

DESCRIPTION

Source *Spodoptera frugiperda*, Sf 21 (stably transfected)-derived
Ile20-Ser134
Accession # P05113

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Ile20

Structure / Form Disulfide-linked homodimer

Predicted Molecular Mass 13.1 kDa (monomer)

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 13-15 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. Kitamura, T. *et al.* (1989) *J. Cell Physiol.* **140**:323. The ED₅₀ for this effect is 0.04-0.2 ng/mL.

Endotoxin Level <0.01 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >97%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

Formulation Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

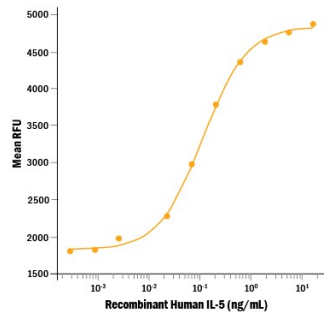
Shipping The product is shipped with dry ice or equivalent. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

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

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

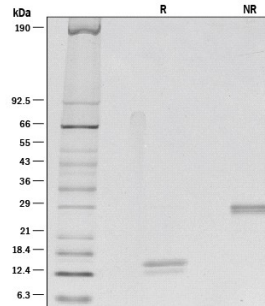
DATA

Bioactivity



Recombinant Human IL-5 (Catalog # 205-IL/CF) stimulates cell proliferation of the TF-1 human erythroleukemic cell line. The ED₅₀ for this effect is 0.04-0.2 ng/mL.

SDS-PAGE



1 µg/lane of Recombinant Human IL-5 was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by silver staining, showing bands at 13-15 kDa and 28-32 kDa, respectively.

BACKGROUND

Interleukin-5 (IL-5) is a secreted glycoprotein that belongs to the α -helical group of cytokines (1 - 3). Unlike other family members, it is present as a covalently linked antiparallel dimer (4, 5). The cDNA for human IL-5 encodes a signal peptide and a 115 amino acid (aa) mature protein. Mature human IL-5 shares 70%, 70%, 62%, 71%, 70% and 66%, aa sequence identity with mouse, rat, canine, equine, feline and porcine IL-5, respectively and shows cross-reactivity with mouse IL-5. IL-5 is primarily produced by CD4⁺ Th2 cells, but also by activated eosinophils, mast cells, EBV-transformed B cells, Reed-Sternberg cells in Hodgkin's disease, and IL-2-stimulated invariant natural killer T cells (iNKT) (1 - 3, 6 - 8). IL-5 increases production and mobilization of eosinophils and CD34⁺ progenitors from the bone marrow and causes maturation of eosinophil precursors outside the bone marrow (1, 6, 9, 10). The receptor for human IL-5, mainly expressed by eosinophils, but also found on basophils and mast cells, consists of a unique ligand-binding subunit (IL-5 R α) and a shared signal-transducing subunit, β c (3, 6, 11). IL-5 R α first binds IL-5 at low affinity, then associates with preformed β c dimers, forming a high-affinity receptor (12). IL-5 also binds proteoglycans, potentially enhancing its activity (13). Soluble forms of IL-5 R α antagonize IL-5 and can be found *in vivo* (10, 14). In humans, IL-5 primarily affects cells of the eosinophilic lineage, and promotes their differentiation, maturation, activation, migration and survival, while in mice IL-5 also enhances Ig class switching and release from B1 cells (1 - 3, 9, 10, 15, 16). IL-5 also promotes differentiation of basophils and primes them for histamine and leukotriene release (17).

References:

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