

Product Data Sheet

IL-2R beta/CD122 Protein, Human (Biotinylated, HEK293, His-Avi)

Cat. No.: HY-P72386

Synonyms: IL-2R beta; Interleukin-2 receptor subunit beta; IL-2 receptor subunit beta; igh affinity IL-2

receptor subunit beta; CD122

Human Species: Source: **HEK293**

Accession: P14784 (A27-D239)

Gene ID: 3560

Molecular Weight: 35-45 kDa

PROPERTIES

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AVNGTSQFTC FYNSRANISC VWSQDGALQD TSCQVHAWPD RRRWNQTCEL LPVSQASWAC NLILGAPDSQ $\mathsf{K}\;\mathsf{L}\;\mathsf{T}\;\mathsf{T}\;\mathsf{V}\;\mathsf{D}\;\mathsf{I}\;\mathsf{V}\;\mathsf{T}\;\mathsf{L}$ RVLCREGVRW RVMAIQDFKP FENLRLMAPI SLQVVHVETH RCNISWEISQ FEARTLSPGH ASHYFERHLE TWEEAPLLTL KQKQEWICLE TLTPDTQYEF QVRVKPLQGE FTTWSPWSQP

LAFRTKPAAL GKD

Appearance

Lyophilized powder.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

Endotoxin Level

<1 EU/ μ g, determined by LAL method.

Reconsititution

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than $100 \, \mu g/mL$ in ddH_2O . For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).

Storage & Stability

Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.

Shipping

Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

IL-2R beta (CD122) is a type I cytokine receptor, and belongs to Type 4 subfamily. IL-2R beta is also a key component of the IL-15 receptor. IL-2R beta is broadly expressed in spleen, blood, and lymph node, such as B and T lymphocytes [1][3]. The sequence of amino acids in IL-2R beta differs in different species. Human IL-2R beta shares <60% aa sequence identity with mouse and rats.

IL-2R beta cytoplasmic domain heterodimerizes with IL-2 and leads to the activation of signaling pathways: phosphoinositol 3-kinase (PI3-K)/AKT, Ras-MAP kinase, and the JAK-STAT pathways^[4]. IL-2R beta binds IL-2 with intermediate affinity. IL-2R

beta mediates IL-2 internalization and signal transduction, such as cell proliferation or differentiation^[5]. IL-2R beta interacts with IL-2 and increases the proportion of CD4+ T lymphocytes^[1]. IL-2R stimulates T cell proliferation and activating lymphokine-activated killer cells^[2].

IL-2R beta mediates T cell immune responses, and also mediates endocytosis, as well as transducing the mitogenic signals of IL-2.

REFERENCES

[1]. Xiujuan Zhou, et al. Interleukin-2 (IL-2) Interacts With IL-2 Receptor Beta (IL-2R\beta): Its Potential to Enhance the Proliferation of CD4+ T Lymphocytes in Flounder (Paralichthys olivaceus). Front Immunol. 2020 Sep 9;11:531788.

[2]. R N Bamfordm, et al. The interleukin (IL) 2 receptor beta chain is shared by IL-2 and a cytokine, provisionally designated IL-T, that stimulates T-cell proliferation and the induction of lymphokine-activated killer cells. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.1994 May

[3]. Xiujuan Zhou, et al. Immunological characteristics of Interleukin-2 receptor subunit beta (IL-2R\(\beta\)) in flounder (Paralichtlys olivaceus): Implication for IL-2R function. Fish Shellfish Immunol. 2019 Oct;93:641-651.

[4]. Akira Sakai, et al. The role of tumor-associated macrophages on serum soluble IL-2R levels in B-cell lymphomas. J Clin Exp Hematop. 2014;54(1):49-57.

[5]. M Allouche, et al. Interleukin 2 receptors. Leuk Res. 1990;14(8):699-703.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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