Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-03907)

TargetMol

Anti-CD25/IL2R alpha Antibody (3D865)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity:	Cynomolgus
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	3D865
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Application:	ELISA
Recommended	ELISA: 1:1000-1:2000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Cynomolgus CD25/IL-2R alpha Protein (TMPY-03644)
Antigen Species:	Cynomolgus
Synonyms:	interleukin 2 receptor, α;interleukin 2 receptor, alpha;CD25/IL2R α
Biology Area:	Neuroinflammation, Cancer Drug Targets

Research Background

CD25 (alpha-chain of the IL-2 receptor, or IL2RA), is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein with a signal peptide, an extracellular region, a transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic domain. IL2RA is expressed on activated T cells and regulatory T cells and is capable of binding IL2 with low affinity by itself. However, a ligand-induced high-affinity heterotrimeric receptor complex is produced when IL2RA is associated non-covalently with the IL2 receptor beta and gamma chain, and subsequently initiates the intracellular signal pathways such as MAPK or JAK/STAT. On dendritic cells (DC), CD25 has been previously regarded as an activation marker, while both murine and human DC can express CD25, they do not express the beta-chain of the IL-2 receptor, which is indispensable for the execution of IL-2 signaling. The IL2RA (CD25) gene is a substantial component of the high-affinity receptor molecule highly expressed by activated T lymphocytes. Recently, a piece of strong evidence was obtained for the involvement of IL-2RA in conferring susceptibility to type 1 diabetes (T1D). Cancer growth and development are associated with the stimulation of the innate immune system, including enhanced interleukin 2 receptor (IL-2R) expression in immune cells and its shedding into the circulation in a soluble form of SIL-2Ralpha. In most hematological malignancies, including different types of leukemias and lymphomas, SIL-2Ralpha is released directly from the surface of neoplastic cells thus reflecting the tumor bulk, turnover, and activity. Several studies have proved that not only lymphoid cancer cells but also some non-lymphoid cancer cells, express IL-2R on their surface. They include malignant melanoma and carcinomas of the kidney, head and neck, esophagus, and lung. Thus, sIL-2Ralpha is elevated in most proliferative disturbances of the hematopoietic system and many solid tumors.Cancer ImmunotherapyImmune CheckpointImmunotherapyTargeted Therapy

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