

CHASELECTION

Recombinant Mouse IL-4, Tag Free

货号(Catalog Number): CY161FXXXX(L)

别名(synonym): B cell growth factor 1; BCDF; BCGF1; BCGF-1; binetrakin; BSF1; BSF-1; IL4; IL-4

来源(Source): Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived Mouse IL-4 protein

蛋白结构 (Structure): 该蛋白不含标签

基因 ID: P07750

氨基酸序列

His23-Ser140

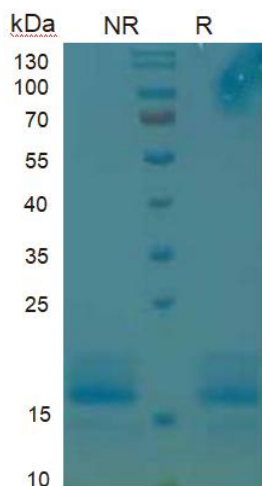
分子量大小(MW)

13.4KDa

纯度 (Purity)

> 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE

SDS-PAGE



4 ug/lane protein was resolved with SDS-PAGE under non-reducing (NR) and reducing (R) conditions and visualized by Coomassie Blue staining.

制剂(Formulation)

Solution protein.

Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer.

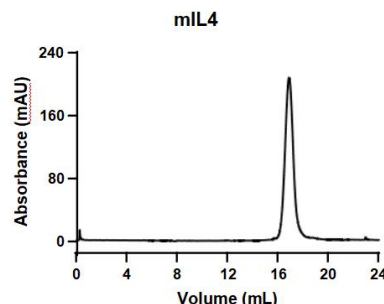
This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers. Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.

版本号: IN-PA-71-00

内毒素含量 (Endotoxin)

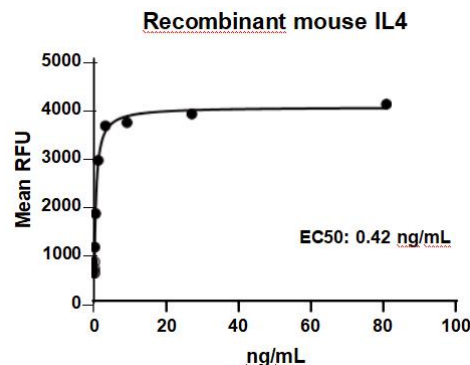
<0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method

Gel filtration



Size-exclusion chromatography of recombinant mouse IL4 protein (280 nm absorbance)

生物活性 (Bioactivity)



Recombinant mouse IL4 stimulates cell proliferation of HT-2 mouse T cells.

储存与运输(Storage)

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage.

36 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.

产品背景介绍 (Production)

Interleukin-4 (IL-4), also known as B cell-stimulatory factor-1, is a monomeric, approximately Th2 cytokine that shows pleiotropic effects during immune responses. Mature mouse IL-4 shares 39%, 39%, and 59% aa sequence identity with bovine, human, 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 R alpha and the common gamma chain. The type II receptor on nonhematopoietic cells consists of IL-4R alpha and IL-13 R alpha 1. 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 IgG1 and IgE in mouse B cells, acquisition of the Th2 phenotype by naive 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.

