

## Recombinant Rat IL-2 Protein(Halo Tag)

**Catalog Number: PDMR100104**

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

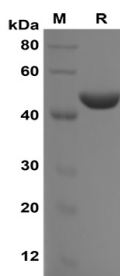
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Rat
<b>Source</b>	Mammalian-derived Rat IL-2 protein Ala21-Gln155, with an C-terminal Halo
<b>Calculated MW</b>	56.7 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	45-50 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	P17108
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

### Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Rat IL-2 proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Rat IL-2 proteins, was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 45-50 kDa.

### Background

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<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells,  $\gamma\delta$  T cells, B cells, dendritic cells, and eosinophils. Mature rat IL-2 shares 66% and 73% amino acid sequence identity with human and mouse IL-2, respectively. The receptor for IL-2 consists of three subunits that are present on the cell surface in varying preformed complexes. IL-2 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.

### For Research Use Only

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