

DESCRIPTION

Source *Spodoptera frugiperda*, Sf 21 (baculovirus)-derived
Pro22-Leu199
Accession # P20809.1

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Pro22

Predicted Molecular Mass 19 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 23 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured in a cell proliferation assay using T11 mouse plasmacytoma cells. Nordan, R.P. *et al.* (1987) J. Immunol. **139**:813.
The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 0.02-0.12 ng/mL.

Endotoxin Level <1.0 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >97%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS and EDTA with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 50 µg/mL in sterile PBS containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Interleukin 11 is a pleiotropic cytokine that was originally detected in the conditioned medium of an IL-1 α -stimulated primate bone marrow stromal cell line (PU-34) as a mitogen for the IL-6-responsive murine plasmacytoma cell line T1165. IL-11 was also independently discovered as an adipogenesis inhibitory factor (AGIF). The human IL-11 cDNA encodes a 199 amino acid residue precursor polypeptide with a 21 amino acid residue hydrophobic signal that is processed proteolytically to generate the 178 amino acid residue mature protein. IL-11 contains no cysteine residues or potential glycosylation sites.

IL-11 has multiple effects on both hematopoietic and nonhematopoietic cells. Many of the biological effects described for IL-11 overlap those for IL-6. *In vitro*, IL-11 can synergize with IL-3, IL-4 and SCF to shorten the G₀ period of early hematopoietic progenitors. IL-11 also enhances the IL-3-dependent megakaryocyte colony formation. IL-11 has been found to stimulate the T cell dependent development of specific immunoglobulin-secreting B cell. IL-11, in the presence of IL-3 or SCF, has also been shown to stimulate erythropoiesis. Among nonhematopoietic cell populations, IL-11, like IL-6 and LIF, can stimulate the synthesis of hepatic acute-phase proteins. Consistent with the *in vitro* functions of IL-11, *in vivo* administration of rhIL-11 in normal mice was found to enhance the generation of Ig producing cells and platelets, and to increase the cycling rates of bone marrow-derived CFU-GM, BFU-E, and CFU-GEMM progenitors.

IL-11 exerts its biological activities through binding to a specific high-affinity receptor having an apparent molecular mass of 150 kDa. Although the IL-11 binding subunit of the receptor complex has not yet been cloned, evidence suggests that, similar to IL-6, leukemia inhibitory factor, oncostatin M, and ciliary neurotrophic factor, IL-11 utilizes the IL-6 signal transducer, gp130, for signal transduction.