



Synonym

IL2, TCGF, lymphokine, Interleukin 2

Source

Human IL-2 Protein, Tag Free (IL2-H5215) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Ala 21 - Thr 153 (Accession # [P60568-1](#)).

Predicted N-terminus: Ala 21

Molecular Characterization

IL-2 (Ala 21 - Thr 153)
P60568-1

This protein carries no "tag".

The protein has a calculated MW of 15.4 kDa. The protein migrates as 14 kDa and 15-16 kDa when calibrated against [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#) under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Endotoxin

Less than 0.01 EU per µg by the LAL method.

Host Cell Protein

<0.5 ng/µg of protein tested by ELISA.

Host Cell DNA

<0.02 ng/µg of protein tested by qPCR.

Sterility

Negative

Mycoplasma

Negative.

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

>95% as determined by SEC-MALS.

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

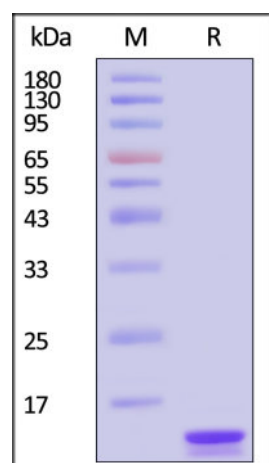
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

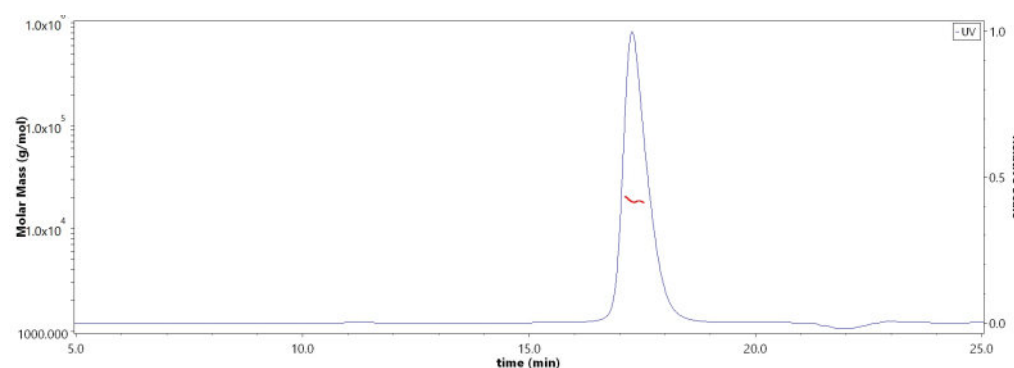
- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE



Human IL-2 Protein, Tag Free 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](#)).

SEC-MALS



The purity of Human IL-2 Protein, Tag Free (Cat. No. IL2-H5215) is more than 95% and the molecular weight of this protein is around 14-22 kDa verified by SEC-MALS.

[Report](#)

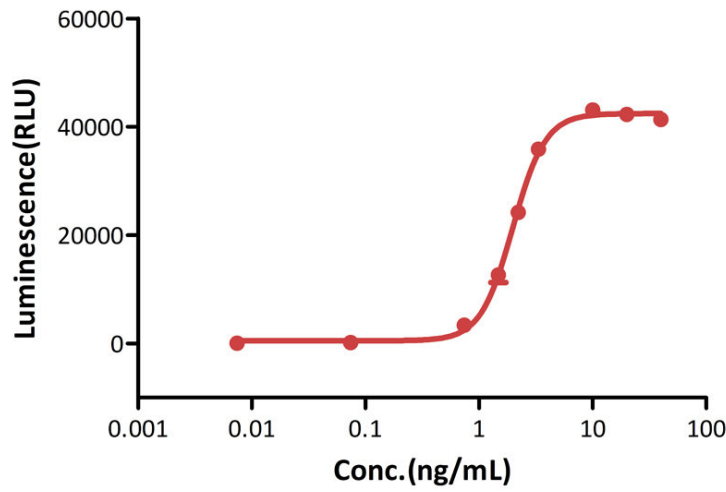
Discounts, Gifts,
and more!



