

Recombinant Human IL-5 Protein(Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMH100297

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

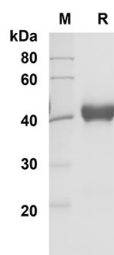
Description

Species	Human
Source	Mammalian-derived Human IL-5 protein Ile20-Ser134,with an C-terminal Fc
Mol_Mass	37.5 kDa
Accession	P05113
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage	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.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	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

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.

For Research Use Only