

APA073Mu61 5mg
Active Interleukin 2 (IL2)
Organism Species: *Mus musculus (Mouse)*
Instruction manual

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

1st Edition (Apr, 2016)

[PROPERTIES]

Source: Eukaryotic expression.

Host: 293F cell

Residues: Ala21~Gln169

Tags: N-terminal His-tag

Purity: >95%

Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per 1µg (determined by the LAL method).

Buffer Formulation: PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.01% SKL, 5% saccharose.

Original Concentration: 400µg/mL

Applications: Cell culture; Activity Assays; In vivo assays.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

Predicted isoelectric point: 4.9

Predicted Molecular Mass: 18.9kDa

Accurate Molecular Mass: 25kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

Phenomenon explanation:

The possible reasons that the actual band size differs from the predicted are as follows:

1. Splice variants: Alternative splicing may create different sized proteins from the same gene.
2. Relative charge: The composition of amino acids may affects the charge of the protein.
3. Post-translational modification: Phosphorylation, glycosylation, methylation etc.
4. Post-translation cleavage: Many proteins are synthesized as pro-proteins, and then cleaved to give the active form.
5. Polymerization of the target protein: Dimerization, multimerization etc.

[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]

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                APTSSSTSSS TAEAQQQQQQ QQQQQQHLEQ  
LLMDLQELLS RMENYRNLKL PRMLTFKFYL PKQATELKDL QCLEDELGPL  
RHVLDLTQSK SFQLEDAENF ISNIRVTVVK LKGSNTFEC QFDDESATVV  
DFLRRWIAFC QSIISTSPQ
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[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 mouse 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 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 mouse IL-2. After incubated for 72h, 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 72h observed by inverted microscope was shown in Figure 1



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

(A) Splenic lymphocytes cells cultured in 1640, stimulated with 1ng/ml IL-2 for 72h;

(B) Unstimulated Splenic lymphocytes cells cultured in 1640 for 72h.

The dose-effect curve of recombinant mouse IL-2 was shown in Figure2. It was obvious that recombinant mouse IL-2 significantly promoted cell proliferation of Splenic lymphocytes cells .The ED50 for this effect is typically 0.7-1.7ng/ml.

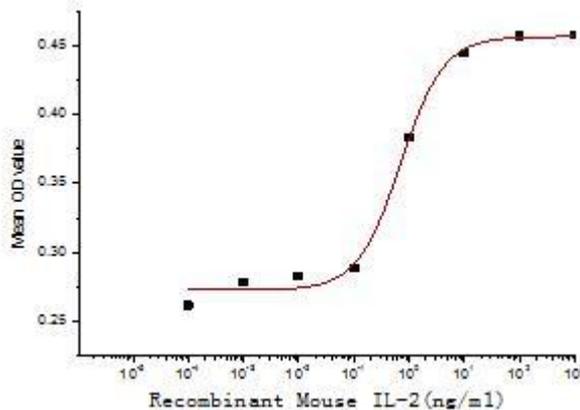


Figure 2. The dose-effect curve of IL-2 on Splenic lymphocytes cells

