**BACKGROUND**

Lymphokines are a group of signaling molecules involved in communication between cells of the immune system. Lymphokines secreted by activated lymphocytes include proteins such as interleukin-2. This protein is secreted primarily by helper T cells that have been activated through the T cell receptor complex or by other mitogens. IL-2 targets activated T helper and cytotoxic T cells, inducing their proliferation. The secretion of IL-2 can also act as a growth factor for B cells. To date, three different IL-2-dependent signal transduction pathways have been identified: the c-Fox-c-Jun induction pathway mediated by Src family protein-tyrosine kinases, the c-Myc induction pathway and the rapamycin-sensitive pathway, all of which result in the induction of Bcl-2. In addition, the transcription factor NFAT has been shown to play a major role in the regulation of IL-2 transcription and correlates to an age-related decline in the expression of IL-2.

**REFERENCES**


**SOURCE**

IL-2 (hBA-133) is produced in *E. coli* as 42 kDa biologically active, GST-tagged fusion protein corresponding to 133 amino acids of IL-2 of human origin.

**PRODUCT**

IL-2 (hBA-133) is purified from bacterial lysates (>98%); supplied as 50 µg purified protein.

**RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.