

Human IL4 / Interleukin-4 Protein

Catalog Number: 11846-HNAE



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

BCGF-1; BCGF1; BSF-1; BSF1; IL-4; Interleukin-4

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mature form of human IL4 isoform 1 (P05112-1) (His 25-Ser 153) was expressed and purified with an initial Met.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: ≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 95 % as determined by SEC-HPLC.

Bio Activity:

Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED_{50} for this effect is 0.05-0.25 ng/mL.

Endotoxin:

< 5 EU per mg of the protein.

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human IL4 consisting of 130 amino acids and migrates with an apparent molecular mass of 15.1 kDa as predicted.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Stability & Storage:

Samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt at -20°C to -80°C.

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Interleukin-4, also known as IL4, is a secreted protein that belongs to the IL-4 / IL-13 family. Interleukin-4 / IL4 has many biological roles, including the stimulation of activated B-cell and T-cell proliferation. It enhances both secretion and cell surface expression of IgE and IgG1. Interleukin-4 / IL4 also regulates the expression of the low-affinity Fc receptor for IgE (CD23) on both lymphocytes and monocytes. Interleukin-4 is essential for the switching of B cells to IgE antibody production and the maturation of T helper (Th) cells toward the Th2 phenotype. It participates in at least several B-cell activation processes as well as other cell types. However, studies show that double mutant (Q116D, Y119D) of the murine IL4 protein (QY), both glutamine 116 and tyrosine 119, which binds to the IL4 receptor alpha, completely inhibits in a dose-dependent manner the IL4-induced proliferation of lipopolysaccharide-stimulated murine splenic B-cells, of the murine T cell line CTLL-2, and the murine pre-B-cell line BA/F3. QY also inhibited the IL4-stimulated up-regulation of CD23 expression by lipopolysaccharide-stimulated murine splenic B-cells and abolished tyrosine phosphorylation of the transcription factor Stat6 and the tyrosine kinase Jak3 in IL4-stimulated BA/F3 cells.

References

1.Grunewald SM. et al., 1998, J Immunol. 160 (8): 4004-9. 2.Susanne M. et al, 1997, THE JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY. 272 (3): 1480-3. 3.Nishikubo K. et al., 2003, Gene Ther. 10 (26): 2119-25.

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Tel: +86-400-890-9989 (Global), +1-215-583-7898 (USA), +49(0)6196 9678656 (Europe)

Website: <http://www.sinobiological.com>