

DESCRIPTION

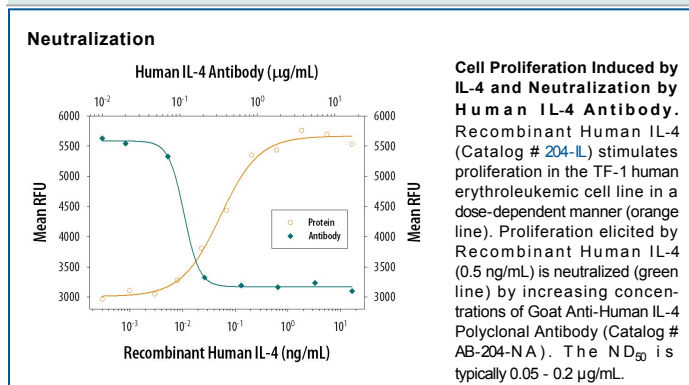
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-4 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 25% cross-reactivity with recombinant rhesus monkey IL-4 is observed, and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-4, recombinant rat IL-4, recombinant feline IL-4, recombinant canine IL-4, recombinant porcine IL-4, and recombinant bovine IL-4 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Protein A or G purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-4 (R&D Systems, Catalog # 204-IL) His25-Ser153 Accession # NP_000580
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human IL-4 (Catalog # 204-IL)
Neutralization	Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-4-induced proliferation in the TF-1 human erythroleukemic cell line [Kitamura, T. <i>et al.</i> (1989) J. Cell Physiol. 140 :323]. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 0.05-0.2 µg/mL in the presence of 0.5 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-4.	

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 1 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <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. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Interleukin-4 (IL-4), also known as B cell-stimulatory factor-1, is a monomeric, approximately 13-18 kDa Th2 cytokine that shows pleiotropic effects during immune responses. It is a glycosylated polypeptide that contains three intrachain disulfide bridges and adopts a bundled four α-helix structure. Human IL-4 is synthesized with a 24 aa signal sequence. Alternate splicing generates an isoform with a 16 aa internal deletion. Mature human IL-4 shares 55%, 39%, and 43% aa sequence identity with bovine, mouse, and rat IL-4, respectively. Human, mouse, and rat IL-4 are species-specific in their activities. IL-4 exerts its effects through two receptor complexes. The type I receptor, which is expressed on hematopoietic cells, is a heterodimer of the ligand binding IL-4 Rα and the common γ chain (a shared subunit of the receptors for IL-2, -7, -9, -15, and -21). The type II receptor on nonhematopoietic cells consists of IL-4 Rα and IL-13 Rα1. The type II receptor also transduces IL-13 mediated signals. IL-4 is primarily expressed by Th2-biased CD4⁺ T cells, mast cells, basophils, and eosinophils. It promotes cell proliferation, survival, and immunoglobulin class switch to IgG4 and IgE in human B cells, acquisition of the Th2 phenotype by naïve CD4⁺ T cells, priming and chemotaxis of mast cells, eosinophils, and basophils, and the proliferation and activation of epithelial cells. IL-4 plays a dominant role in the development of allergic inflammation and asthma.