



Genorise[®] Bovine Interleukin 4 (IL-4) Polyclonal Antibody

Antigen-Affinity Purified Anti-Bovine interleukin 4 (IL-4) Rabbit Antibody

Catalog Number: GR105065

Background

Interleukin-4, abbreviated IL-4, is a cytokine that is expressed in a variety of tissues including lymphocytes and leukocytes, is a key regulator in humoral and adaptive immunity and has many biological roles, including the stimulation of activated B-cell and T-cell proliferation, and the differentiation of CD4⁺ T-cells into Th2 cells. IL-4 induces differentiation of naive helper T cells (Th0 cells) to Th2 cells. Upon activation by IL-4, Th2 cells subsequently produce additional IL-4. The cell that initially produces IL-4, thus inducing Th0 differentiation, has not been identified, but recent studies suggest that basophils may be the effector cell.^[1] It is closely related and has functions similar to Interleukin 13. Like IL-13, Interleukin 4 (IL-4) is critical for responses to parasitic helminthes.^[2] IL-4 up-regulates MHC class II production and decreases the production of Th1 cells, macrophages, IFN-gamma, and dendritic cell IL-12. Tissue macrophages play an important role in chronic inflammation and wound repair. The presence of IL-4 in extravascular tissues promotes alternative activation of macrophages into M2 cells and inhibits classical activation of macrophages into M1 cells. An increase in repair macrophages (M2) is coupled with secretion of IL-10 and TGF- β that result in a diminution of pathological inflammation. This cytokine was co-discovered by Maureen Howard and William Paul^[3] and by Dr. Ellen Vitetta and her research group in 1982. The nucleotide sequence for human IL-4 was isolated four years later confirming its similarity to a mouse protein called B-cell stimulatory factor-1 (BCSF-1).^[4]

References

1. Sokol, C.L., et al. (2008) *Nat Immunol* **9** (3): 310–318.
2. Liang, H-E, et al. (2012) *Nature Immunology*, **13**: 58–66.
3. Howard M, Paul WE (1982). *Lymphokine Res.* **1** (1): 1–4.
4. Yokota T et al. (1986). *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **83** (16): 5894–8.

Related products

1. GR238016 50 ml Reagent Reservoir, 100/case, 5 packs/case (pack of 20)
2. GR238004 Tissue Culture 96-well Microplate, individually packed, Case of 50
3. GR238019 1.5 ml Microcentrifuge tube with screw cap and free-standing, pack of 500
4. GR238007 125 ml leak-resistant HDPE bottle, colorless, pack of 24
5. GR238002 Microplate 12x8-Well Strip High Binding, Case of 50
6. GR238003 Microplate 12x8-Well Strip Medium Binding, Case of 50
7. GR238032 42592 Costar Stripwell Microplate 1 x 8 Flat Bottom, High Binding, Case of 100
8. GR238001 468667 Thermo Microplate 12x8-Well Strip Nunc Maxisorp F8, Case of 60
9. GR238031 96-well microplate sealer plastic, pack of 100



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Description

Species reactivity: Bovine

Specificity: Detects Bovine interleukin 4 (IL-4) in direct or indirect ELISAs and Western blots.

Source: Polyclonal rabbit IgG

Purification: Antigen Affinity purified

Immunogen: *E. coli* derived recombinant Bovine interleukin 4 (IL-4), His25-Cys135, and Accession # P30367.

Endotoxin Level: <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.

Formulation: lyophilized from a solution containing PBS and trehalose (100 µg/ml).

Application

Reconstitution: reconstitute at 0.2 mg/ml in sterile PBS

Recommended concentration:

Western blot: >0.1 µg/ml

Immunocytochemistry: 5-15 µg/ml

ELISA: 0.2-0.8 µg/ml

Stability & Storage

Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months at -20°C.
- 1 month after reconstitution at 4 °C, from date of receipt.
- 6 months after reconstitution at -20°C to -70°C from date of receipt.

DECLARATION

THIS REAGENT IS FOR IN VITRO LABORATORY TESTING AND RESEARCH USE ONLY. DO NOT USE IT FOR CLINICAL DIAGNOSTICS. DO NOT USE OR INJECT IT IN HUMANS AND ANIMALS.

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NOT FOR USE IN HUMANS AND ANIMALS**