Recombinant Human Interleukin-2/IL-2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH032629

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

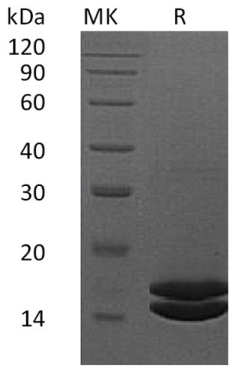
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human Interleukin-2;IL-2 protein Ala21-Thr153, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	16.4 kDa
Observed MW	14-18 kDa
Accession	P60568
Bio-activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using CTLL-2 mouse cytotoxic T cells The specific activity of Recombinant Human IL-2 is ≥1×10^7 IU/mg.

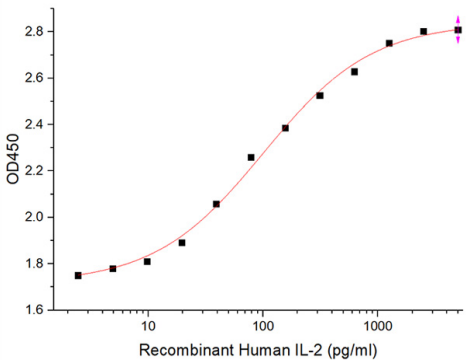
Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 0.01 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 10mM Sodium Citrate, 4% Mannitol, pH4.0 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.



Measured in a cell proliferation assay using CTLL-2 mouse cytotoxic T cells The specific activity of Recombinant Human IL-2 is ≥1×10^7 IU/mg.

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.