

IL 15 Human

Description: Interleukin-15 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 114 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 12773.5 Dalton. The IL-15 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: CYP5-237

For research use only.

Synonyms: IL-15, MGC9721.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

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

Amino Acid Sequence: The sequence of the first five N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be Met-Asn-Trp-Val-Asn.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The protein was lyophilized from 20mM NaHCO₃ pH 8.5.

Stability:

Lyophilized Interleukin-15 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution IL15 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. They may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Interleukin-15 in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

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. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding the same protein have been reported.

Biological Activity:

The ED50 as determined by the dose-dependant stimulation of the proliferation of mouse CTLL-2 was found to be < 0.5 ng/ml, corresponding to a Specific Activity of 2 x 10⁶ IU/mg.

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