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IL-2 Rα

Catalog # PVGS1509

Product Information

Primary Accession	P01589
Species	Human
Sequence	Glu22-Cys213
Purity	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE > 95% as analyzed by HPLC
Endotoxin Level	
Biological Activity	Determined by its ability to increase the proliferation effect of IL-2 in murine CTLL-2 cells. In the presence of 1.0 ng/ml of recombinant IL-2, ED_{50} for this effect is
Expression System	HEK 293
Formulation	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH_2O or PBS up to 100 □g/ml.
Storage & Stability	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Additional Information

Gene ID	3559
Other Names	Interleukin-2 receptor subunit alpha, IL-2 receptor subunit alpha, IL-2-RA, IL-2R subunit alpha, IL2-RA, TAC antigen, p55, CD25, IL2RA
Target Background	Interleukin-2 receptor (IL-2R) is a heterotrimeric protein expressed on the surface of certain immune cells, such as lymphocytes, that binds and responds to the cytokine IL-2. The IL-2R is made up of 3 subunits - alpha (α), beta (β) and gamma (γ). The α and β chains are involved in binding IL-2, while signal transduction following cytokine interaction is carried out by the γ-chain, along with the β subunit. The β and γ chains of the IL-2R are members of the type I cytokine receptor family. IL-2R has a high binding affinity to IL-2 and is expressed by antigen-activated T lymphocytes (T cells). IL-2 Rα is also known as CD25, p55, and Tac (activated T cell) antigen.

Protein Information

Name	IL2RA
Function	Receptor for interleukin-2. The receptor is involved in the regulation of immune tolerance by controlling regulatory T cells (TREGs) activity. TREGs suppress the activation and expansion of autoreactive T-cells.
Cellular Location	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.