APA073Hu02 100μg
Active Interleukin 2 (IL2)
Organism Species: *Homo sapiens (Human)*
Instruction manual

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

12th Edition (Revised in Aug, 2016)

[PROPERTIES]

Source: Prokaryotic expression.
Host: *E. coli*
Residues: Ala21~Thr153
Tags: N-terminal His-tag
Purity: >95%
Traits: Freeze-dried powder
Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per 1μg (determined by the LAL method).
Buffer Formulation: PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.01% SKL, 5% Trehalose.
Original Concentration: 200μg/mL
Applications: Cell culture; Activity Assays.
(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)
Predicted isoelectric point: 7.5
Predicted Molecular Mass: 18.7kDa
Accurate Molecular Mass: 19kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

[USAGE]

Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[SEQUENCE]

APTSSSTKKTQLQLEHLMSDLQMILNGINNYKNPKLTRMLTFKFYMPKKATELKHLQCLEEELKPLEEVLNLAQSKNFHLRPRDLISN
INVIVLELKGSETTFMCEYADETATIVEFLNRWITFAQSIISTLT

[ACTIVITY]

IL-2 (Interleukin-2) is a cytokine produced by T-cells in response to antigenic or mitogenic stimulation. IL-2 is a type of signaling molecule in the immune system, that is required for both T-cell and B-cell proliferation and other activities crucial to regulation of the immune response.Therefore, in order to detect the bioactivity of recombinant human IL-2, spleen single suspensions were prepared, activated with conA (final concentration 3 ug/ml). Cells were collected after 72h and washed with hanks.Then mouse splenic lymphocytes were were seeded into triplicate wells of 96-well plates at a density of 10,000 cells/well with or without the addition of various concentrations of recombinant human IL-2. After incubated for 96h, cells were observed by inverted microscope and cell proliferation was measured by Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8). 10 μl of CCK-8 solution was added to each well of the plate, the absorbance at 450 nm was measured using a microplate reader after incubating the plate for 1-4 hours at 37 °C. Proliferation of Splenic lymphocytes cells after incubation with IL-2 for 96h observed by inverted microscope was shown in Figure 1. The dose-effect curve of recombinant human IL-2 was shown in

Figure 2. It was obvious that recombinant human IL-2 significantly promoted cell proliferation of Splenic lymphocytes cells. The EC50 for this effect is typically 0.088-0.092 ug/ml.

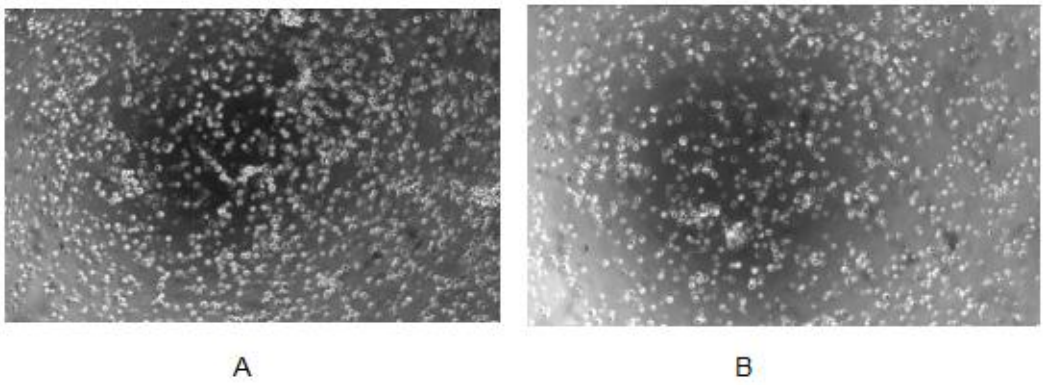

Figure 1. Cell proliferation of splenic lymphocytes cells after stimulated with IL-2.

(A) Splenic lymphocytes cells cultured in 1640, stimulated with 1 ug/ml IL-2 for 96h;

(B) Unstimulated Splenic lymphocytes cells cultured in 1640 for 96h.

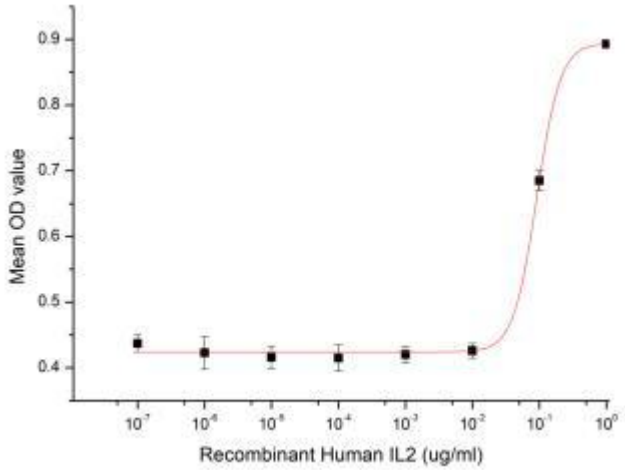

Figure 2. The dose-effect curve of IL-2 on Splenic lymphocytes cells.

[IDENTIFICATION]

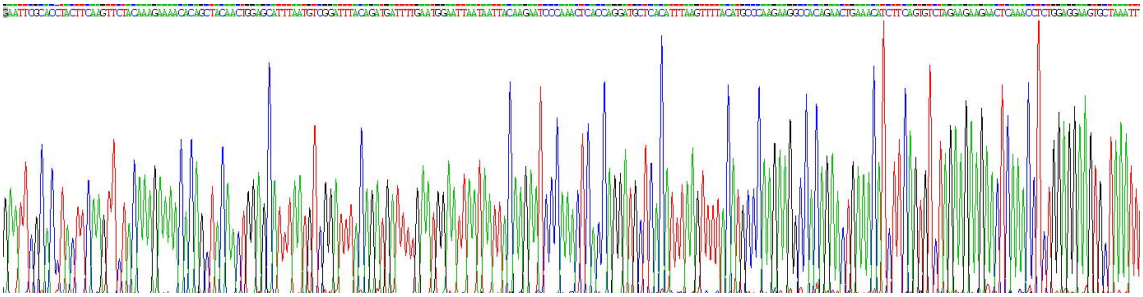

Figure 3. Gene Sequencing (extract)

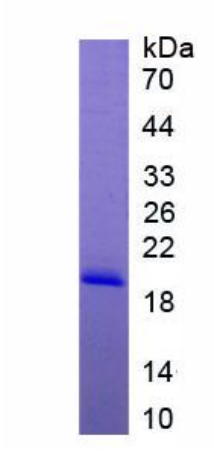

Figure 4. SDS-PAGE

Sample: Active recombinant IL2, Human

[IMPORTANT NOTE]

The kit is designed for research use only, we will not be responsible for any issue if the kit was used in clinical diagnostic or any other procedures.