

## Recombinant Human IL-5 Protein(Fc Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PDMH100297

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

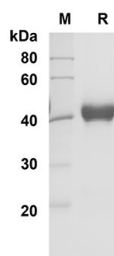
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	Mammalian-derived Human IL-5 protein Ile20-Ser134, with an C-terminal Fc
<b>Calculated MW</b>	37.5 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	41 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	P05113
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

### Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human IL-5 proteins, 2µg/lane of Recombinant Human IL-5 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 41 KD

### Background

### For Research Use Only

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Interleukin 5 (IL-5) is a member of the interleukin family with a length of 115 amino acids. Interleukins are a group of cytokines (secreted proteins/signaling molecules) that were first seen to be expressed by white blood cells (leukocytes) and has been found in a wide variety of body cells. Interleukin 5 or IL-5 is produced by T helper-2 cells and mast cells. It helps to stimulate B cell growth and increase immunoglobulin secretion and is considered a key mediator in eosinophil activation. Interleukin 5 (IL-5) has long been associated with several allergic diseases, including allergic rhinitis and asthma. Growth in the number of circulating, airway tissue, and induced sputum eosinophils have been observed in patients with these diseases. IL-5 also had something with the terminally differentiated granulocyte eosinophils. IL-5 was originally found as an eosinophil colony-stimulating factor. It has been proved to be a major regulator of eosinophil accumulation in tissues and can modulate eosinophil behavior at every stage from maturation to survival.