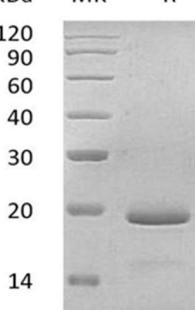


Recombinant Human IL-11

Catalog No: C006

Description	Recombinant Human Interleukin-11 is produced by our Yeast expression system and the target gene encoding Gly23-Leu199 is expressed.																								
Source	P.Pichia																								
Alternative name	Interleukin-11; IL-11; Adipogenesis Inhibitory Factor; AGIF; Oprelvekin; IL11																								
Accession No.	P20809																								
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 2% Glycine, pH 7.2.																								
Quality Control	Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.																							
	Endotoxin	Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test.																							
Predicted Molecular Weight	19kDa																								
AP Molecular Weight	19kDa, reducing conditions.																								
Reconstitution	<p>Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.</p> <p>It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml.</p> <p>Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.</p> <p>Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.</p>																								
Shipping	<p>The product is shipped at ambient temperature.</p> <p>Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.</p>																								
Storage	<p>Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.</p> <p>Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days.</p> <p>Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.</p>																								
Background	<p>Interleukin 11 (IL-11) is a member of a family of human growth factors that includes human growth hormone, granulocyte colony-stimulating factor, and other growth factors. IL-11 is a thrombopoietic growth factor that directly stimulates the proliferation of hematopoietic stem cells and megakaryocyte progenitor cells and induces megakaryocyte maturation resulting in increased platelet production. It also promotes the proliferation of hepatocytes in response to liver damage. Binding to its receptor formed by IL6ST and either IL11RA1 or IL11RA2, It activates a signalling cascade that promotes cell proliferation. The signalling leads to the activation of intracellular protein kinases and the phosphorylation of STAT3.</p>																								
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