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## Product Datasheet

### Recombinant Human IL-15RA&IL-15 (C-Fc) EBT-EPT132

Artikelname	Recombinant Human IL-15RA&IL-15 (C-Fc)
Artikelnummer	EBT-EPT132
Hersteller Artikelnummer	EPT132
Alternativnummer	EBT-EPT132-50
Hersteller	ELK Biotechnology
Kategorie	Proteine/Peptide
Produktbeschreibung	Recombinant Human Interleukin-15 Receptor Alpha & Interleukin-15 Fusion Protein is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ile31-Asp96&Asn49-Ser162(Asn120Asp) is expressed with a Fc tag at the C-terminus....
Molekulargewicht	Molecular weight: 46.9 KDa. Apparent molecular weight: 50-60 KDa, reducing conditions
UniProt	<a href="#">Q13261</a>
Reinheit	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Anwendungsbeschreibung

Redissolve: Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu$ g/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/ $\mu$ g (1 EU/ $\mu$ g) as determined by LAL test. Background: IL15RA is a high-affinity receptor for interleukin-15. IL15ra associates as a heterotrimer with the IL-2 receptor beta and gamma subunits to initiate signal transduction. It can signal both in cis and trans where IL15R from one subset of cells presents IL15 to neighboring IL2RG-expressing cells. IL15ra is expressed in special cells including a wide variety of T and B cells and non-lymphoid cells. IL-15 is a cytokine that regulates T cell and natural killer cell activation and proliferation. IL-15 binds to the alpha subunit of the IL-15RA with high affinity. IL-15 also binds to the beta and gamma chains of the IL-2 receptor, but not the alpha subunit of the IL2 receptor. IL-15 is structurally and functionally related to IL-2. Both cytokines share some subunits of receptors, allowing them to compete for and negatively regulate each others activity. The number of CD8+ memory T cells is controlled by a balance between IL-15 and IL-2. Despite their many overlapping functional properties, IL-2 and IL-15 are, in fact, quite distinct players in the immune system. IL-15 is constitutively expressed by a wide variety of cell types and tissues, including monocytes, macrophages and DCs