

ARG10031 anti-IL16 antibody [323]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [323] recognizes IL16
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA
Specificity	mAb 323 exhibits no detectable cross-reaction with human serum albumin, bovine serum albumin and other human cytokines or growth factors tested, such as IL-1β, IL-8, IL-7 MCAF, TGF-β1, EGF, bFGF, GM-CSF, M-CSF, TNF-α.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	323
Isotype	IgG2a, kappa
Target Name	IL16
Species	Human
Immunogen	Purified recombinant human IL-16
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	pIL-16; Lymphocyte chemoattractant factor; PRIL16; IL-16; NIL16; LCF; Pro-interleukin-16

Application Instructions

Application Note	ELISA: The antibody matches with capture antibody clone 398 (Cat. No.: ARG10202) in sandwich ELISA. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
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Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G affinity purified
Buffer	0.01M PBS (pH 7.2)
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 3603 Human Swiss-port # Q14005 Human
Gene Symbol	IL16
Gene Full Name	interleukin 16
Background	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is a pleiotropic cytokine that functions as a chemoattractant, a modulator of T cell activation, and an inhibitor of HIV replication. The signaling process of this cytokine is mediated by CD4. The product of this gene undergoes proteolytic processing, which is found to yield two functional proteins. The cytokine function is exclusively attributed to the secreted C-terminal peptide, while the N-terminal product may play a role in cell cycle control. Caspase 3 is reported to be involved in the proteolytic processing of this protein. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010]</p>
Function	<p>Interleukin-16 stimulates a migratory response in CD4+ lymphocytes, monocytes, and eosinophils. Primes CD4+ T-cells for IL-2 and IL-15 responsiveness. Also induces T-lymphocyte expression of interleukin 2 receptor. Ligand for CD4.</p> <p>Isoform 1 may act as a scaffolding protein that anchors ion channels in the membrane.</p> <p>Isoform 3 is involved in cell cycle progression in T-cells. Appears to be involved in transcriptional regulation of SKP2 and is probably part of a transcriptional repression complex on the core promoter of the SKP2 gene. May act as a scaffold for GABPB1 (the DNA-binding subunit the GABP transcription factor complex) and HDAC3 thus maintaining transcriptional repression and blocking cell cycle progression in resting T-cells. [UniProt]</p>
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Gene Regulation antibody
Calculated Mw	142 kDa
PTM	Isoform 3 is synthesized as a chemo-attractant inactive precursor in hemopoietic tissues and is proteolytically cleaved by caspase-3 to yield IL-16.