

Recombinant Mouse IL-4

Catalog No : PMK2122

Known As: Interleukin-4; B-cell IgG differentiation factor; B-cell growth factor 1; B-cell stimulatory factor 1; IGG1 induction factor; Lymphocyte stimulatory factor 1; IL-4; BSF-1

PROPERTIES

Description	Recombinant Mouse Interleukin-4 is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding His23-Ser140 is expressed.
Accession	P07750
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 300mM NaCl, 5% Trehalose, pH 6.5.
Size	10μg/50μg/500μg/1mg
Purity	> 95%
Endotoxin	< 1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Predicted Mol Mass	13.4 KDa
Apparent Mol Mass	14 KDa, reducing conditions
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Background	Mouse Interleukin-4(IL-4) is a monomeric, 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 αhelix structure. IL4 exerts its effects through two receptor complexes, Participates in at least several B-cell activation processes as well as of other cell types. IL4 is primarily expressed by Th2biased 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 naïve CD4+T cells, priming and chemotaxis of mast cells, eosinophils, and basophils, and the proliferation and activation of epithelial cells. IL4 plays a dominant role in the development of allergic inflammation and asthma. It also regulates the expression of the low affinity Fc receptor for IgE (CD23) on both lymphocytes and monocytes.

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