

DESCRIPTION

Source *E. coli*-derived
Asp33-Cys166, with an N-terminal Met
Accession # NP_034686

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Asp33

Predicted Molecular Mass 15 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

Activity Measured in a cell proliferation assay using NFS-60 mouse myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast cells. Holmes, K.L. *et al.* (1985) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **82**:6687.
The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 20-100 pg/mL.

Endotoxin Level <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >97%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

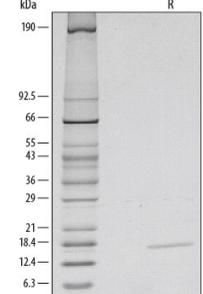
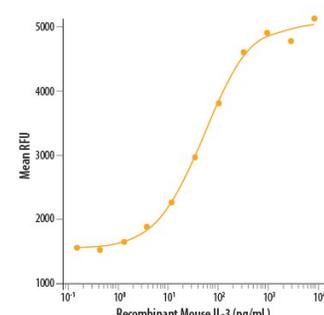
Reconstitution Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in sterile PBS.

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

<p>SDS-PAGE</p>  <p>1 µg/lane of Recombinant Mouse IL-3 was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) conditions and visualized by silver staining, showing a single band at 15 kDa.</p>	<p>Bioactivity</p>  <p>Recombinant Mouse IL-3 (Catalog # 403-ML/CF) stimulates cell proliferation of the NFS-60 mouse myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast cell line. The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 20-100 pg/mL.</p>
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BACKGROUND

Interleukin 3 is a pleiotropic factor produced primarily by activated T cells that can stimulate the proliferation and differentiation of pluripotent hematopoietic stem cells as well as various lineage committed progenitors. In addition, IL-3 also affects the functional activity of mature mast cells, basophils, eosinophils and macrophages. Because of its multiple functions and targets, it was originally studied under different names, including mast cell growth factor P-cell stimulating factor, burst promoting activity, multi-colony stimulating factor, thy-1 inducing factor and WEHI-3 growth factor. In addition to activated T cells, other cell types such as human thymic epithelial cells, activated mouse mast cells, mouse keratinocytes and neurons/astrocytes can also produce IL-3. At the amino acid sequence level, mature human and mouse IL-3 share only 29% sequence identity. Consistent with this lack of homology, IL-3 activity is highly species-specific and human IL-3 does not show activity on mouse cells.

IL-3 exerts its biological activities through binding to specific cell surface receptors. The high affinity receptor responsible for IL-3 signaling is composed of α and β subunits. The IL-3R α is a member of the cytokine receptor super family and binds IL-3 with low affinity. Two distinct β subunits, AIC2A (β_{IL-3}) and AIC2B (β_c) are present in mouse cells. β_{IL-3} also binds IL-3 with low affinity and forms a high affinity receptor with the α subunit. The β_c subunits does not bind any cytokine but forms functional high affinity receptors with the α subunit of the IL-3, IL-5 and GM-CSF receptors. Receptors for IL-3 are present on bone marrow progenitors, macrophages, mast cells, eosinophils, megakaryocytes, basophils and various myeloid leukemic cells.

References:

1. Yokota, T. *et al.*, 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **81**:1070.
2. Fung, M.C. *et al.*, 1984, Nature **307**:233.
3. Miyatake, S. *et al.*, 1985, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **82**:316.