

32-190052: IL-2 Superkine (untagged) [IL-2 (human) (Recombinant) (untagged)](Discontinued)

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| Application : | Functional Assay |
| Reactivity : | Human, Mouse |
| Alternative Name : | IL-2 Superkine (human) (untagged) (rec.); Interleukin-2; T Cell Growth Factor; TCGF; Aldesleukin; Super-2 |

Description

Source :HEK 293 cells

Specific Binds to human and mouse IL-2R. Interleukin-2 (IL-2) is a 133 amino acid glycoprotein with one intramolecular disulfide bond and variable glycosylation. It is secreted by activated T cells and induces proliferation and maturation of activated T cells, natural killer cells and lymphokine activated killer cells. IL-2 also stimulates proliferation of antibody-producing B cells, activates neutrophils and induces mononuclear cells to secrete IFN-gamma and TNF-alpha and -beta. Moreover, studies have shown that IL-2 is required for activation-induced apoptosis, an important homeostatic mechanism in the immune system, which is involved in the maintenance of peripheral tolerance to self-antigens.

IL-2 promotes T cell proliferation and particularly na⁺ve T cells. IL-2 signaling on activated T cells is effected through a quaternary high-affinity receptor complex consisting of IL-2, IL-2Ralpha (CD25), IL-2Rbeta and IL-2Rgamma. Na⁺ve T cells are relatively insensitive to IL-2 as they only express small amounts of IL-2Rbeta and IL-2Rgamma. They only acquire sensitivity after CD25 expression, which captures the cytokine and presents it to the IL-2Rbeta and IL-2Rgamma receptors. IL-2 Superkine is an artificial variant of IL-2 containing mutations at positions L80F / R81D / L85V / I86V / I92F. These mutations are located in the molecule's core that acts to stabilize the structure and to give it a receptor-binding conformation mimicking native IL-2 bound to CD25. These mutations effectively eliminate the functional requirement of IL-2 for CD25 expression and elicit proliferation of T cells. Compared to IL-2, the IL-2 Superkine induces superior expansion of cytotoxic T cells, leading to improved antitumour responses in vivo, and elicits proportionally less toxicity by lowering the expansion of T regulatory cells and reducing pulmonary oedema.

Product Info

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| Amount : | 10 µg |
| Purification : | >=95% (SDS-PAGE) |
| Content : | Reconstitute with 100µl sterile water.0.1mg/ml after reconstitution. Lyophilized. Contains 50mM Tris pH8.0, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% CHAPS. Short Term Storage +4°C ; Long Term Storage-20°C ;After reconstitution, prepare aliquots and store at -20°C. |
| Storage condition : | Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. PBS containing at least 0.1% BSA should be used for further dilutions. Stable for at least 6 months after receipt when stored at -20°C. |
| Amino Acid : | The extracellular domain of human IL-2 (aa 21-153) (mutant H9 containing the mutations L80F / R81D / L85V / I86V / I92F) is untagged. |

Application Note

MW :12kDa;

Biological Activity: Triggers T cell proliferation at concentration <1ng/ml in the presence of 250ng/mL each of anti-CD3 (ANC-144-020) and anti-CD28 (ANC-177-020) antibodies.

Endotoxin Content: <0.01EU/µg protein (LAL test).Triggers far greater antitumor responses than native IL-2 in vivo but with lower toxicity.