

DESCRIPTION

Source	<i>E. coli</i> -derived human IL-2 protein Ala21-Thr153 (Cys145Ser), with and without an N-terminal Met Accession # P60568.1 Produced using non-animal reagents in an animal-free laboratory. Manufactured and tested under cGMP guidelines.
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Met-Ala21-Pro-Thr-Ser-Ser-Ser-Thr-Lys-Lys & Ala21-Pro-Thr-Ser-Ser-Ser-Thr-Lys-Lys-Thr
Predicted Molecular Mass	15.5 kDa

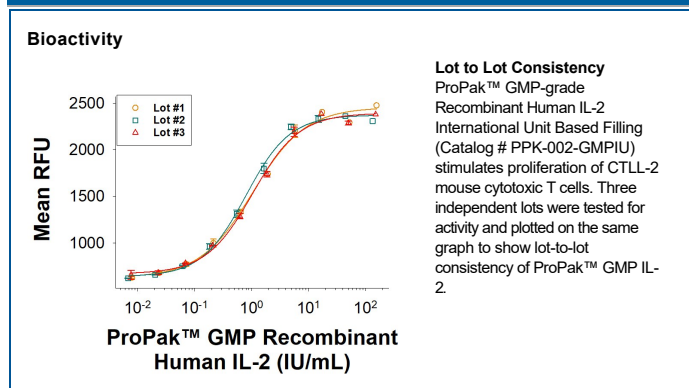
SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	13 kDa, under 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. <i>et al.</i> (eds): IRL Press. 295. The potency of recombinant human IL-2 is 75-125% of the IU pack size. International units are calibrated from an internal reference standard that is value assigned against the human IL-2 WHO International Standard (NIBSC code: 86/500).
Endotoxin Level	<5.0 EU/mL by the LAL method.
Purity	>97%, by SDS-PAGE with quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
Mass Spectrometry	The molecular weight by mass spectrometry is 15521 ± 5 Da, and a second 15390 ± 5 Da product may be present.
Host Cell Protein	<0.500 ng per µg of protein when tested by ELISA.
Mycoplasma	Negative for Mycoplasma.
Host Cell DNA	<0.00150 ng per µg of protein when tested by PCR.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS, recombinant HSA, and Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	This product is shipped on dry ice. Upon receipt, store immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. A minimum of 6 months when stored between -14 °C and -40 °C. Can be stored up to 2 weeks at 2-8 °C. Refer to lot specific COA for the Use by Date.

DATA



BACKGROUND

Recombinant Interleukin-2 (IL-2) is expressed in *E. coli* and has been engineered to contain the serine for cysteine substitution found in Proleukin® (aldesleukin). Recombinant IL-2 is widely used in cell culture for the expansion of T cells. IL-2 is expressed by CD4+ and CD8+ T cells, γδ T cells, B cells, dendritic cells, and eosinophils (1-3). Mature human IL-2 shares 56% and 66% amino acid (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 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 gamma 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 (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). IL-2 expression and concentration can have either immunostimulatory effects at high doses or immunosuppressive effects at low doses due to its preferential binding to different receptor subunits expressed by various immune cell types. This has led to the generation of recombinant IL-2 variants aimed at modifying IL-2 receptor binding for increased antitumor efficacy (14, 15). These variants are typically used in combination with immune checkpoint inhibitors instead of as a monotherapy (14). IL-2 can be genetically engineered to express in NK cells for CAR T cell therapies, and in combination with other cytokines like IL-15, can increase cell viability and proliferation (16). In addition to adoptive cell transfer and checkpoint blockade inhibitors, cancer vaccines that boost immune responses have been combined with IL-2 treatment with promising results in recent studies (15). In cell culture, IL-2 is a frequently used cytokine for the proliferation, differentiation, and increased antibody secretion of B cells as they transform into plasma cells in vitro (17). IL-2 is also a classically used cytokine for the expansion of NK cells, early differentiated T cells and effector memory Treg cells for adoptive cell transfer cancer immunotherapy (16, 18). GMP IL-2 is a commonly used supplement for the expansion of these cell types for cellular therapies.

References:

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MANUFACTURING SPECIFICATIONS

GMP Proteins

R&D Systems, a Bio-Techne Brand's GMP proteins are produced according to relevant sections of the following documents: USP Chapter 1043, Ancillary Materials for Cell, Gene and Tissue-Engineered Products and Eu. Ph. 5.2.12, Raw Materials of Biological Origin for the Production of Cell-based and Gene Therapy Medicinal Products.

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- Finished product testing includes bioassay (compliance with an established range), endotoxin level (as determined by LAL assay), and microbial testing according to USP <71>

Additional testing and documentation requested by the customer can be arranged at an additional cost.

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