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## Product Datasheet

### Recombinant Human IL-25 (C-6His) EBT-EPT115

Artikelname	Recombinant Human IL-25 (C-6His)
Artikelnummer	EBT-EPT115
Hersteller Artikelnummer	EPT115
Alternativnummer	EBT-EPT115-50
Hersteller	ELK Biotechnology
Kategorie	Proteine/Peptide
Produktbeschreibung	Recombinant Human Interleukin-25 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Tyr33-Gly177 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus....
Molekulargewicht	Molecular weight: 17.8 KDa. Apparent molecular weight: 20-26 KDa, reducing conditions
UniProt	<a href="#">Q9H293</a>
Reinheit	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Anwendungsbeschreibung

Redissolve: Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test. Background: Interleukin 25 (IL-25) belongs to the Interleukin 17 (IL-17) family of proteins, which is comprised of six members (IL-17, IL-17B through IL-17F). These proteins are secreted and are structurally related by sharing a conserved cysteine-knot fold near the C-terminus, but have considerable sequence divergence at the N-terminus. With the exception of IL-17B, which exists as a non-covalently linked dimer, all IL-17 family members are disulfide-linked dimers. IL-17 family proteins are pro-inflammatory cytokines that induce local cytokine production and are involved in the regulation of immune functions. Human interleukin-17E (IL17E), also referred to as Interleukin-25 (IL25), is a distinct member of the IL17 cytokine family comprised of at least six members sharing a conserved cysteine-knot structure but divergent at the N-terminus. IL25 is a glycoprotein secreted as dimers by innate effector eosinophils and basophils, and present at very low levels in various peripheral tissues. IL25, together with IL17B, are ligands for the cytokine receptor IL17BR, and the cross-linking induces NF-kappaB activation and production of the proinflammatory chemokine IL-8, as well as ERK, JNK, and p38 activation. Overexpression of IL25 gene in transgenic mice suggested that this cytokine can regulate hematopoietic and immune functions, and additionally is identified as a proinflammatory cytokine favoring Th2-type immune responses possibly by enhancing the maintenance and functions of adaptive Th2 memory cells