

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-5 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, approximately 3% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-5 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 14611
Purification	Protein A or G purified from ascites
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human IL-5 Ile20-Ser134 Accession # P05113
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Neutralization Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Interleukin 5 is a T cell-derived factor that promotes the proliferation, differentiation and activation of eosinophils. In mice, IL-5 has also been shown to be a growth and differentiation factor for B cells. Various names previously used to describe IL-5 include: T cell replacing factor (TRF), B cell growth factor II (BCGFII), B cell differentiation factor μ (BCDF μ), eosinophil differentiation factor (EDF) and eosinophil colony-stimulating factor (E_o-CSF). Biologically active IL-5 is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The cDNAs for murine and human IL-5 encode precursor proteins with signal peptides that are cleaved to form mature proteins containing 113 and 115 amino acid residues, respectively. Murine and human IL-5 are 70% identical in their amino acid sequences and show species cross-reactivity. IL-5 exerts its activity on target cells by binding to specific cell surface receptors. The functional high-affinity receptor for human IL-5 has been shown to be composed of a low-affinity IL-5 binding α -subunit and a non-binding common β -subunit that is shared with the high-affinity receptors for GM-CSF and IL-3.

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