

**CHASELECTION****Recombinant Human IL2, Tag Free**

货号(Catalog Number): CY181FXXXX(L)

**别名(synonym):**

Human IL2; IL-2; IL-2; IL2; interleukin-2

**来源(Source):** Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human IL2 protein**蛋白结构 (Structure):**

该蛋白不含标签

**基因 ID:** P60568**氨基酸序列:**

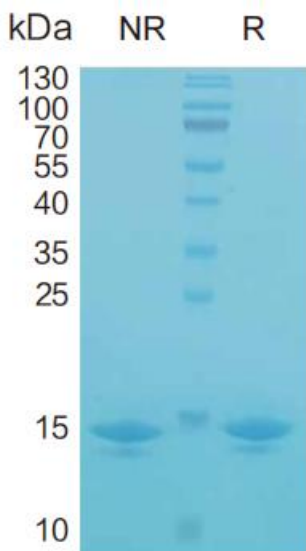
Ala21-Thr153

**分子量大小(MW):**

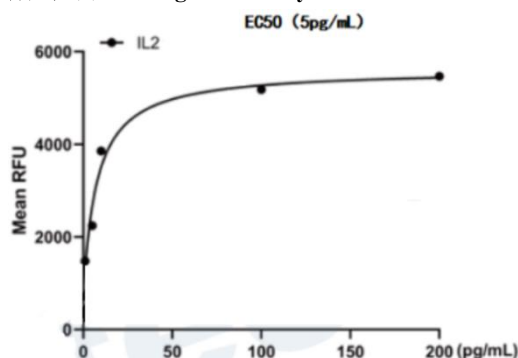
15.4 kDa

**纯度 (Purity) :**

&gt; 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE

**SDS-PAGE**

2 ug/lane protein was resolved with SDS-PAGE under non-reducing (NR) and reducing (R) conditions and visualized by Coomassie Blue staining.

**活性检测 (Biological Activity) :**

Recombinant Human IL2 (Catalog # CY181F)

stimulates cell proliferation of the CTLL-2 mouse cytotoxic T cell line.

**内毒素含量 (Endotoxin) :**

&lt;0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method.

**制剂(Formulation):**

Solution protein.

Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer to a concentration of 0.2 mg/mL.

This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers. Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.

**储存与运输(Storage):**

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage.

36 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 ° C as supplied.

Shipping with dry ice

**产品背景介绍 (Production) :**

Interleukin-2 (IL2), also known as a T-cell growth factor, TCGF, and Aldesleukin, is a secreted protein that belongs to the IL-2 family. IL2 has potent stimulatory activity for antigen-activated T cells, and is expressed by T cells, B cells, dendritic cells, and eosinophils. Mature human IL-2 shares 56% aa sequence identity with mouse IL-2. Human and mouse IL-2 exhibit cross-species activity. The receptor for IL-2 consists of three subunits that are present on the



cell surface in varying preformed complexes. The 55 kDa IL-2 R alpha is specific for IL-2 and binds with low affinity. The 75 kDa IL-2R beta, which is also a component of the IL-15 receptor, binds IL-2 with intermediate affinity. The 64 kDa common gamma chain gamma c/IL-2 R gamma, which is shared with the receptors for IL-4, -7, -9, -15, and -21, does not independently interact with IL-2. Upon ligand binding, signal transduction is performed by both IL-2 R beta and gamma c. IL-2 is best known for its autocrine and paracrine activity on T cells. It drives resting T cells to proliferate and induces IL-2 and IL-2 R alpha synthesis. It contributes to T cell homeostasis by promoting the Fas-induced death of naive CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells but not activated CD4<sup>+</sup> memory lymphocytes . IL-2 plays a central role in the expansion and maintenance of regulatory T cells, although it inhibits the development of Th17 polarized cells . Thus, IL-2 may be a key cytokine in the natural suppression of autoimmunity.

