

IL 17E Human

Description: Interleukin-17E Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a homodimeric, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 146 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 33.7 kDa. The IL-25 Human is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: IL-25, IL-17E, IL17E, IL25, Interleukin-25, Interleukin-17E.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: MYSHWPSCCP SKGQDTSEEL LRWSTVPVPP LEPARPNRHP
ESCRASEDGP LNSRAISPWR YELDRDLNRL PQDLYHARCL CPHCVSLQTG SHMDPRGNSE
LLYHNQTVFY RRPCHGEKGT HKGYCLERRL YRVSLACVCV RPRVMG.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from a concentrated (1mg/ml) solution containing no additives.

Stability:

Lyophilized Interleukin Human IL17E although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Human IL-25 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Interleukin Human IL25 in sterile 10mM HCL not less than 100

Introduction:

IL-25 also called IL-17E cytokine has a sequence similarity with IL17. IL-17E induces NF-kappaB activation, and stimulates the production of IL-8. IL17E and IL17B are ligands for the cytokine receptor IL17BR. IL-25 is a proinflammatory cytokine favoring Th2-type immune response. The upregulation of costimulation-induced IL-17E receptors and release of cytokines and chemokines from IL-17E treated costimulated Th cells are differentially regulated by intracellular JNK, p38 MAPK and NF-kappaB activity. Blocking interleukin-25 prevents airway hyperresponsiveness, a critical feature of clinical asthma. IL25 produced by innate effector eosinophils and basophils increase the allergic inflammation by enhancing the maintenance and functions of TSLP-DC activated adaptive Th2 memory cells. Over expression of IL-25 up-regulates gene expression of Th2 cytokines and induces growth retardation, jaundice, and multiorgan inflammation in a transgenic mouse model. IL-25 contributes to the induction and maintenance of eosinophilic inflammation by acting on lung fibroblasts which supports the fact that IL-17E is an important factor in asthma pathophysiology. IL-17E operates by amplifying TH2 cell-mediated allergic airway

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inflammation but doesnt induce allergic inflammation in vivo.



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