Cynomolgus IL-2 Protein, His Tag

Catalog # IL2-C5249

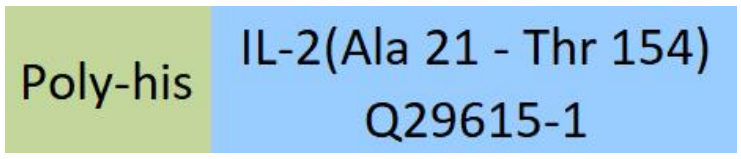
Synonym

IL2,TCGF,lymphokine,Interleukin 2

Source

Cynomolgus IL-2, His Tag(IL2-C5249) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Ala 21 - Thr 154 (Accession # Q29615-1).
Predicted N-terminus: His

Molecular Characterization



This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 17.4 kDa. The protein migrates as 18 kDa when calibrated against Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per μg by the LAL method.

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

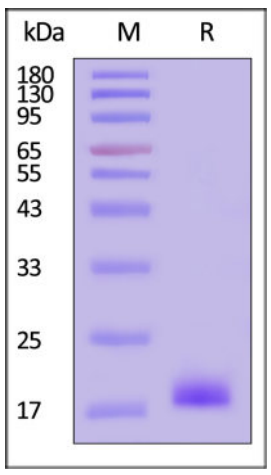
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

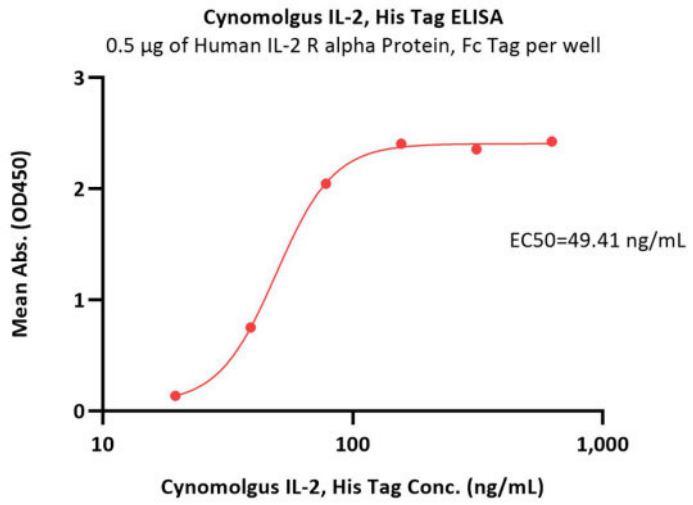
- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE



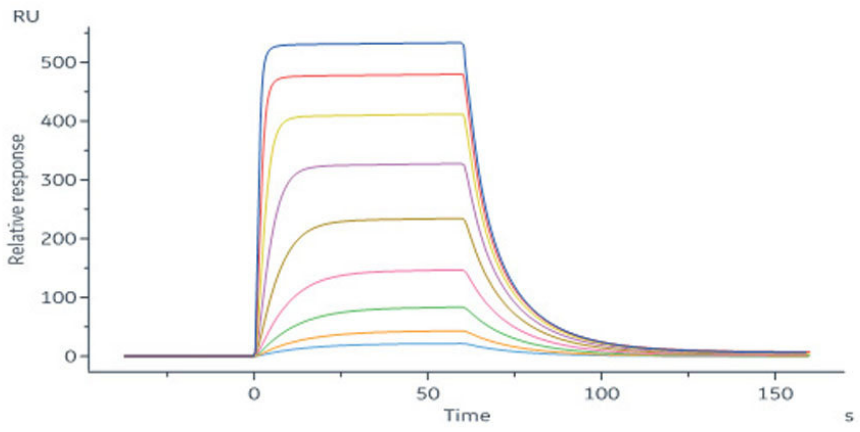
Cynomolgus IL-2, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95% (With Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker).

Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized Human IL-2 R alpha Protein, Fc Tag (Cat. No. ILA-H5251) at 5 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind Cynomolgus IL-2, His Tag (Cat. No. IL2-C5249) with a linear range of 20-78 ng/mL (QC tested).

Bioactivity-SPR



Cynomolgus IL-2 R beta, His Tag (Cat. No. ILB-C52H9) immobilized on CM5 Chip can bind Cynomolgus IL-2, His Tag (Cat. No. IL2-C5249) with an affinity constant of 377 nM as determined in a SPR assay (Biacore 8K) (Routinely tested).

Background

Interleukin-2 (IL-2) is an interleukin, a type of cytokine immune system signaling molecule, which is a leukocytotrophic hormone that is instrumental in the body's natural response to microbial infection and in discriminating between foreign (non-self) and self. IL-2 mediates its effects by binding to IL-2 receptors, which are expressed by lymphocytes, the cells that are responsible for immunity. Mature human IL-2 shares 56% and 66% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-2, respectively. Human and mouse IL-2 exhibit crossspecies activity. The receptor for IL-2 consists of three subunits that are present on the cell surface in varying preformed complexes. IL-2 is also necessary during T cell development in the thymus for the maturation of a unique subset of T cells that are termed regulatory T cells (T-regs). After exiting from the thymus, T-Regs function to prevent other T cells from recognizing and reacting against "self antigens", which could result in "autoimmunity". T-Regs do so by preventing the responding cells from producing IL-2. Thus, IL-2 is required to discriminate between self and non-self, another one of the unique characteristics of the immune system.

Clinical and Translational Updates