PRODUCT INFORMATION



Interleukin-16 Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 55)

Item No. 33949

Overview and Properties

This vial contains 50, 100, or 200 µl of protein A-purified monoclonal antibody. Contents:

Synonyms:

Immunogen: Recombinant human IL-16 protein

Cross Reactivity: (+) IL-16 Species Reactivity: (+) Human Form: Liquid

-80°C (as supplied) Storage:

Stability: ≥1 year

Storage Buffer: 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

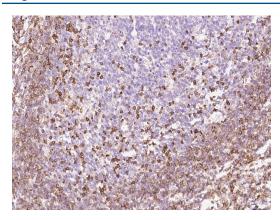
Clone: 55 Host: Mouse Isotype: lgG1

Applications: Immunohistochemistry (IHC); the recommended starting dilution is 1:200-1:2,000 for

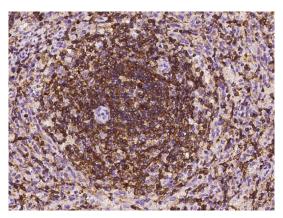
IHC. Other applications were not tested, therefore optimal working concentration/

dilution should be determined empirically.

Images



Immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human IL-16 in human tonsil tissue using Interleukin-16 Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 55) at a dilution of 1:1,000.



Immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human IL-16 in human spleen tissue using Interleukin-16 Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 55) at a dilution of 1:1,000.

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

Buyer agrees to purchase the material subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information can be found on our website.

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Description

IL-16 is a cytokine that has roles as a T cell chemoattractant and modulator of T cell activation. 1.2 It is synthesized as a 631-amino acid precursor protein, precursor IL-16, that is cleaved by caspase-3 at serine 511 (Ser⁵¹¹), which produces the N-terminal peptide, pro-IL-16, and the 121-amino acid C-terminal peptide, mature IL-6, both of which are biologically active.² Pro-IL-16 translocates to the nucleus, where it acts as a transcriptional repressor of S-phase kinase-associated protein 2 (Skp2), preventing cell cycle entry, whereas mature IL-16 is secreted upon antigen or pro-inflammatory cytokine stimulation and acts as a CD4⁺ T cell chemoattractant.^{2,3} Precursor IL-16 is constitutively expressed by CD8+ or CD4+ T cells.³ Caspase-3mediated cleavage of precursor IL-16 is constitutive in CD8⁺ T cells, which store mature IL-16 in vesicles until antigen, mitogen, or vasoactive amine stimulation, whereas caspase-3 activation by mitogens or antigens is a prerequisite for precursor IL-16 processing in CD4⁺ T cells. IL-16 production can also be induced by growth factor, cytokine, or mitogen stimulation in other leukocytes, including macrophages, dendritic cells, mast cells, and eosinophils. IL-16 has roles in numerous inflammatory conditions.⁴ Serum IL-16 levels are increased in patients infected with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) or hepatitis C virus (HCV), and IL-16 levels are increased in the CNS or synovial fluid of patients with multiple sclerosis or rheumatoid arthritis, respectively. Cayman's Interleukin-16 Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 55) can be used for immunohistochemistry (IHC) applications. The antibody recognizes IL-16 from human samples.

References

- 1. Mathy, N.L., Scheuer, W., Lanzendörfer, M., et al. Interleukin-16 stimulates the expression and production of pro-inflammatory cytokines by human monocytes. *Immunology* **100(1)**, 63-69 (2000).
- 2. Richmond, J., Tuzova, M., Cruikshank, W., et al. Regulation of cellular processes by interleukin-16 in homeostasis and cancer. J. Cell. Physiol. 229(2), 139-147 (2014).
- 3. Cruikshank, W.W., Kornfeld, H., and Center, D.M. Interleukin-16. J. Leukoc. Biol. 67(6), 757-766 (2000).
- 4. Glass, W.G., Sarisky, R.T., and Del Vecchio, A.M. Not-so-sweet sixteen: The role of IL-16 in infectious and immune-mediated inflammatory diseases. *J. Interferon. Cytokine Res.* **26(8)**, 511-520 (2006).

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