

Rabbit IL-5 Protein, His Tag

Catalog # IL5-R52H4



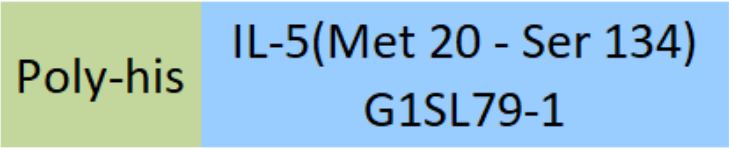
Synonym

IL-5,TRF,IL5,Interleukin-5

Source

Rabbit IL-5, His Tag(IL5-R52H4) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Met 20 - Ser 134 (Accession # [G1SL79-1](#)).
Predicted N-terminus: His

Molecular Characterization



This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.
The protein has a calculated MW of 15.2 kDa. The protein migrates as 15 kDa and 16-20 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method / rFC method.

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.
For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

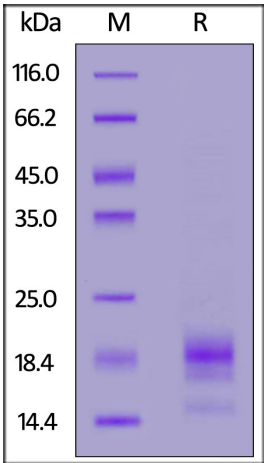
Storage

For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- This product is stable after storage at:
- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
 - -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE



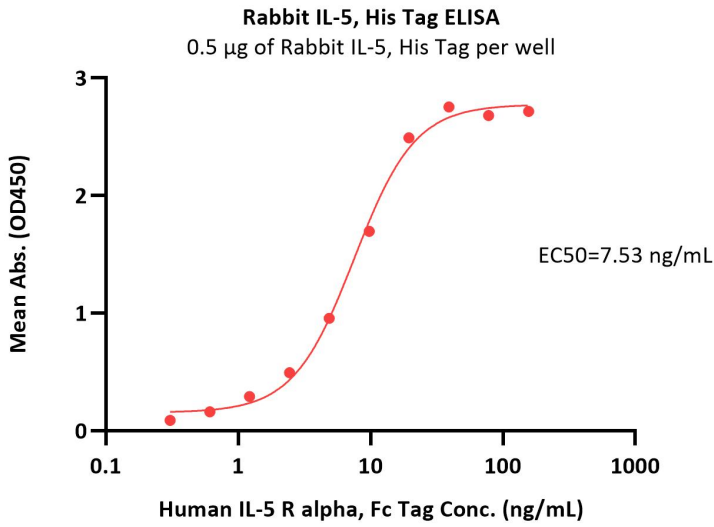
Rabbit IL-5, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90%.

Bioactivity-ELISA



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Immobilized Rabbit IL-5, His Tag (Cat. No. IL5-R52H4) at 5 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Human IL-5 R alpha, Fc Tag (Cat. No. ILA-H5269) with a linear range of 0.3-20 ng/mL (QC tested).

Background

Interleukin 5 (IL5) is an interleukin produced by type-2 T helper cells and mast cells. IL-5 is a 115-amino acid (in human, 133 in the mouse) -long TH2 cytokine that is part of the hematopoietic family. Unlike other members of this cytokine family (namely interleukin 3 and GM-CSF), this glycoprotein in its active form is a homodimer. Interleukin-5 has long been associated with the cause of several allergic diseases including allergic rhinitis and asthma, wherein a large increase in the number of circulating, airway tissue, and induced sputum eosinophils have been observed. Given the high concordance of eosinophils and, in particular, allergic asthma pathology, it has been widely speculated that eosinophils have an important role in the pathology of this disease. Drugs that target IL-5 are mepolizumab and reslizumab.

