

Recombinant Mouse IL-15

Catalog Number: 447-ML

DESCRIPTION	
Source	E. coli-derived Asn49-Ser162, with an N-terminal Met Accession # P48346
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Met
Predicted Molecular Mass	13.4 kDa
SPECIFICATIONS	
Activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using CTLL-2 mouse cytotoxic T cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 2-15 ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<1.0 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>95%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in Tris and NaCl with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in sterile PBS containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.

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.

BACKGROUND

Reconstitution

Stability & Storage

Shipping

Interleukin 15 (IL-15) is a widely expressed 14 kDa cytokine that is structurally and functionally related to IL-2 and plays an important role in many immunological diseases (1, 2). Mature mouse IL-15 shares 70% and 96% amino acid sequence identity with human and rat IL-15, respectively. IL-15 binds with high affinity to IL-15 Rα (3). It binds with lower affinity to a complex of IL-2 Rβ and the common gamma chain (γc) which are also subunits of the IL-2 receptor complex (4). IL-15 associates with IL-15 Rα in the endoplasmic reticulum, and this complex is expressed on the cell surface (5). The dominant mechanism of IL-15 action is known as transpresentation in which IL-15 and IL-15 Rα are coordinately expressed on the surface of one cell and interact with complexes of IL-2 Rβ/γc on adjacent cells (6). This enables cells to respond to IL-15 even if they do not express IL-15 Rα (5). In human and mouse, soluble IL-15-binding forms of IL-15 Rα can be generated by proteolytic shedding and bind up nearly all the IL-15 in circulation (7-9). Soluble IL-15 Rα functions as an inhibitor that limits IL-15 action (3, 8). Ligation of membrane-associated IL-15/IL-15 Rα complexes also induces reverse signaling that promotes activation of the IL-15/IL-15 Rα expressing cells (10). IL-15 induces or enhances the differentiation, maintenance, or activation of multiple T cell subsets including NK, NKT, Th17, Treg, and CD8* memory cells (11-15). An important component of these functions is the ability of IL-15 to induce dendritic cell differentiation and inflammatory activation (10, 13). IL-15 exhibits anti-tumor activity independent of its actions on NK cells or CD8* T cells (16). It also inhibits the deposition of lipid in adipocytes, and its circulating levels are decreased in obesity (17).

References:

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