

Please note: This document was created automatically and is not a substitute for the manufacturer's original document.

Product Datasheet

Recombinant Human IL-15 EBT-EPT012

Article Name	Recombinant Human IL-15
Biozol Catalog Number	EBT-EPT012
Supplier Catalog Number	EPT012
Alternative Catalog Number	EBT-EPT012-50
Manufacturer	ELK Biotechnology
Category	Proteine/Peptide
Product Description	Recombinant Human Interleukin-15 is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Asn49-Ser162 is expressed....
Molecular Weight	Molecular weight: 12.5 KDa. Apparent molecular weight: 12 KDa, reducing conditions
UniProt	P40933
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Application Notes	Redissolve: Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.. Endotoxin: Less than 0.001 ng/µg (0.01 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test. Biological activity: Measured in a cell proliferation assay using CTLL-2 mouse cytotoxic T cells. The ED50 for this effect is 40-200pg/ml. Background: Human Interleukin 15 (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 IL15 receptor (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 others 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. Mature Human IL-15 shares 70% amino acid sequence identity with Mouse and Rat IL-15
-------------------	--