

**DESCRIPTION**

**Source** *E. coli*-derived  
Tyr29-Gln159, with an N-terminal Met  
Accession # Q969D9.1

**N-terminal Sequence Analysis** Met

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 15 kDa

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**Activity** Measured in a cell proliferation assay using BaF3 mouse pro-B cells co-transfected with human IL-7 R $\alpha$  and human TSLP R. Reche, P.A. *et al.* (2001) *J. Immunol.* **167**:336.  
The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is typically 0.05-0.3 ng/mL.

**Endotoxin Level** <0.10 EU per 1  $\mu$ g of the protein by the LAL method.

**Purity** >95%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

**Formulation** Lyophilized from a 0.2  $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

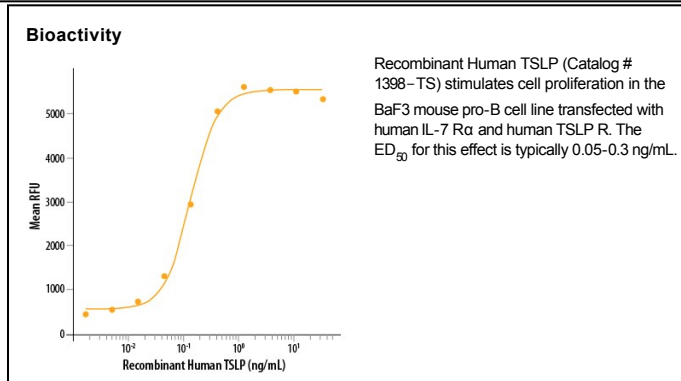
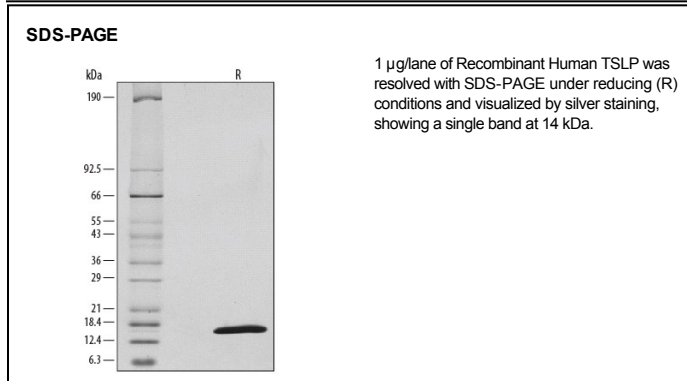
**Reconstitution** Reconstitute at 10  $\mu$ g/mL in sterile PBS containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.

**Shipping** The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

**Stability & Storage** Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

**DATA**



**BACKGROUND**

Thymic Stromal Lymphopoietin (TSLP) was originally identified as an activity from the conditioned medium of a mouse thymic stromal cell line that promoted the development of B cells (1 - 3). The activities of mouse TSLP overlap with, but are distinct from, those of mouse IL-7. Both mouse TSLP and IL-7 can co-stimulate growth of thymocytes and mature T cells, and support B lymphopoiesis in long-term cultures of fetal liver cells and bone-marrow cells. Whereas mouse IL-7 facilitates the development of B220<sup>+</sup>/IgM<sup>-</sup> pre-B cells, mouse TSLP promotes the development B220<sup>+</sup>/IgM<sup>+</sup> B cells. Human TSLP was reported to preferentially stimulate myeloid cells; inducing the release of T cell-attracting chemokines from monocytes and enhancing the maturation of CD11c<sup>+</sup> dendritic cells. Human TSLP cDNA encodes a 159 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a 28 aa signal sequence (4, 5). Within the mature region, six of the seven cysteine residues present in the mouse TSLP involved in intramolecular disulfide bond formation are conserved in the human TSLP. Human TSLP shares approximately 43% aa sequence identity with mouse TSLP. By Northern blot analysis, human TSLP expression has been detected in many tissues with the highest expressions in heart, liver, testis and prostate. TSLP signals through a heterodimeric receptor complex that consists of IL-7 R $\alpha$  and the TSLP R, a member of the hemopoietin receptor family most closely related to R $\gamma_c$ .

**References:**

1. Sims, J.E. *et al.* (2000) *J. Exp. Med.* **192**:671.
2. Park, L.S. *et al.* (2000) *J. Exp. Med.* **192**:659.
3. Pandey, A. *et al.* (2000) *Nature Immunol.* **1**:59.
4. Reche, P.A. *et al.* (2001) *J. Immunol.* **167**:336.
5. Quentmeier, H. *et al.* (2001) *Leukemia* **15**:1286.