

IL-3/MCGF, Human, Recombinant**Cat. No. : GPCK077****产品信息**

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| 物种 | Human |
| 表达宿主 | E.coli |
| 序列信息 | MAPMTQTTSLKTSWVNCNMIIDEIITHLKQPPLPLDFNNLNGEDQDILMENNLRPNLEAF NRAVKSLQNASAIESILKNLLPCLPLATAAPTRHPIHIKDGDWNEFRRKLTFLKTLNAQAQQ TTLSLAIF with polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. |
| 检索号 | ATV93543.1 |
| 标签 | His-tag at the C-terminus |
| 分子量 | 16 kDa |
| 有效期 | 12 months |
| 生物活性 | Measure by its ability to induce TF-1 cells proliferation. The ED50 for this effect is < 0.15 ng/mL. The specific activity of recombinant human IL-3 is approximately > 1.2 × 10 ⁶ IU/mg. |

产品特性

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| 内毒素 (EU/μg) | < 0.1 |
| 保存 | Lyophilized protein should be stored at -5~-20°C for 1 year. Upon reconstitution, store at 2-8°C for up to 1 week. Further dilute in a buffer containing a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1% BSA, 10% FBS, 5% HSA or 5% trehalose solution), protein aliquots should be stored at -5~-20°C or -80°C for 3-6 months. |
| 运输 | Ambient temperature or ice pack. |
| 制剂 | The protein was lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution containing 1 × PBS, pH 8.0. |
| 复溶 | It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile water to a concentration not less than 100 μg/mL. Do Not Vortex! Vigorous shaking may impair the biological activity of the protein. |

背景介绍

Interleukin 3 is an interleukin, a type of biological signal (cytokine) that can improve the body's natural response to disease as part of the immune system. It acts by binding to the interleukin-3 receptor. Interleukin 3 stimulates the differentiation of multipotent hematopoietic stem cells into myeloid progenitor cells or, with the addition of IL-7, into lymphoid progenitor cells. In addition, IL-3 stimulates proliferation of all cells in the myeloid lineage (granulocytes, monocytes, and dendritic cells), in conjunction with other cytokines, e.g., Erythropoietin (EPO), Granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF), and IL-6. It is secreted by basophils and activated T cells to support growth and differentiation of T cells from the bone marrow in an immune response.

