

IL-15 Antibody

Catalog # ASC11615

Specification

IL-15 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P40933
Other Accession	NP_000576 , 10835153
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	18 kDa KDa
Application Notes	IL-15 antibody can be used for detection of IL-15 by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL.

IL-15 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **3600**
Target/Specificity
IL15; At least two isoforms of IL-15 are known to exist.

Reconstitution & Storage

IL-15 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year.

Precautions

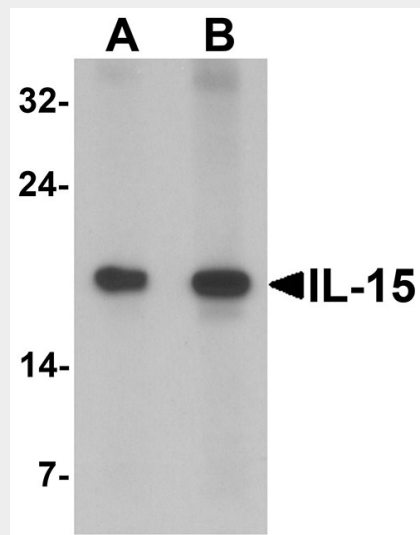
IL-15 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IL-15 Antibody - Protein Information

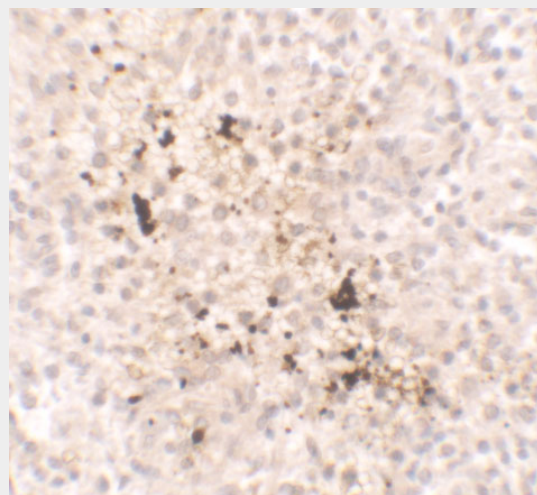
Name IL15

Function

Cytokine that stimulates the proliferation of T-lymphocytes (PubMed:8178155). Stimulation by IL15 requires interaction of IL15 with components of the IL2 receptor,



Western blot analysis of IL-15 in rat spleen tissue lysate with IL-15 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL



Immunohistochemistry of IL-15 in spleen tissue with IL-15 antibody at 2.5 µg/ml.

IL-15 Antibody - Background

IL-15 Antibody: Interleukin 15 (IL-15) is a cytokine that regulates T and natural killer cell activation and proliferation. This cytokine and IL-2 share many biological activities as both have been found to bind common

including IL2RB and probably IL2RG but not IL2RA (PubMed:8178155). In neutrophils, stimulates phagocytosis probably by signaling through the IL15 receptor, composed of the subunits IL15RA, IL2RB and IL2RG, which results in kinase SYK activation (PubMed:15123770).

Cellular Location

[Isoform IL15-S48AA]: Secreted.

Tissue Location

Most abundant in placenta and skeletal muscle. It is also detected in the heart, lung, liver and kidney. IL15-S21AA is preferentially expressed in tissues such as testis and thymus

IL-15 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](#)

hematopoietin receptor subunits, and may compete for the same receptor, and thus negatively regulate each other's activity. The number of CD8+ memory cells is shown to be controlled by a balance between IL-15 and IL-2. This cytokine induces the activation of JAK kinases, as well as the phosphorylation and activation of transcription activators STAT3, STAT5, and STAT6. In mouse, studies suggest that IL-15 may increase the expression of apoptosis inhibitor Bcl-xL, possibly through the transcription activation activity of STAT6, and thus prevent apoptosis.

IL-15 Antibody - References

Bodnar A, Nizsaloczki E, Mocsar G, et al. A biophysical approach to IL-2 and IL-15 receptor function: localization, conformation and interactions. *Immunol. Lett.* 2008; 116:117-25.
Ku CC, Murakami M, Sakamoto A, et al. Control of homeostasis of CD8+ memory T cells by opposing cytokines. *Science* 2000; 288:675-8.
Waldmann T, Tagaya Y, and Bamford R. Interleukin-2, interleukin-15, and their receptors. *Int. Rev. Immunol.* 1998; 16:205-26.
Masuda A, Matsuguchi T, Yamaki K, et al. Interleukin-15 prevents mouse mast cell apoptosis through STAT6-mediate Bcl-xL expression. *J. Biol. Chem.* 2001; 276:26107-13.