

Recombinant Human Interleukin-15 (rHu IL-15)

Catalog No: #70115

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Description

Product Name	Recombinant Human Interleukin-15 (rHu IL-15)
Brief Description	Recombinant Protein
Host Species	E.coli
Purification	> 97 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Species Reactivity	Hu
Target Name	rHu IL-15
Accession No.	accession:P40933 GeneID:3600
Uniprot	P40933
GeneID	3600;
Calculated MW	Approximately 12.9 kDa, a sing
SDS-PAGE MW	Sterile Filtered White lyophil
Target Sequence	NWVNVISDLK KIEDLIQSMH IDATLYTESD VHPSCVKVTAM KCFLELQVI SLESGDASIH DTVENLIILA NNSLSSNGNV TEGSCKECEE LEEKNIKEFL QSFVHIVQMF INTS
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage	This lyophilized preparation is stable at 2-8 °C, but should be kept at -20 °C for long term storage, preferably desiccated. Upon reconstitution, the preparation is stable for up to one week at 2-8 °C. For maximal stability, apportion the reconstituted preparation into working aliquots and store at -20 °C to -70 °C. Avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles.

Background

Human Interleukin-15 (IL-15) is expressed by the IL15 gene located on the chromosome 4. It shares approximately 97 % and 73 % sequence identity with simian and murine IL-15, respectively. Both human and simian IL-15 are active on murine cells. IL-15 is secreted by mononuclear phagocytes (and some other cells), especially macrophages following infection by virus. It possesses a variety of biological functions, including stimulating and maintaining of cellular immune responses, especially regulating T and natural killer (NK) cell activation and proliferation. In additionally, it shares many biological properties with IL-2, including T, B and NK cell-stimulatory activities. IL-15 signals through a complex composed of IL-2 IL-15 receptor beta chain. Although IL-15 lacks sequence homology with IL-2, it has recently been shown that both the beta and gamma chains of the IL-2 receptor are utilized for IL-15 binding and signaling. In addition, an IL-15 specific binding protein has also been cloned from a mouse T cell clone.

References

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4. Grabstein KH, Eisenman J, Shanebeck K, et al. 1994. *Science*, 264: 965-8.
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6. Arena A, Merendino RA, Bonina L, et al. 2000. *New Microbiol*, 23: 105-12.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only