

## Product datasheet for **TP723710**

### IL15 (NM\_000585) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human interleukin 15 (IL15), transcript variant 3
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Human IL-15, the region of Asn49-Ser162, from gene Accession# NM_000585
Tag:	Tag Free
Predicted MW:	12.8 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	Purity is >98%, as determined by Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE.
Buffer:	10 mM NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> , 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.2
Bioactivity:	The ED <sub>50</sub> is 0.10-0.50 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of 2-10 x 10 <sup>6</sup> units/mg, determined by the dose dependent stimulation of CTLL-2 cells proliferation.
Endotoxin:	Less than 0.01 ng per ug protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Unopened vial can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to 2 weeks, at -20°C for up to 6 months, or at -70°C or below until the expiration date. Aliquots can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to one week and stored at -20°C or colder for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_000576</a>
Locus ID:	3600
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P40933</a>
RefSeq Size:	2012
Cytogenetics:	4q31.21
RefSeq ORF:	486
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:**