

## Recombinant Human IL15RA&IL15 Fusion Protein (Fc Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH032567

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

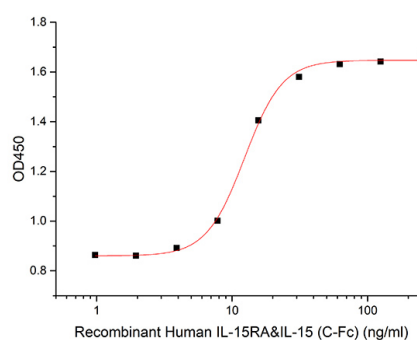
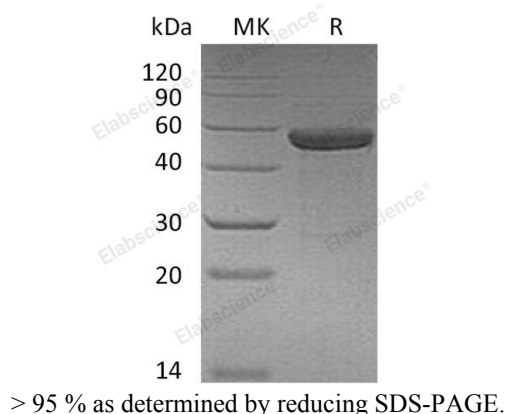
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Human IL15RA&IL15 Fusion protein Ile31-Asp96&Asn49-Ser162(Asn120Asp), with an C-terminal Fc
<b>Calculated MW</b>	46.9 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	50-60 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	Q13261&P40933
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using CTLL- 2 mouse cytotoxic T cells. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is 5-20 ng/ml.

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg 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 of 20mM PB, 8% Trehalose, 4% Mannitol, 0.02% Tween 80 (w/v), pH 7.5. 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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



Measured in a cell proliferation assay using CTLL- 2 mouse cytotoxic T cells. The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is 5-20 ng/ml.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

IL15RA is a high-affinity receptor for interleukin-15. IL15ra associates as a heterotrimer with the IL-2 receptor beta and gamma subunits to initiate signal transduction. It can signal both in cis and trans where IL15R from one subset of cells presents IL15 to neighboring IL2RG-expressing cells. IL15ra is expressed in special cells including a wide variety of T and B cells and non-lymphoid cells. IL-15 is a cytokine that regulates T cell and natural killer cell activation and proliferation. IL-15 binds to the alpha subunit of the IL-15RA with high affinity. IL-15 also binds to the beta and gamma chains of the IL-2 receptor, but not the alpha subunit of the IL2 receptor. IL-15 is structurally and functionally related to IL-2. Both cytokines share some subunits of receptors, allowing them to compete for and negatively regulate each other's activity. The number of CD8+ memory T cells is controlled by a balance between IL-15 and IL-2. Despite their many overlapping functional properties, IL-2 and IL-15 are, in fact, quite distinct players in the immune system. IL-15 is constitutively expressed by a wide variety of cell types and tissues, including monocytes, macrophages and DCs.