

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-5 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-5 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 9906
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 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	PMA and Ca ²⁺ ionomycin-treated human PBMCs, fixed with paraformaldehyde, and permeabilized with saponin

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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

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 Rα) and a shared signal-transducing subunit, βc (3, 6, 11). IL-5 Rα first binds IL-5 at low affinity, then associates with preformed βc dimers, forming a high-affinity receptor (12). IL-5 also binds proteoglycans, potentially enhancing its activity (13). Soluble forms of IL-5 Rα 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).

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