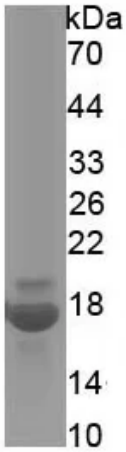
Active Interleukin 2 (IL2)

Catalog#:PXH12115

概述（Summary）

别称（Alternative Names）	TCGF; Lymphokine; T-Cell Growth Factor; Aldesleukin
纯度（Purity）	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
内毒素（Endotoxin level）	Please contact with the lab for this information
蛋白构建（Construction）	【Ala21-Thr153】
Accession #	P60568
表达宿主（Host）	-
种属（Species）	Homo sapiens (Human)
预测分子量（Predicted MW）	15.8 kDa
制剂（Form）	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 1mM EDTA, 1mM DTT, 0.01% SKL, 5% Trehalose and Proclin300.
运输方式（Shipping）	The product is shipped with ice bag. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存（Stability &Storage）	12 months at -20°C to -80°C in lyophilized state.6 months at -20°C to -80°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.7-10 days at 2°C to 8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
复溶（Reconstitution）	Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.
背景介绍（References）	Produced by T-cells in response to antigenic or mitogenic stimulation, this protein is required for T-cell proliferation and other activities crucial to regulation of the immune response. Can stimulate B-cells, monocytes, lymphokine-activated killer cells, natural killer cells, and glioma cells.

电泳图（SDS-PAGE image）



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活性图（Bioactivity image）

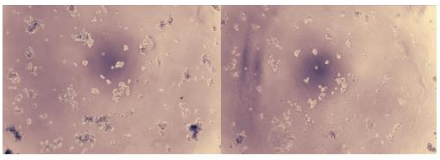

Figure 1. Cell proliferation of CTLL-2 cells after stimulated with IL-2.
(A) CTLL-2 cells cultured in 1640, stimulated with 10ng/mL IL-2 for 96h;
(B) Unstimulated CTLL-2 cells cultured in 1640 for 96h.

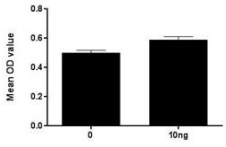

Figure 2. Cell proliferation of CTLL-2 cells after stimulated with IL-2.

Interleukin-2 (IL-2) is an interleukin, a type of cytokine signaling molecule in the immune system. IL-2 has essential roles in key functions of the immune system, tolerance and immunity, primarily via its direct effects on T cells. In the thymus, where T cells mature, it prevents autoimmune diseases by promoting the differentiation of certain immature T cells into regulatory T cells, which suppress other T cells that are otherwise primed to attack normal healthy cells in the body. IL-2 also promotes the differentiation of T cells into effector T cells and into memory T cells when the initial T cell is also stimulated by an antigen, thus helping the body fight off infections. To measure the effect of IL-2 on cell proliferation, CTLL-2 cells were seeded into triplicate wells of 96-well plates at a density of 2,000 cells/well with 2% serum standard 1640 contain 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). Briefly, 10μL of CCK-8 solution was added to each well of the plate, then the absorbance at 450nm was measured using a microplate reader after incubating the plate for 1-4 hours at 37℃. Proliferation of CTLL-2 cells after incubation with IL-2 for 96h observed by inverted microscope was shown in Figure 1. Cell viability was assessed by CCK-8 assay after incubation with recombinant IL-2 for 96h. The result was shown in Figure 1. It was obvious that IL-2 significantly increased cell viability of CTLL-2 cells. Interleukin-2 (IL-2) is an interleukin, a type of cytokine signaling molecule in the immune system. IL-2 has essential roles in key functions of the immune system, tolerance and immunity, primarily via its direct effects on T cells. In the thymus, where T cells mature, it prevents autoimmune diseases by promoting the differentiation of certain immature T cells into regulatory T cells, which suppress other T cells that are otherwise primed to attack normal healthy cells in the body. IL-2 also promotes the differentiation of T cells into effector T cells and into memory T cells when the initial T cell is also stimulated by an antigen, thus helping the body fight off infections. To measure the effect of IL-2 on cell

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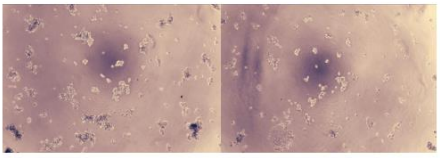

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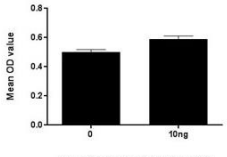

Figure 2. Cell proliferation of CTLL-2 cells after stimulated with IL-2.

注意事项（Note）

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