Purified Anti-Human/Mouse IL-5 Antibody[TRFK5], Functional Grade

catalog number: **E-AB-F12050**

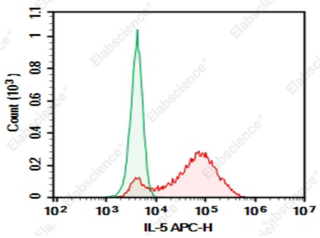
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

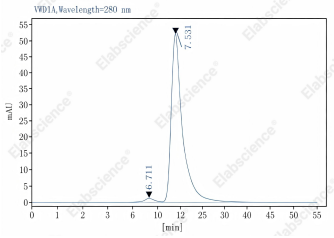
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse IL-5 protein
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG1, κ
Clone	TRFK5
Purification	> 98%, Protein A/G purified, ≥ 95% monomer by analytical SEC
Endotoxin	< 1 EU/mg determined by LAL assay
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives

Applications	Recommended Dilution
FCM	≤ 0.2 μg per million cells in 100 μL volume
Depletion	Reported in the literature
Neut	Reported in the literature

Data



HEK293T cells transfected with pcDNA3.1 plasmid encoding Mouse IL-5 gene were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Human/Mouse IL-5 Antibody[TRFK5], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 μg Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by APC-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody.



Monomer purity ≥95% as determined by analytical size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze/thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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IL-5 (Interleukin-5) is a secreted cytokine that is expressed as a covalent dimer. It is produced by activated Th2 cells, eosinophils, mast cells, and iNKT cells and promotes eosinophilic and basophilic differentiation and activation. IL-5 signals through a receptor complex containing IL-5 R alpha and the Common beta Chain/CD131 on eosinophils and basophils. Naturally occurring soluble forms of IL-5 R alpha retain the ability to bind IL-5 and limit its bioavailability.

None (Azide-Free, Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

Application References

Kelly D Moynihan, et al. Nat Med. 2016 Dec;22(12):1402-1410. Thibault Griser, et al. Immunity. 2015 Jul 21;43(1):187-99.

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