

Recombinant Human IL-2

Catalog No.: RP0020

Basic Information

Information

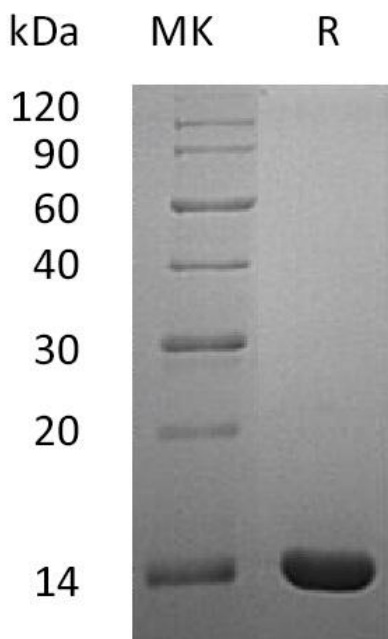
Source	<i>E.coli</i>
Description	Recombinant Human Interleukin-2 is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ala21-Thr153 is expressed.
Accession	P60568
Known As	Interleukin-2; IL-2; T-Cell Growth Factor; TCGF; Aldesleukin; IL2
Predicted Mol Mass	15.5 KDa
Apparent Mol Mass	14 KDa, reducing conditions

Properties

Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 10mM sodium citrate, pH 4.0.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Endotoxin	< 0.01 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

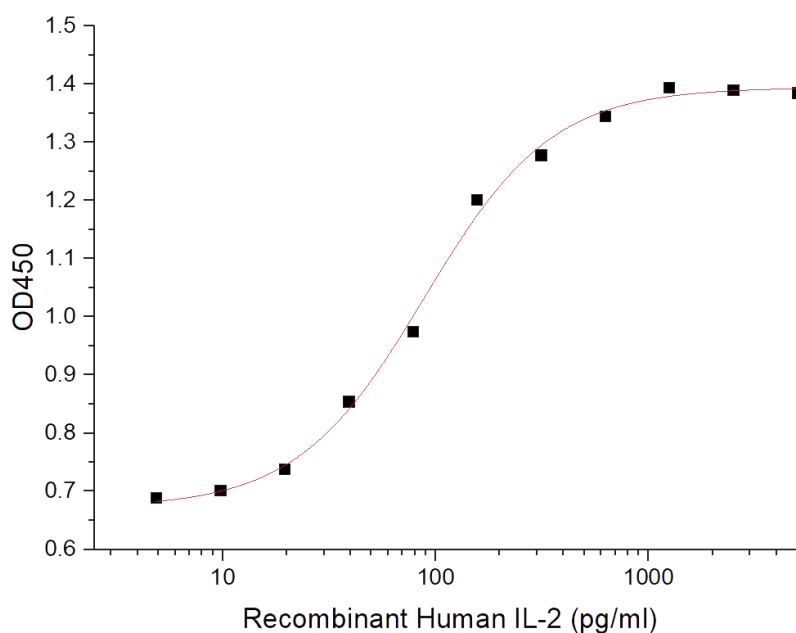
Experimental Data

Purity-SDS-PAGE



Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)

Bioactivity-Cell Based Assay



Measured in a cell proliferation assay using CTLL-2 mouse cytotoxic T cells. The specific activity of Recombinant Human IL-2 is $\geq 1 \times 10^7$ IU/mg. (QC verified)

Background

Interleukin-2(IL-2) is an interleukin, a type of cytokine signaling molecule in the immune system, belongs to the IL-2 family. It is a powerful immunoregulatory lymphokine produced by T-cells in response to antigenic or mitogenic stimulation. IL-2/IL-2R signaling is required for T-cell proliferation and other fundamental functions that are essential for the immune response. IL-2 stimulates growth and differentiation of B-cells, NK cells, lymphokine-activated killer cells, monocytes, macrophages and oligodendrocytes.