

IL-15/IL-T, Human, Recombinant

Cat. No. : PCK049

General Information

Synonyms	IL-T
Species	Human
Expression host	E.coli
Sequence	NWVNVISDLKKIEDLIQSMHIDATLYTESDVHPSCCKVTAMKCFLELQVISLESQDASIHDTVEN LIILANNSLSSNGNVTESGCKECEELEEKNIKEFLQSFVHIVQMFIN TSLE with polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.
Accession	P40933.1
Tag	His-tag at the N-terminus
Mol mass	13.7 kDa
Expiration date	12 months
Bio activity	Measure by its ability to induce NK cells proliferation. The ED50 for this effect is < 3 pg/mL. The specific activity of recombinant human IL-15 is approximately > 5 × 10 ⁹ IU/mg.

Product feature

Purity	> 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE. Ni-NTA chromatography.
Endotoxin (EU/μg)	< 0.1
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -5~-20°C for 1 year. Upon reconstitution, store at 2-8°C for up to 1 week. Further dilute in a buffer containing a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1% BSA, 10% FBS, 5% HSA or 5% trehalose solution), protein aliquots should be stored at -5~-20°C or -80°C for 3-6 months.
Shipping	Ice bag
Formulation	The protein was lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution containing 1 × PBS, pH 8.0.
Reconstitution	It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile water to a concentration not less than 100 μg/mL. Do Not Vortex! Vigorous shaking may impair the biological activity of the protein.

Background

Interleukin-15 (IL-15) is a cytokine with structural similarity to Interleukin-2 (IL-2). Like IL-2, IL-15 binds to and signals through a complex composed of IL-2/IL-15 receptor beta chain (CD122) and the common gamma chain (gamma-C, CD132). IL-15 is secreted by mononuclear phagocytes (and some other cells) following infection by virus(es). This cytokine induces cell proliferation of natural killer cells; cells of the innate immune system whose principal role is to kill virally infected cells.

SDS-PAGE



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