

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

**Catalog No :** PMK2160

**Known As:**IL-15 Receptor alpha & IL-15 Fusion Protein; IL15RA&IL15; IL15RA&IL15 Complex; Interleukin-15; IL-15; IL15

### PROPERTIES

Description	Recombinant Human Interleukin-15 Receptor Alpha & Interleukin-15 Fusion Protein Complex is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ile31-Asp96&Asn49-Ser162 (Asn120Asp) is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession	Q13261 & P40933
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, 5% Trehalose, pH 7.4.
Size	10μg/50μg/500μg/1mg
Purity	> 95%
Endotoxin	< 1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Predicted Mol Mass	34.4&12.8 KDa
Apparent Mol Mass	37&17 KDa, reducing conditions
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/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°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°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 T and 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. These findings indicate that this IL-15 superagonist complex could serve as a superior immunostimulatory therapeutic agent.

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