to enroll patients at the National Institutes of Health.

Clinical and Translational Updates

Please contact us via TechSupport@acrobiosystems.com if you have any question on this product.