

**IL-2-FC recombinant protein**

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>Catalog No :</b>           | YD3088  |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>           | Human;  |
| <b>Purity :</b>               | >90% as determined by SDS-PAGE  |
| <b>Gene Name :</b>            | IL2   |
| <b>Protein Name :</b>         | Interleukin-2 (IL-2) (T-cell growth factor) (TCGF) (Aldesleukin)  |
| <b>Sequence :</b>             | Amino acid:21-153,with FC tag.  |
| <b>Human Gene Id :</b>        | 3558  |
| <b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>  | P60568  |
| <b>Formulation :</b>          | Phosphate-buffered solution   |
| <b>Source :</b>               | Mammalian cells   |
| <b>Storage Stability :</b>    | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)   |
| <b>Function :</b>             | <p>Cytokine produced by activated CD4-positive helper T-cells and to a lesser extent activated CD8-positive T-cells and natural killer (NK) cells that plays pivotal roles in the immune response and tolerance (PubMed:6438535). Binds to a receptor complex composed of either the high-affinity trimeric IL-2R (IL2RA/CD25, IL2RB/CD122 and IL2RG/CD132) or the low-affinity dimeric IL-2R (IL2RB and IL2RG) (PubMed:16293754, PubMed:16477002). Interaction with the receptor leads to oligomerization and conformation changes in the IL-2R subunits resulting in downstream signaling starting with phosphorylation of JAK1 and JAK3 (PubMed:7973659). In turn, JAK1 and JAK3 phosphorylate the receptor to form a docking site leading to the phosphorylation of several substrates including STAT5 (PubMed:8580378). This process leads to activation of several pathways including STAT, phosphoinositide-3-kinase/PI3K and mi</p> |
| <b>Subcellular Location :</b> | Secreted.   |



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