

Recombinant Human IL-15 Protein(Sumo Tag)

Catalog Number: GPEH0594

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

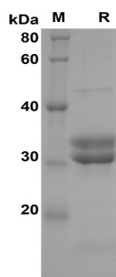
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human IL-15 protein Asn49-Ser162, with an N-terminal Sumo
Calculated MW	25.4 kDa
Observed MW	32 kDa
Accession	P40933
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 EU/mg 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 °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.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	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 Human IL-15 proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human IL-15 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 32 KD

Background

The protein encoded by the IL-15 gene is a cytokine that regulates T and natural killer cell activation and proliferation. This cytokine and interleukine 2 share many biological activities. They are found to bind common hematopoietic receptor subunits and may compete for the same receptor, and thus negatively regulate each other's activity. The number of CD8 + memory cells is shown to be controlled by a balance between this cytokine and IL2. This cytokine induces the activation of JAK kinases, as well as the phosphorylation and activation of transcription activators STAT3, STAT5, and STAT6. Studies of the mouse counterpart suggested that this cytokine may increase the expression of apoptosis inhibitor BCL2L1/BCL-x(L), possibly through the transcription activation activity of STAT6, and thus prevent apoptosis. Alternatively, spliced transcript variants of this gene have been reported.

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