

## APC Human CD25 (IL-2R $\alpha$ ) Protein (C-Fc)

<b>Catalog Number:</b>	813003, 813004
<b>Size:</b>	25 ug, 100 ug
<b>Target Name:</b>	IL2RA, CD25, p55
<b>Regulatory Status:</b>	RUO

### PRODUCT DETAILS

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<b>Application:</b>	Flow Cytometry
<b>Format:</b>	Liquid, APC
<b>Expression Host:</b>	CHO
<b>Species:</b>	Human
<b>Sources:</b>	Recombinant Human CD25 (Glu22-Cys213) with C-terminus Fc-tag is expressed in CHO cell and conjugated to APC.
<b>Accession Number:</b>	P01589
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	The protein has a predicted molecular weight of 48.0 kDa. Under DTT-reducing conditions, it migrates at approximately 65 kDa on SDS-PAGE prior to conjugation.
<b>Affinity Tag:</b>	C-Fc
<b>Formulation:</b>	1xPBS buffer, pH7.4, 0.09% NaN <sub>3</sub> with a carrier protein
<b>Endotoxin level:</b>	Not tested
<b>Protein Concentration:</b>	25 $\mu$ g size is bottled at 0.1mg/mL concentration. 100 $\mu$ g size is bottled at lot specific concentration.
<b>Storage and Handling:</b>	Briefly centrifuge the vial upon receipt. An unopened vial may be stored at 2-8°C for up to six months.

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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CD25, also known as the interleukin-2 receptor alpha chain (IL-2R $\alpha$ ), is a transmembrane glycoprotein that plays a central role in regulating immune responses. It functions as part of the interleukin-2 (IL-2) receptor complex, which is essential for T cell proliferation, survival, and differentiation. CD25 itself has low affinity for IL-2 when expressed alone, but when combined with IL-2 receptor beta (CD122) and the common gamma chain (CD132), it forms the high-affinity IL-2 receptor complex capable of effective signal transduction.

Structurally, CD25 is a single-pass type I membrane protein composed of an extracellular domain of approximately 219 amino acids responsible for IL-2 binding, a hydrophobic transmembrane segment, and a short cytoplasmic tail that lacks intrinsic signaling domains. The extracellular region is heavily glycosylated, which stabilizes its conformation and facilitates ligand interaction. Because the alpha chain alone is not signaling-competent, it acts primarily to increase the receptor complex's affinity for IL-2 and to expand the range of cells responsive to low cytokine concentrations.

CD25's main ligand, IL-2, is a cytokine crucial for T lymphocyte expansion and immune tolerance. Engagement of IL-2 with the high-affinity receptor triggers the JAK-STAT signaling pathway, leading to cell proliferation, differentiation, and regulatory T cell (Treg) function. CD25 is constitutively expressed on Tregs and upregulated on activated CD4+ and CD8+ T cells, making it a marker of immune activation as well as immune regulation.

Aberrant CD25 expression or IL-2 signaling contributes to immune dysregulation and disease. In autoimmune disorders such as multiple sclerosis and type 1 diabetes, alterations in the IL-2/CD25 axis impair Treg function and tolerance mechanisms. Elevated CD25 expression is also found in certain malignancies, particularly adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma and Hodgkin lymphoma, where it may serve as a biomarker of malignant proliferation. Moreover, soluble CD25, released from cell surfaces, can act as a decoy receptor, modulating IL-2 availability and contributing to immune suppression in cancer and chronic inflammation.

Therapeutically, CD25 is a prominent target for immune modulation. Monoclonal antibodies such as basiliximab and daclizumab have been developed to block IL-2 binding, preventing T cell activation and mitigating graft rejection in organ transplantation. Conversely, IL-2 or CD25-targeted therapies that enhance regulatory T cell function are being explored to treat autoimmune diseases and promote immune tolerance. Thus, CD25 remains a critical immunological node, balancing activation and regulation within the immune system.

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