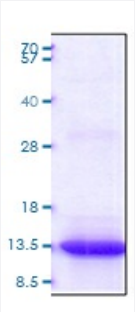
Bioactive

IL15 (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog # P6963 Size 20 ug

Applications



Result of bioactivity analysis

Result of bioactivity analysis

IL15 (Human) Recombinant Protein stimulates cell proliferation of the CTLL2 mouse cytotoxic T cells. The ED50 range ≤ 1 ng/mL.

Specification

Product Description	Human IL15 (NP_751914, 49 a.a - 162 a.a.) partial recombinant protein with His tag expressed in *E scherichia coli*.
Host	Human
Theoretical MW (kDa)	13.9
Form	Liquid
Preparation Method	*Escherichia coli* expression system
Purity	> 95% by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin Level	> 1 EU per 1ug of protein (determined by LAL method)

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Activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using CTLL2 mouse cytotoxic T cells. The ED_{50} range ≤ 1 ng/ml.
Quality Control Testing	3ug by SDS-PAGE under reducing condition and visualized by coomassie blue stain.
Recommend Usage	SDS-PAGE The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.4 (10% glycerol)
Storage Instruction	Stored at 2°C to 8°C for 1 week. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.
Note	Result of bioactivity analysis Result of bioactivity analysis IL15 (Human) Recombinant Protein stimulates cell proliferation of the CTLL2 mouse cytotoxic T cells. The ED50 range ≤ 1 ng/mL.

Applications

- SDS-PAGE

Gene Info — IL15

Entrez GeneID	3600
Protein Accession#	NP_751914
Gene Name	IL15
Gene Alias	IL-15, MGC9721
Gene Description	interleukin 15
Omim ID	600554
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

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Gene Summary	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. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000164617

Pathway

- Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction
- Jak-STAT signaling pathway

Disease

- Adenocarcinoma
- Arthritis
- Asthma
- Bronchial Hyperreactivity
- Bronchiolitis
- Carcinoma
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Celiac Disease
- Connective Tissue Diseases
- Coronary Disease
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Edema
- Esophageal Neoplasms

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- Fetal Diseases
- Fractures
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hematologic Diseases
- Hodgkin Disease
- Hypersensitivity
- Hypertrophy
- Infant
- Infection
- Inflammation
- Kidney Failure
- Lung Neoplasms
- Lymphoma
- Lymphoproliferative Disorders
- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Multiple Myeloma
- Musculoskeletal Diseases
- Neoplasm
- Obesity
- Occupational Diseases
- Osteoporosis
- Pregnancy Complications
- Premature Birth
- Psoriasis
- Pulmonary Disease
- Recurrence

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- Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infections
- Skin Diseases
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia
- Werner syndrome

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