

Human CellExp IL-15, human recombinant protein
IL-15, IL15, Interleukin-15
Catalog # PBV10898r**Specification**

Human CellExp IL-15, human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	P40933
Calculated MW	Calculated MW of 12.8 kDa with no tag. The predicted N-terminus is Asn49. DTT-reduced protein migrates as 16 kDa due to glycosylation. KDa

Human CellExp IL-15, human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	3600
Gene Symbol	IL-15
Other Names	
IL-15, IL15, Interleukin-15	
Gene Source	Human
Source	HEK 293 cells
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥95%
Assay2&Purity2	N/A;
Recombinant	Yes
Target/Specificity	
IL-15	

Application Notes

Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in sterile deionized water to a concentration of 100 µg/ml. Do not vortex. This solution can be stored at 2-8°C for up to 1 month. For extended storage, it is recommended to store at -20°C.

Format

Lyophilized powder

Storage

-20°C; Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in 20 mM Tris, 100 mM NaCl, pH 8.0. Generally 5-8% Mannitol or trehalose is added as a protectant before lyophilization.

Human CellExp IL-15, human recombinant protein - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)

- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Human CellExp IL-15, human recombinant protein - Images

Human CellExp IL-15, human recombinant protein - Background

Interleukin 15, also known as IL15, IL-15, and is a cytokine with structural similarity to IL-2. Like IL-2, IL-15 binds to and signals through the IL-2/IL-15 beta chain (CD122) and the common gamma chain (gamma-C, CD132). IL-15 is secreted by mononuclear phagocytes (and some other cells) following infection by virus (es). This cytokine induces cell proliferation of natural killer cells; cells of the innate immune system whose principal role is to kill virally infected cells. Interleukin 15 (IL-15) regulates T and natural killer (NK) cell activation and proliferation. Survival signals that maintain memory T cells in the absence of antigen are provided by IL-15. This cytokine is also implicated in NK cell development. In rodent lymphocytes, IL-15 prevents apoptosis by inducing an apoptosis inhibitor, BCL2L1/BCL-x (L). IL-15 has been shown to enhance the anti-tumor immunity of CD8+ T cells in pre-clinical models. A phase I clinical trial to evaluate the safety, dosing, and anti-tumor efficacy of IL-15 in patients with metastatic melanoma and renal cell carcinoma (kidney cancer) has begun to enroll patients at the National Institutes of Health

Human CellExp IL-15, human recombinant protein - References

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Krause H.,et al.Cytokine 8:667-674(1996).
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Tagaya Y.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 94:14444-14449(1997).
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