

## Product datasheet

# Anti-IL15 antibody ab7213

[1 Abreviews](#) [4 References](#)

### Overview

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<b>Product name</b>	Anti-IL15 antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal to IL15
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> Blocking, ICC/IF, Neutralising, WB
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Mouse, Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant full length protein (Mouse). Expressed in <i>E. coli</i>

### General notes

IL-15 (14-15 kD) is a member of the four alpha-helical bundle family of cytokines. It is very similar to IL-2, except that IL-15 has an IL-15 alpha receptor subunit. IL-15 plays an important role in the growth and differentiation of T and B lymphocytes, natural killer cells, macrophages, and monocytes as well as activation of a number of important intracellular signaling molecules. This implies that IL-15 could be essential for the immune responses, allograft rejection, and the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases.

### Properties

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<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	Preservative: 0.1% Sodium Azide Constituents: PBS
<b>Purity</b>	Protein A purified
<b>Primary antibody notes</b>	IL-15 (14-15 kD) is a member of the four alpha-helical bundle family of cytokines. It is very similar to IL-2, except that IL-15 has an IL-15 alpha receptor subunit. IL-15 plays an important role in the growth and differentiation of T and B lymphocytes, natural killer cells, macrophages, and monocytes as well as activation of a number of important intracellular signaling molecules. This implies that IL-15 could be essential for the immune responses, allograft rejection, and the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

## Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab7213** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
Blocking		Use a concentration of 10 µg/ml. PubMed: 17239632
ICC/IF		Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml. PubMed: 15921960
Neutralising		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
WB		1/500.

## Target

<b>Function</b>	Cytokine that stimulates the proliferation of T-lymphocytes. Stimulation by IL-15 requires interaction of IL-15 with components of IL-2R, including IL-2R beta and probably IL-2R gamma but not IL-2R alpha.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	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.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the IL-15/IL-21 family.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Secreted and Cytoplasm. Nucleus. IL15-S21AA is not secreted, but rather is stored intracellularly, appearing in the nucleus and cytoplasmic components.

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