

Product datasheet for **TP720014**

IL15 (NM_000585) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human interleukin 15 (IL15)
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Asn49-Ser162
Tag:	Tag Free
Predicted MW:	12.8 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, 0.02% Tween80, pH7.4
Bioactivity:	ED50 is less than 0.5 ng/ml as determined by the dose dependent stimulation of mouse CTLL-2 cell proliferation. Specific Activity of 2.0 x 10 ⁶ IU/mg.
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 EU per µg protein as determined by LAL test
Reconstitution Method:	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in ddH ₂ O. It is not recommended to reconstitute a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-5 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Stability:	Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	NP_000576
Locus ID:	3600
UniProt ID:	P40933
Cytogenetics:	4q31.21
Synonyms:	IL-15



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Summary:

The protein encoded by this 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 hematopoietin 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. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein

Protein Pathways:

Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Jak-STAT signaling pathway

Product images: