

DESCRIPTION

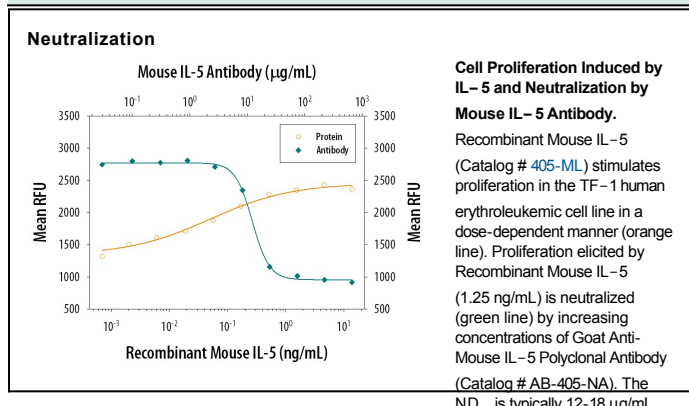
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse IL-5 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) IL-5 is observed and 2% cross-reactivity with rhGM-CSF is observed. Neutralizes the biological activity of recombinant mouse IL-5 and will not neutralize the biological activity of recombinant human IL-5.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Protein A or G purified
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant mouse IL-5
Endotoxin Level	<0.15 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

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
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse IL-5 (Catalog # 405-ML)
Neutralization		Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-5-induced proliferation in the TF-1 human erythroleukemic cell line. Kitamura, T. <i>et al.</i> (1989) <i>J. Cell Physiol.</i> 140 :323. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 12-18 µg/mL in the presence of 1.25 ng/mL Recombinant Mouse IL-5.

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 1 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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. The genes for human and mouse IL-5 have been mapped to chromosome 5 and chromosome 11, respectively; closely linked to the genes for IL-3, IL-4 and GM-CSF.

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.