

## CHASELECTION

## Recombinant Human IL5, Tag Free

货号(Catalog Number): CY129FXXXX(L)

**别名(synonym):** Human IL5; hIL-5, recombinant IL5, interleukin 5, EDF**来源(Source):** Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human IL5 protein**蛋白结构 (Structure):**

该蛋白不含标签

**基因 ID:** P01375**氨基酸序列**

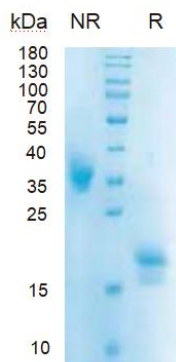
Ile20-Ser134

**分子量大小(MW)**

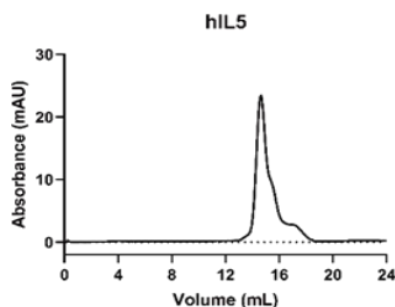
13 kDa (Monomer)

**纯度 (Purity)**

&gt; 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE

**SDS-PAGE**

2 ug/lane protein was resolved with SDS-PAGE under non-reducing (NR) and reducing (R) conditions and visualized by Coomassie Blue staining.

**Gel-filtration**

版本号: IN-PA-40-00

Size-exclusion chromatography of recombinant human IL5 protein (280 nm absorbance)

**内毒素含量 (Endotoxin)**

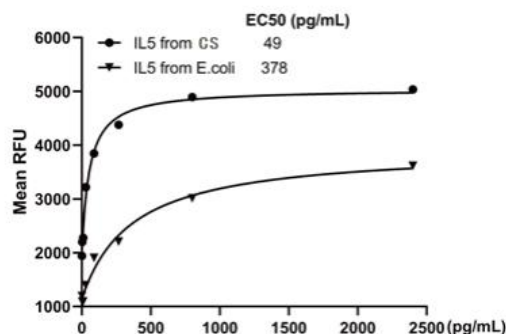
&lt;0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method

**制剂(Formulation)**

Solution protein.

Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer.

This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers.  
Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.

**活性检测 (Biological Activity)**

Recombinant human IL5 stimulates cell proliferation of the TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells.

**储存与运输(Storage)**

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage.

36 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 ° C as supplied.

**产品背景介绍 (Production)**

Interleukin 5 (IL5), is a secreted glycoprotein that belongs to the alpha-helical group of cytokines. IL5 is present as a covalently linked antiparallel dimer. Mature human IL-5 shares 70%, 70%, 62%, 71%, 70% and 66%, aa sequence identity with mouse, rat, canine, equine, feline and porcine IL5, respectively and shows cross-reactivity with mouse IL5. IL5 is primarily produced by CD4+ Th2 cells, but also by activated eosinophils, mast cells, EBV-transformed B

cells, Reed-Sternberg cells in Hodgkin's disease, and IL2-stimulated invariant natural killer T cells. IL5 increases production and mobilization of eosinophils and CD34+ progenitors from the bone marrow and causes maturation of eosinophil precursors outside the bone marrow. The receptor for human IL5, mainly expressed by eosinophils, but also found on basophils and mast cells, consists of a unique ligand-binding subunit (IL5R $\alpha$ ) and a shared signal-transducing subunit,  $\beta$  c. IL5R  $\alpha$  first binds IL5 at low affinity, then associates with preformed  $\beta$  c dimers, forming a high-affinity receptor. IL5 also binds proteoglycans, potentially enhancing its activity. Soluble forms of IL5R  $\alpha$  antagonize IL5 and can be found in vivo.

