

DESCRIPTION

Source *E. coli*-derived
 Ala21-Gln155, with and without an N-terminal Met
 Accession # P17108

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Ala21 & Met

Predicted Molecular Mass 16 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

Activity Measured in a cell proliferation assay using CTLL-2 mouse cytotoxic T cells. Gearing, A.J.H. and C.B. Bird (1987) in *Lymphokines and Interferons, A Practical Approach*. Clemens, M.J. *et al.* (eds): IRL Press. 295.
 The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 0.04-0.2 ng/mL.

Endotoxin Level <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >97%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

Formulation Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in Ammonium Acetate and Glycerol with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with dry ice or equivalent. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage **Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

- 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after opening.

BACKGROUND

Interleukin-2 (IL-2) is a O-glycosylated four α-helix bundle cytokine that has potent stimulatory activity for antigen-activated T cells. It is expressed by CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells, γδ T cells, B cells, dendritic cells, and eosinophils (1-3). Mature rat IL-2 shares 66% and 73% amino acid sequence identity with human and mouse IL-2, respectively. The receptor for IL-2 consists of three subunits that are present on the cell surface in varying preformed complexes (4 - 6). The 55 kDa IL-2 Rα is specific for IL-2 and binds with low affinity. The 75 kDa IL-2 Rβ, which is also a component of the IL-15 receptor, binds IL-2 with intermediate affinity. The 64 kDa common γ chain γc/IL-2 Rγ, which is shared with the receptors for IL-4, -7, -9, -15, and -21, does not independently interact with IL-2. Upon ligand binding, signal transduction is performed by both IL-2 Rβ and γc. IL-2 is best known for its autocrine and paracrine activity on T cells. It drives resting T cells to proliferate and induces IL-2 and IL-2 Rα synthesis (1, 2). It contributes to T cell homeostasis by promoting the Fas-induced death of naïve CD4⁺ T cells but not activated CD4⁺ memory lymphocytes (7). IL-2 plays a central role in the expansion and maintenance of regulatory T cells, although it inhibits the development of Th17 polarized cells (8-10). Thus, IL-2 may be a key cytokine in the natural suppression of autoimmunity (11, 12).

References:

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