

IL 2 Mouse

Description: Interleukin-2 Mouse Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 148 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 17231 Dalton. The IL-2 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: CYP5-377

For research use only.

Synonyms: Interleukin-2, T-cell growth factor (TCGF), Aldesleukin, Lymphokine, IL-2.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: PTSSSTSSST AEAQQQQQQQ QQQQHHLEQL LMDLQELLSR
MENYRNLKLP RMLTFKFYLP KQATELKDQL CLEDELGPLR HVLDLTQSKS FQLEDAENFI
SNIRVTVVKL KGSDNTFECQ FDDESATVVD FLRRWIAFCQ SIISTSPQ.

Purity: Greater than 98.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The protein (1mg/ml) was lyophilized extensive dialysis against 10mM sodium citrate buffer to a pH=4.

Stability:

Lyophilized Interleukin-2 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution IL2 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Mouse IL-2 in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

IL2 is a secreted cytokine that is important for the proliferation of T and B lymphocytes. The receptor of this cytokine is a heterotrimeric protein complex whose gamma chain is also shared by interleukin 4 (IL4) and interleukin 7 (IL7). The expression of this gene in mature thymocytes is monoallelic, which represents an unusual regulatory mode for controlling the precise expression of a single gene. The targeted disruption of a similar gene in mice leads to ulcerative colitis-like disease, which suggests an essential role of this gene in the immune response to antigenic stimuli.

Biological Activity:

The ED₅₀ as determined by the dose-dependant stimulation of murine CTLL-2 cells is 0.18 ng/ml corresponding to a Specific Activity of 55,000,000IU/mg.

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