

IL-5 Protein, Human (HEK293, His-Avi)

Cat. No.:	HY-P78467
Synonyms:	Interleukin-5; IL-5; T-cell replacing factor; TRF; EDF
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P05113 (I20-S134)
Gene ID:	3567
Molecular Weight:	18-25 kDa

PROPERTIES

Biological Activity	Immobilized Human IL-5 at 0.5µg/ml (100µl/Well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Human IL-5 R alpha, hFc Tag with the EC ₅₀ of 21.3ng/ml determined by ELISA.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	IL-5 Protein is a homodimeric cytokine predominantly expressed by T-lymphocytes and NK cells, and it plays a crucial role in the survival, differentiation, and chemotaxis of eosinophils. Additionally, IL-5 Protein acts on both activated and resting B-cells, inducing immunoglobulin production, growth, and differentiation. Its biological effects are mediated through a receptor composed of IL5RA subunit and the cytokine receptor common subunit beta/CSF2RB, leading to the activation of various kinases such as LYN, SYK, and JAK2. These activated kinases propagate signals through the RAS-MAPK and JAK-STAT5 pathways. IL-5 Protein exists as a disulfide-linked homodimer and interacts with IL5RA and CSF2RB subunits.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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