

16191

Recombinant Mouse IL-5 (His, Strep)

Information

Gene ID

P04401
IL5; IL-5; IL-5T-cell replacing factor; interleukin 5 (colony-stimulating factor; eosinophil); interleukin-5
HEK293
MEIPMSTVVKETLTQLSAHRALLTSNETMRLPVPTHKNHQLCIGEIFQGLDILKNQTVRGGTVEMLFQNLSLI KKYIDRQKEKCGEERRRTRQFLDYLQEFLGVMSTEWAMEG
N-His, N-Strep
The protein has a calculated MW of 13.1 KDa.
Solution protein.
Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage2 years from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
1 mg/mL
Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4.
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.
Fully biologically active as determined by a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. The EC50 for this effect is 0.01-0.25 ng/mL.
Shipping with dry ice.
Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.
For Research Use Only! Not to be used in humans.

Quality Control

Purity	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Less than 1.0 EU/µg as determined by LAL method.

Description

Interleukin 5 (IL-5) is a secreted glycoprotein that belongs to the α -helix class of cytokines. Unlike other family members, it exists in the form of covalently attached antiparallelismamers. The mouse IL-5 gene encodes a signal peptide and a 113-amino acid (AA) mature protein. Mature mouse IL-5 exhibits amino acid sequence homology of 70%, 94%, 58%, 66%, 59%, and 63% to human, rat, canine, horse, feline, and porcine IL-5, respectively, and shows cross-reactivity with human IL-5 receptors. IL-5 is predominantly produced by CD4+ Th2 cells, but can also be produced by activated eosinophils, mast cells, EBV-transformed B cells, Reed-Sternberg cells in Hodgkin's disease, and IL-2-stimulated invariant natural killer T cells (INKTs). IL-5 increases the production and mobilization of eosinophils and CD34+ progenitor cells in the bone marrow and promotes the maturation of eosinophils and is also present on basophils and mast cells, consisting of a unique ligand-binding subunit (IL-5R α) and a common signal transduction subunit β c. IL-5R α first binds to IL-5 with low affinity and

then binds to a pre-formed β -dimer to form a high-affinity receptor.













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