

Product datasheet for TP723850

IL2 (NM_000586) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human interleukin 2 (IL2)
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Sf9
Tag:	Tag Free
Predicted MW:	15.4 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	Purity is >95%, as determined by Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE.
Buffer:	10mM NaH ₂ PO ₄ , pH7.2, 150mM NaCl.
Bioactivity:	The ED50 is 0.5 - 2.0 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of 0.5 - 2.0x10 ⁶ units/mg, determined by the dose dependent stimulation of CTLL2 cell proliferation.
Endotoxin:	Less than 0.01 ng per µg 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:	NP_000577
Locus ID:	3558
RefSeq Size:	822
Cytogenetics:	4q27
RefSeq ORF:	459
Synonyms:	IL-2; lymphokine; TCGF



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Summary:	<p>This gene is a member of the interleukin 2 (IL2) cytokine subfamily which includes IL4, IL7, IL9, IL15, IL21, erythropoietin, and thrombopoietin. The protein encoded by this gene is a secreted cytokine produced by activated CD4+ and CD8+ T lymphocytes, that is important for the proliferation of T and B lymphocytes. The receptor of this cytokine (IL2R) is a heterotrimeric protein complex whose gamma chain is also shared by IL4 and 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. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2020]</p>
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein
Protein Pathways:	Allograft rejection, Autoimmune thyroid disease, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Graft-versus-host disease, Jak-STAT signaling pathway, T cell receptor signaling pathway, Type I diabetes mellitus