

## **Product Data Sheet**

## **Recombinant Mouse IL-2 (carrier-free)**

Catalog # / Size: 575402 / 10 µg

575404 / 25 μg 575406 / 100 μg 575408 / 500 µg

Source: Mouse IL-2, amino acids Ala21-Gln169 (Accession # NM\_008366) was

expressed in E. coli.

Molecular Mass: The 150 amino acid N-terminal methionylated recombinant protein has a

predicted molecular mass of 17,231 Da. The DTT-reduced protein and non-reduced protein migrates at approximately 18kDa by SDS-PAGE.

Purity: Purity is >98%, as determined by Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin Level: Endotoxin level is <0.1 EU/µg (<0.01ng/µg) protein as determined by the LAL

method.

Activity: The ED<sub>50</sub> is 0.10-0.40 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of 2.5 - 10 x 10<sup>6</sup> units/mg, as determined by a dose

dependent stimulation of HT-2 cells.

Preparation: 10-100µg sizes are bottled at 200µg/ml. 500µg and larger sizes are bottled at the concentration indicated on the vial.

Formulation: 0.22 µm filtered protein solution is in 5mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 5mM citric acid, 350mM NaCl, pH 4.0, 1mM DTT.

Storage: Unopened vial can be stored at -20°C for six months or at -70°C for one year. For maximum results, guick spin vial

prior to opening. Stock solutions should be prepared at no less than 10µg/mL in buffer containing carrier protein such as 1% BSA or HSA or 10% FBS. For long term storage, aliquot into polypropylene vials and store in a manual defrost

freezer. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

## **Applications:**

**Applications:** Bioassay

Recommended Usage: Use when high specific biological activity is required.

Application References: 1. Detanico T, et al. 2011. J. Immunol. 187:82. PubMed 2. Malu DT, et al. 2011. J. Immunol. 186:6271. PubMed

3. Alcaide P, et al. 2012. J. Immunol. 188:1421. PubMed

Description: IL-2 is a potent lymphoid cell growth factor which exerts its biological activity primarily on T cells. Additionally, IL-2 has

been found to stimulate growth and differentiation of B cells, NK cells, LAK cells, monocytes, and oligodendocytes.







