



Product Data Sheet

IL-2R gamma/CD132 Protein, Human (Biotinylated, HEK293, His-Avi)

Cat. No.: HY-P78083

Synonyms: CD132; CIDX; IL-2 R gamma; IL2RG; IMD4; P64; SCIDX; SCIDX1; gammaC

Species: Human
Source: HEK293

Accession: P31785 (L23-N254)

Gene ID: 3561

Molecular Weight: 58-70 kDa

FR	UF	EK	IIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu g/mL$ in ddH $_2$ O.
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 gamma (CD132), a receptor for IL-2, is a member of the type I cytokine receptor family and type 5 subfamily. IL-2R gamma is expressed in leucocyte subsets and human monocytes^{[1][3]}. Human IL-2R gamma consists of extracellular domain (L23-A262), helical domain (V263-L283), and cytoplasmic domain (E284-T369).

The sequence of amino acids in IL-2R beta differs in different species. Human IL-2R gamma shares <75% aa sequence identity with mouse and rats.

IL-2R gamma has low-affinity for IL-2, but has intermediate affinity for IL-2 when forming heterodimer with IL-2R beta. IL-2R beta/gama heterodimer complex transduces a signal when IL-2 concentrations are relatively high^[1]. IL-2R gamma can be utilized by the IL-2, IL-4, IL-7, IL-9, and IL-15 receptor, and takes part in the development, activation, proliferation, differentiation and regulation of lymphocytes and other cell types^[2]. IL-2R gamma is tightly up-regulated by IL-2 and IFN gamma^[3]. Mutations of L-2R gamm cause human X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency (XSCID)^[4]. IL-2R gamma is involved in inflammatory response, and mediates activation of the cells^[1].

REFERENCES

- [1]. S Hodge, et al. Surface and intracellular interleukin-2 receptor expression on various resting and activated populations involved in cell-mediated immunity in human peripheral blood. Scand J Immunol. 2000 Jan;51(1):67-75.
- [2]. W P Weidanz, et al. Signalling through the IL-2 receptor y(c) peptide (CD135) is essential for the expression of immunity to Plasmodium chabaudi adami blood-stage malaria.
- [3]. M C Bosco, et al. The gamma subunit of the interleukin-2 receptor is expressed in human monocytes and modulated by interleukin-2, interferon gamma, and transforming growth factor beta 1. Blood. 1994 Jun 15;83(12):3462-10.
- [4]. K Sugamura, et al. The interleukin-2 receptor gamma chain: its role in the multiple cytokine receptor complexes and T cell development in XSCID. Annu Rev Immunol. 1996;14:179-208.
- [5]. K Stenroos, et al. Expression of the mouse interleukin-2 receptor gamma chain in insect cells using a baculovirus expression vector--comparison with the human common gamma chain. Scand J Immunol. 1997 Feb;45(2):140-7.
- [6]. Mengmeng Zhao, et al. Expression of Interleukin-2 receptor subunit gamma (IL-2Ry) and its binding with IL-2 induced activation of CD4 T lymphocytes in flounder (Paralichthys olivaceus). Fish Shellfish Immunol. 2022 Mar;122:426-439.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898 F

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA