Epoto Biotech

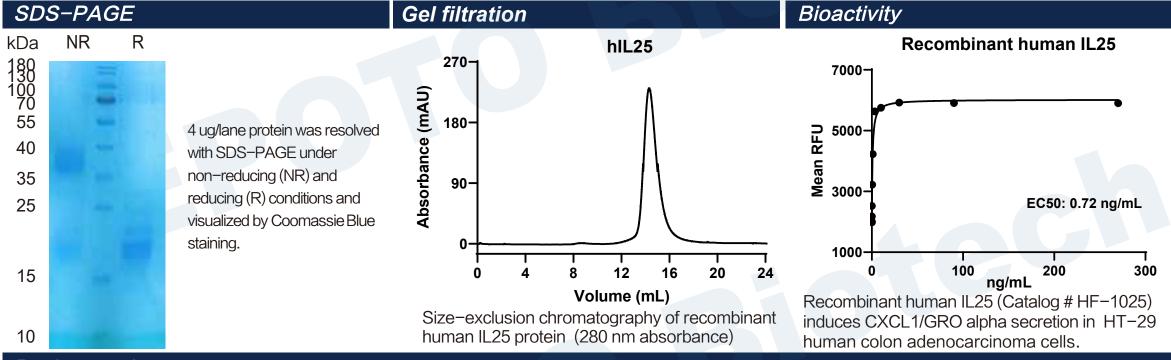
Recombinant Human IL25, Tag Free

Catalog Number: HF-1025

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General Information	
Synonyms	Human IL25; interleukin-25; IL25; IL-25; IL17E; IL-17E; interleukin-17E;
Accession #	Q9H293
Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human IL-25 protein
	Tyr33-Gly177
Predicted Moleucular weight	16.7 kDa
Components and Starage	

Components and Storage Solution protein. Formulation Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer. This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers. Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Storage and Stability Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. 12 months from date of receipt, −20 to −70 ° C as supplied. Shipping Shipping with dry ice. Quality Purity > 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE. **Endotoxin Level** <0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method. **Activity** Measured by its ability to induce CXCL1/GRO alpha secretion in HT-29 human colon adenocarcinoma cells. The EC50 for this effect is 0.2–1.2 ng/mL.



Background

Interleukin-25 (IL-25), which is also known as IL-17E, promotes Th2-biased immune responses. This is in contrast to other IL-17 family members which promote Th1- and Th17-biased inflammation. IL-25 is an important mediator of allergic reactions and protection against intestinal parasites (1, 2). Mature human IL-25 shares 80% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-25 (3, 4). During helminth infections and allergic reactions, IL-25 is locally up-regulated in intestinal and airway epithelial cells, atopic dermatitis skin lesions, and local Th2 cells, eosinophils, and basophils (4-9). It binds to IL-17 RB but also requires IL-17 RA to exert its activity (3, 8, 10). IL-25 acts on a variety of cell types which respond with increased production of Th2 cytokines (e.g. IL-4, IL-5, IL-13) and reduced production of Th1 and Th17 cytokines (e.g. IFN-gamma, IL-12, IL-23, IL-17A, IL-17F) (4-6, 8, 9, 11-15). Airway IL-25 can be activated by MMP-7, a protease that is up-regulated in airway epithelium in response to allergen exposure (16). Cleaved IL-25 shows enhanced binding to IL-17 RB and stronger induction of Th2 cytokines (16). The Th2 cytokines, in turn, trigger expansion of Th2 memory cells and anti-inflammatory M2 macrophages, increased eosinophil mobilization and activation, and dendritic cell migration (4, 6, 9, 13). These actions promote protective anti-helminth immune responses (4, 5) as well as allergic inflammation and airway hyperreactivity (11). The IL-25 induced suppression of Th1 and Th17 cytokines limits Th17 cell expansion and disease pathology in autoimmunity and colitis [12, 14].

Reference	
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