

DESCRIPTION

Source	<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> , Sf 21 (baculovirus)-derived Gln19-Pro144 Accession # P15247
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	No results obtained, sequencing might be blocked: Gln19 is predicted
Predicted Molecular Mass	14.2 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	Multiple bands between 16-25 kDa, reducing conditions
Activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TS1 mouse helper T cells. Uyttenhove, C. <i>et al.</i> (1988) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 85 :6934. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is typically 0.01–0.03 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 with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 100 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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

Mouse IL-9 was originally identified as a T cell-derived T cell growth factor III/P40 which could support the long term growth of certain mouse T helper clones in the absence of antigen or antigen-presenting cells. IL-9 can also prolong the *in vitro* survival of other T cell clones as well as potentiate the IL-2 dependent proliferation of mouse fetal thymocytes. However, this cytokine has no growth-stimulating activity on mouse cytolytic T cell clones or fresh T cells. In addition to its activities on T cells, mouse IL-9 also has mast cell enhancing activity (MEA) and can enhance the mouse IL-3- or mIL-4-dependent proliferation of mouse bone marrow-derived mast cells. Furthermore, IL-9 will synergize with erythropoietin to support erythroid colony formation *in vitro*.

The gene for mouse IL-9 has been mapped to mouse chromosome 13. The mouse IL-9 cDNA encodes a 144 amino acid residue precursor protein with an 18 amino acid signal peptide that is cleaved to form the mature cysteine-rich protein with a predicted molecular mass of 14 kDa. Mouse IL-9 contains four potential N-linked glycosylation sites and the native mouse IL-9 is a highly glycosylated protein.

Human IL-9 was independently cloned as a novel growth factor which is mitogenic for the human megakaryoblastic leukemic cell line, M07e. Human and mouse IL-9 share 56% and 67% homology at the amino acid and nucleotide levels, respectively. Although mouse IL-9 is active on human cells, human IL-9 is not active on mouse cells.

References:

1. Renauld, J.E. *et al.* (1995) J. Leukoc. Biol **57**:303.