

CD122/IL2RB Protein, Rhesus, Recombinant (hFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	interleukin 2 receptor, beta;interleukin 2 receptor, β
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the rhesus IL2RB (NP_001244989.1) (Met1-Asp239) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Ala 27
Species:	Rhesus
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	H9Z8K1
Molecular Weight:	51.4 kDa (predicted)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured by its ability to inhibit IL-15-dependent proliferation of MO7e human megakaryocytic leukemic cells in the presence of 4 ng/mL of recombinant human IL-15. The ED50 for this effect is typically 0.4-2.4 μ g/mL.
Purity:	> 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/ μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μ m filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:
A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Interleukin-2 receptor (IL-2R) also known as High-affinity IL-2 receptor subunit beta, IL-2 receptor subunit beta, and IL-2RB, is involved in T cell-mediated immune responses. CD122/IL-2RB is present in 3 forms concerning the ability to bind interleukin 2. The low-affinity form is a monomer of the alpha subunit and is not involved in signal transduction. The intermediate affinity form consists of an alpha/beta subunit heterodimer, while the high-affinity

form consists of an alpha/beta/gamma subunit heterotrimer. Both the intermediate and high-affinity forms of CD122/IL-2RB are involved in receptor-mediated endocytosis and transduction of mitogenic signals from interleukin 2. CD122/IL-2RB expression was restricted to the earliest B220+ cells (CD43+CD24-; prepro B cells; fraction A) that proliferate vigorously to IL-2 in the absence of any stromal cells, but not to IL-15. The high-affinity form of this receptor is expressed on activated T lymphocytes, activated B lymphocytes, and activated macrophages. CD122/IL-2RB plays a role in regulating normal lymphocyte development.

Reference

Foss F. (2006) Clinical experience with denileukin diftitox (ONTAK). *Semin Oncol.* 33(1 Suppl 3): 11-6.

Sprent J, et al. (2001) T cell death and memory. *Science.* 293(5528): 245-8.

Teshigawara K, et al. (1987) Interleukin 2 high-affinity receptor expression requires two distinct binding proteins. *J Exp Med.* 165 (1): 223-38.

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Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481