

Recombinant Human IL11

Cat No:HR2R1539

For research use only

Overview

Quantity	100 ?g
Gene Symbol	IL11
Gene ID	3589
Accession	P20809
Alternative Name	IL-11, Adipogenesis inhibitory factor, AGIF, INN=Oprelvekin br/>Recombinant Human Interleukin-11 (IL11)
Species	Human
Source	E. coli
Description	IL11 is secreted by bone marrow stromal cells (fibroblasts) and is produced also by a number of mesenchymal cells. The IL11 receptor (alpha chain) utilizes gp130 as its signal transducer, which is also a component of other cytokine receptors. The alpha chain of the IL11 receptor has been identified independently as Etl2. IL-1 promotes primary and secondary immune responses in vitro and in vivo and modulates antigen-specific antibody reactions. IL11 promotes the proliferation of IL6 dependent plasmacytoma cell lines in the presence of neutralizing IL6 antibodies. IL11 also stimulates the T cell dependent development of IgG-secreting B cells in spleen cell cultures. IL11 inhibits the differentiation of pre-adipocytes. It induces the synthesis of some acute phase proteins by hepatocytes.
Functions	The ED(50) was determined by the dose-dependent stimulation of the proliferation of murine T11 cells is ? 1.0 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of ? 1.0 x 10^6 units/mg.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 ?m filtered solution in tris buffer and NaCl.
Solubility	A quick spin of the vial followed by reconstitution in distilled water to a concentration not less than 0.1 mg/mL. This solution can then be diluted into other buffers.
Appearance	Lyophilized Powder
Molecular Weight	19
Purity	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Concentration	< 1.0 EU/?g of recombinant protein as determined by the LAL method.
Shipping Condition	Ambient Temperature
Storage Condition	The lyophilized protein is stable for at least one year from date of receipt at -70?C. Upon reconstitution, this cytokine can be stored in working aliquots at 2? - 8?C for one month, or at -20?C for six months, with a carrier protein without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles www.bioelsa.com

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