

Recombinant Human IL-3

Information

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Accession #	AAC08706
Alternate Names	Human IL3; IL3; IL-3; recombinant IL3; interleukin-3; Mast cell growth factor
Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human IL3 protein
Protein sequence	Ala20-Phe152
M.Wt	15.1 kDa
Appearance	Solution protein.
Stability & Storage	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. 3 years from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
Concentration	0. 2 mg/mL
Formulation	Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer.
Reconstitution	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers.
Biological Activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. The EC50 for this effect is 0.01-0.08 ng/mL.
Shipping Condition	Shipping with dry ice.
Handling	Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not to be used in humans.

Quality Control

Purity	> 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method.

Description

Interleukin-3 (IL-3) is a potent growth-promoting cytokine that belongs to the IL-3 family. IL3/IL-3 also belongs to the group of interleukins. Interleukins are produced by a wide variety of body cells. The function of the immune system depends in a large part on interleukins, and rare deficiencies of a number of them have been described, all featuring autoimmune diseases or immune deficiency. The majority of interleukins are synthesized by helper CD4+ T lymphocytes, as well as through monocytes, macrophages, and endothelial cells. They promote the development and differentiation of T, B, and hematopoietic cells. IL3/IL-3 is capable of supporting the proliferation of a broad range of hematopoietic cell types. It is involved in a variety of cell activities such as cell growth, differentiation, and apoptosis. IL3/IL-3 has been shown to also possess neurotrophic activity, and it may be

associated with neurologic disorders.

Reference

- [1]. Meyer CG, et al. (2011) Hum Mol Genet. 20(6):1173-81.
- [2]. Zambrano A, et al. (2010) Curr Alzheimer Res. 7(7):615-24.
- [3]. Dentelli P, et al. (2011) Oncogene. 30(50):4930-40.











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