

## CHASELECTION

## Recombinant Mouse IL-2, Tag Free

货号(Catalog Number): CY156FXXXX(L)

别名 (synonym): Aldesleukin; IL2; IL-2; IL-2lymphokine; interleukin2; interleukin-2; T-cell growth factor; TCGF

来源(Source): Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived mouse IL-2 protein

蛋白结构 (Structure): 该蛋白不含标签

基因 ID: P04351

## 氨基酸序列

Ala21-Gln169

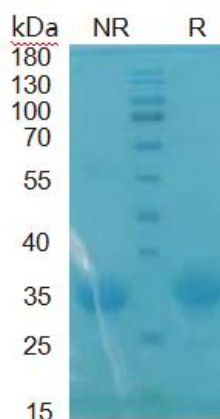
## 分子量大小(MW)

17.2KDa

## 纯度 (Purity)

> 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE

## SDS-PAGE



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

## 制剂(Formulation)

Solution protein.

Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer.

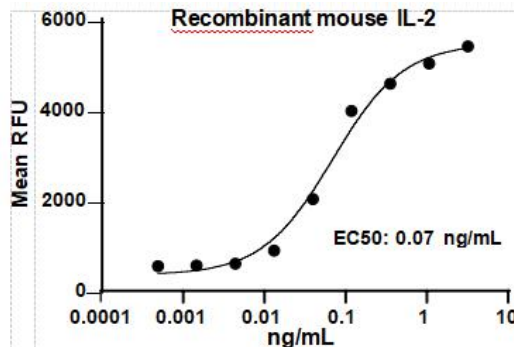
This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers. Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.

版本号: IN-PA-67-00

## 内毒素含量 (Endotoxin)

<0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method

## 生物活性 (Bioactivity)



Recombinant mouse IL-2 stimulates cell proliferation of the CTLL-2 mouse cytotoxic T cells.

## 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.

## 产品背景介绍 (Production)

Interleukin-2 (IL-2) is a O-glycosylated four alpha-helix bundle cytokine that has potent stimulatory activity for antigen-activated T cells. It is expressed by CD4+ and CD8+ T cells, gamma delta T cells, B cells, dendritic cells, and eosinophils. Mature mouse IL-2 shares 56% and 73% aa sequence identity with human and rat IL-2, respectively. It shows strain-specific heterogeneity in an N-terminal region that contains a poly-glutamine stretch. Mouse and human 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-2 R 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.

