

## **Product Data Sheet**

## Biotin anti-human IL-32 $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta$

Catalog # / Size: 513503 / 50 µg

**Clone:** KU32-52

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1,  $\kappa$ 

**Immunogen:** Recombinant human IL-32α

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with biotin under optimal conditions. The

solution is free of unconjugated biotin.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5 mg/ml

**Storage:** The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C. **Do not freeze.** 

## **Applications:**

Applications: ELISA Detection - Quality tested

FC, WB, IF, IP - Reported in the literature

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by ELISA assay. For use as an ELISA detection antibody, a

concentration range of 0.2-1 µg/ml is recommended. To obtain a linear standard curve, serial dilutions of human IL-32 recombinant protein ranging from 2000 to 15 pg/ml are recommended for each ELISA plate. It is recommended that

the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application

Application Notes: ELISA<sup>1</sup> Detection: The biotinylated KU32-52 antibody is useful as a detection antibody in a sandwich ELISA assay,

when used in conjunction with purified KU32-07 or KU32-56 antibody as the capture antibody for measuring human

Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: Western blotting, immunofluorescence and

immunoprecipitation.

Application References: 1. Kim KH, et al. 2008. J. Immunol. Methods 333:38.
2. Greene CM, et al. 2009. Am J. Respir Crit Care Med. PubMed 3. Li W, et al. 2010. J. Immunol. 185:5056. PubMed

4. Soyka MB, et al. 2012. Allergy. DOI:10.1111/j.1398-9995.2012.02820.x. (FC, IF) PubMed

Description: Interleukin 32 (IL-32), previously known as a transcript (NK4), is produced by mitogen-activated lymphocytes, by IFNγ

-activated epithelial cells or by IL-12 and IL-18-activated NK cells. Its expression is increased following activation of T-cells by mitogens or the activation of NK cells by IL-2.IL-32 activates NF-κ-B and p38 MAPK cytokine signal pathways. It has been suggested that IL-32 may play a role in autoimmune and inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis.lL-32 is unusual in that it does not share sequence homology with known cytokine families and is highly expressed in immune tissues. IL-32 exists in at least four differentially spliced isoforms ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$ )with predicted molecular weight: ~26 kD.lL-32 $\alpha$  is the shortest and most abundant of four potential splice variants of the pro-inflammatory cytokine IL-32. Potential modifications include myrisbylation and N-glycosylation. Transfected IL-32

alpha was more likely to be cell-associated as compared to IL-32β, suggesting an intracellular function.

Antigen References: 1. Kim KH, et al. 2008. J. Immunol. Methods 333:38.
2. Conti P, et al. 2007. Autoimmun. Rev. 6:131.
3. Chen Q, et al. 2006. Vitam Horm. 74:207.
4. Kim SH, et al. 2005. Immunity 22:131.
5. Cagnard N, et al. 2005. L. Immunol. 170:2100.

6. Banda NK, et al. 2003. J. Immunol. 170:2100.



