

## Technical Data Sheet

### In Vivo Star Anti-Mouse CD25 (IL-2R $\alpha$ ;) Antibody

**Catalog Number:** 508901, 508902, 508903

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg

**Target Name:** mouse CD25, IL-2RA

**Regulatory Status:** RUO

#### Product Details

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**Clone:** PC61.5.3-m2c

**Application:** ELISA, WB, Flow cytometry, IHC, ICC, animal model study

**Reactivity:** Mouse

**Format:** Liquid

**Product Description:** In vivo Grade Recombinant Anti-mouse CD25 Monoclonal Antibody

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG2c Kappa

**Antibody Type:** Recombinant

**Purity:** >95% by reducing SDS-PAGE

**Endotoxin: Storage Conditions:** 4°C

**Grade:** In vivo

**Recommended Usage:** This product is suitable for in vivo animal use. Optimal amounts need to be determined empirically for each experiment.

**Hidden Synonyms:** InVivoMab, InVivoPlus, GoInVivo, In Vivo Gold

#### 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<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> 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.