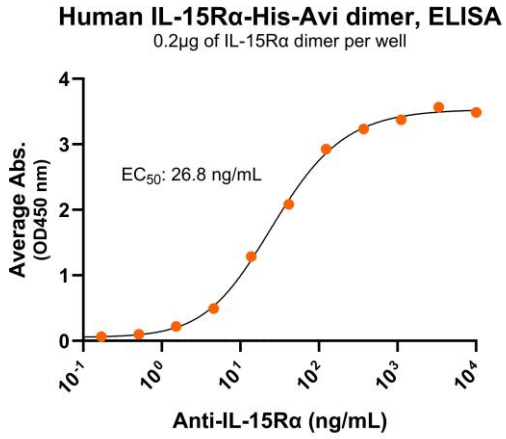
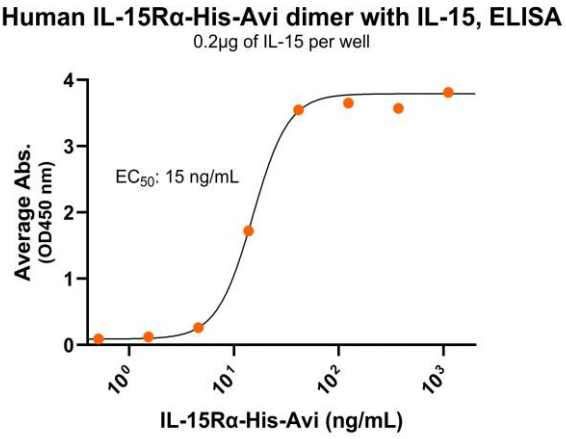
Bioactive, Human IL-15Rα Dimer, His-Avi-Tag
Product Code: CSP-24064
For Research Use Only (RUO)

Bioactivity – Antibody Binding



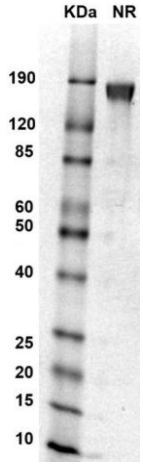
Immobilized human IL-15Rα dimer protein, His-Avi tag (Cat. No. CSP-24064) at 2 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind anti-human IL-15Rα monoclonal antibody, with half maximal effective concentration (EC50) range of 13.4-53.6 μg/mL (QC tested).

Bioactivity – Ligand Binding



Immobilized human IL-15 at 2 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind human IL-15Rα dimer protein, His-Avi tag (Cat. No. CSP-24064), with half maximal effective concentration (EC50) range of 7.5-30.1 μg/mL (QC tested).

SDS-PAGE



MW: Molecular Weight marker reduced condition
NR: IL-15Rα dimer under non-reduced condition

The migration range of the dimer protein with glycosylation under non-reducing conditions is 120-190 kDa on SDS PAGE.

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Expression Host
HEK293T

Protein Name
IL15Rα

Purity
Greater than 90% dimer form as determined by SDS-PAGE under non-reducing condition

Alternate Name(s)
IL-15Ra, IL15Ra, cluster of differentiation 215, CD215, interleukin 15 receptor subunit alpha

Protein Construct
IL-15Rα dimer protein contains an IL-15Rα extracellular domain (UniProt# Q13261) fused with a dimer motif followed by a tandem His-Avi tag at the C-terminus. Expressed in HEK293T cell line.

Amino Acid Range
I31-T205

SDS-Page Molecular Weight
57 kDa. The migration range of the dimer protein with glycosylation under non-reducing conditions is 120-190 kDa on SDS PAGE.

Formulation
0.22μm filtered PBS, pH 7.4

Shipping Conditions
Frozen Dry Ice

Stability & Storage
-80^{0}C

Background

Human interleukin 15 receptor alpha subunit (IL-15Rα) is a transmembrane cytokine receptor. IL-15Rα is also known as IL-15Ra, IL15Ra, cluster of differentiation 215 (CD215), and interleukin 15 receptor subunit alpha. IL-15Rα contains an extracellular domain with a single sushi domain (short consensus repeat or complement control protein repeat), which is essential for interleukin 15 (IL-15) binding and IL-15Rα function, a linker/hinge region, and a membrane-proximal proline-threonine-rich region followed by a transmembrane domain, and cytoplasmic domain. IL-15Rα can homodimerize as well as heterodimerize with IL-2Rβ/CD122 and IL-2Rγ/CD132. IL-15Rα specifically binds IL-15 with very high affinity and is capable of binding IL-15 independently of other subunits. IL-15 stimulations of NK cells and T-cells has been shown to sustain long-lasting antitumor immunity, making IL-15Rα an attractive therapeutic target for immunotherapies.