

**DESCRIPTION**

**Source** *E. coli*-derived  
Ala21-Thr153, with an N-terminal Met  
Accession # P60568

**N-terminal Sequence Analysis** Met

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 15 kDa

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**SDS-PAGE** 13 kDa, reducing conditions

**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 ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is typically 0.05-0.25 ng/mL.  
The specific activity of Recombinant Human IL-2 is approximately 2.1 x 10<sup>4</sup> IU/μg, which is calibrated against recombinant human IL-2 WHO International Standard (NIBSC code: 86/500).

**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** Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in Acetonitrile and TFA. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

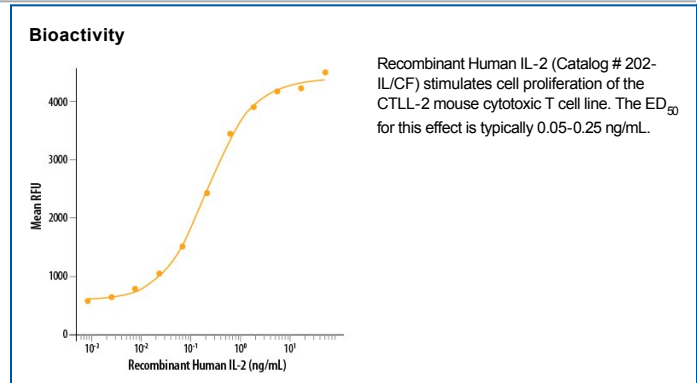
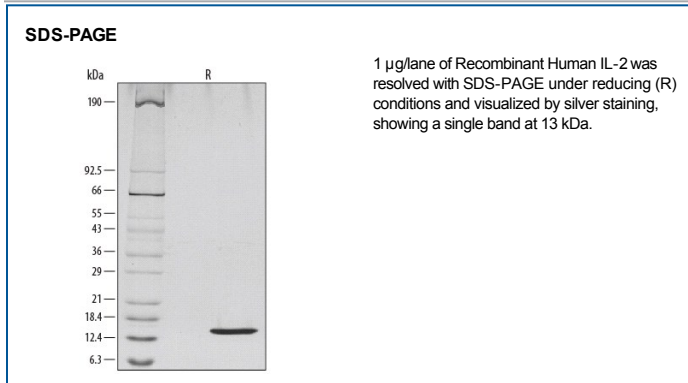
**Reconstitution** Reconstitute at 100 μg/mL in sterile 100 mM Acetic Acid.

**Shipping** The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

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

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

**DATA**



**BACKGROUND**

Interleukin-2 (IL-2) is a O-glycosylated, four  $\alpha$ -helix bundle cytokine that has potent stimulatory activity for antigen-activated T cells. It is expressed by CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells,  $\gamma\delta$  T cells, B cells, dendritic cells, and eosinophils (1-3). Mature human IL-2 shares 56% and 66% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-2, respectively. Human and mouse IL-2 exhibit cross-species activity (4). The receptor for IL-2 consists of three subunits that are present on the cell surface in varying preformed complexes (5-7). The 55 kDa IL-2 R $\alpha$  is specific for IL-2 and binds with low affinity. The 75 kDa IL-2 R $\beta$ , which is also a component of the IL-15 receptor, binds IL-2 with intermediate affinity. The 64 kDa common gamma chain  $\gamma$ c/IL-2 R $\gamma$ , 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 R $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ c. 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 R $\alpha$  synthesis (1, 2). It contributes to T cell homeostasis by promoting the Fas-induced death of naïve CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells but not activated CD4<sup>+</sup> memory lymphocytes (8). IL-2 plays a central role in the expansion and maintenance of regulatory T cells, although it inhibits the development of Th17 polarized cells (9-11). Thus, IL-2 may be a key cytokine in the natural suppression of autoimmunity (12, 13).

**References:**

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