



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

<b>Catalog #</b>	EPT132
<b>Expression Host</b>	Human Cells
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	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.
<b>Accession</b>	Q13261&P40933
<b>Synonyms</b>	IL15RA&IL15; Interleukin-15; IL-15; IL15; IL-15 receptor subunit alpha; IL-15RA; IL-15R-alpha; interleukin-15 receptor subunit alpha
<b>Mol Mass</b>	46.9 KDa
<b>AP Mol Mass</b>	50-60 KDa, reducing conditions
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.





## FORMULATION

Lyophilized from a 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$  filtered solution of PBS, 5% Trehalose, pH 7.4.

## RECONSTITUTION

Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ .

Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.

Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

## SHIPPING

The product is shipped at ambient temperature.

Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

## STORAGE

Lyophilized protein should be stored at  $< -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ , though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7 $^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 2-7 days.

Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at  $< -20^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 3 months.

## 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





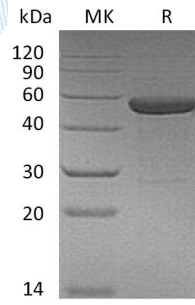
IL15R from one subset of cells presents IL15 to neighboring IL2RG-expressing cells. IL15ra is expressed in special cells including a wide variety of Tand B cells and non-lymphoid cells. IL-15 is a cytokine that regulates T cell and natural killer cell activation and proliferation. IL-15 binds to the 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 other's 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.





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## SDS-PAGE



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