

# Datasheet



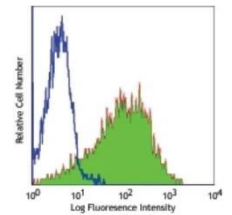
Mouse mAb to **CD25 / IL2RA**  
Clone **143-13**  
Isotype **IgG1-κ**

## Source

A BALB/c mouse was immunized with stimulated human leucocytes.  
Fusion partner: NS-1.

## Specifications

143-13 Reacts with CD25 (55 kDa) which binds to IL-2 with low affinity, unless it associates as alpha chain with CD122 and the common gamma chain (CD132) to form the high-affinity IL-2 receptor complex. The CD25 molecule reveals three epitope regions: A, B, and C. 143-13 Recognizes epitope region B, which is located at residue 3-104 of CD25 and can effectively block IL-2 binding to CD25. 143-13 Was assigned to CD25 at the Fourth International Workshop (code A27).



**Figure 1:** Activated human PBL stained for CD25 (FACS).

## Species reactivity

Positive: human.

## Applications

143-13 Reacts with resting and more strongly with activated T and B lymphocytes and activated macrophages. It can be applied as a marker for cell activity. Since it blocks binding of IL-2 it is excellent for functional studies. Soluble IL2RA is excreted and serves as tumor marker for stages III and IV of stomach cancer.

ELISA	Flow cytometry	Frozen sections	Functional studies	Immunofluorescence	Paraffin sections	Western blot
+	+	+	+	+	-	+

## Format

Produced in tissue culture, contains no host Ig. Antibodies are affinity purified and presented in PBS with 0,02% sodium azide.

Stored at 4°C-8°C, shelf life is at least 24 months after purchase.

## Dilution advice

- ELISA (solid phase: 0,1-100 µg/ml; tracer: 0,001-100 µg/ml for 20 min at RT).
- Flow cytometry (1-2 µg/million cells for 30 min, at 4°C).
- Functional studies (0,02-2,0 µg/ml without azide).
- Immunoblotting (1-2 µg/ml).
- Immunofluorescence (1-2 µg/ml).
- Immunohistology (1-2 µg/ml for 30 min at RT; no antigen retrieval procedure is known to date for formalin-fixed tissues).

# Datasheet



## Positive control

PHA-stimulated human lymphocytes. Human lymph nodes and tonsils.

## References

- Knapp W. et al. Leucocyte typing IV, p. 408- 411 and p. 1080, Oxford University Press, Oxford (1989).