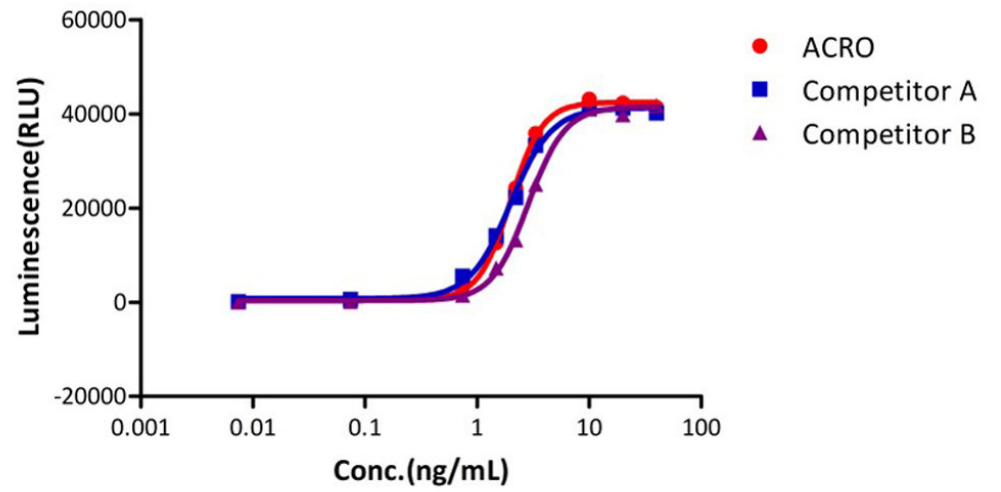


Bioactivity-Bioactivity CELL BASE

Human IL-2 Protein stimulates proliferation of CTLL-2 cells



Human IL-2 stimulates proliferation of CTLL-2 cells

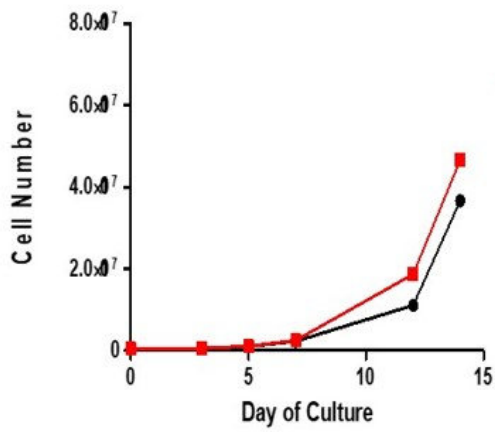


Human IL-2 Protein, Tag Free (Cat. No. IL2-H5215) stimulates proliferation of CTLL-2 cells. The specific activity of Human IL-2 Protein, Tag Free is $> 5.00 \times 10^6$ IU/mg, which is calibrated against Interleukin-2 (Human, rDNA derived) (2nd International Standard) (NIBSC code: 86/500) (QC tested).

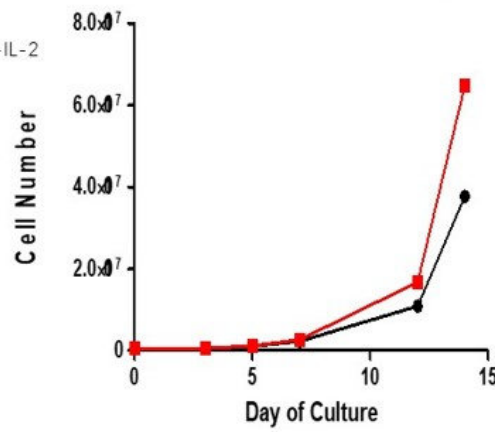
The activity of Human IL-2 Protein, Tag Free (Cat. No. IL2-H5215) was higher than other competing products.

Bioactivity-Cell Proliferation Assay

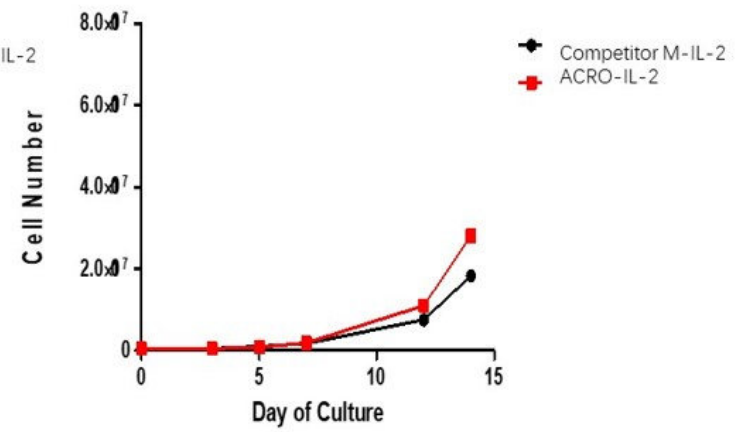
Expansion of CD3+T Cell with 1ng/ml IL2



Expansion of CD3+T Cell with 4ng/ml IL2



Expansion of CD3+T Cell with 16ng/ml IL2



Human IL-2 Protein, Tag Free (Cat. No. IL2-H5215) has higher bioactivity than imported competitors when activates T cell proliferation with CD3/CD28 Activation Magnetic Beads.

Background

Interleukin-2 (IL-2) is an interleukin, a type of cytokine immune system signaling molecule, which is a leukocytotropic 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

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