

IL-4 Antibody

Cat. No.:	HY-P81235
Synonyms:	IL-4 Antibody is a non-conjugated and Rabbit originated polyclonal antibody about 14 kDa, targeting to IL-4. It can be used for WB, ELISA, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF assays with tag free, in the background of Transfected.
Host:	Rabbit
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Conjugation:	Non-conjugated
SwissProt ID:	P07750
Molecular Weight:	Predicted band size: 17 kDa

PROPERTIES

Formulation	Supplied in 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.	
Purity	Affinity Purified	
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 1 year. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.	
Appearance	Liquid	
Application & Dilution Ratio	Application	Dilution Ratio
	WB	1:500-2000
	ELISA	1:5000-10000
	IHC-P	1:100-500
	IHC-F	1:100-500
	IF	1:100-500
Shipping	Shipping with blue ice.	

DESCRIPTION

Background	<p>IL-4: The protein encoded by this gene is a pleiotropic cytokine produced by activated T cells. This cytokine is a ligand for interleukin 4 receptor. The interleukin 4 receptor also binds to IL13, which may contribute to many overlapping functions of this cytokine and IL13. STAT6, a signal transducer and activator of transcription, has been shown to play a central role in mediating the immune regulatory signal of this cytokine. This gene, IL3, IL5, IL13, and CSF2 form a cytokine gene cluster on chromosome 5q, with this gene particularly close to IL13. This gene, IL13 and IL5 are found to be regulated coordinately by several long-range regulatory elements in an over 120 kilobase range on the chromosome. IL4 is considered an important cytokine for tissue repair, counterbalancing the effects of proinflammatory type 1 cytokines, however, it also promotes allergic airway inflammation. Moreover, IL-4, a type 2 cytokine, mediates and regulates a variety of human host responses</p>
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such as allergic, anti-parasitic, wound healing, and acute inflammation. This cytokine has been reported to promote resolution of neutrophil-mediated acute lung injury. In an allergic response, IL-4 has an essential role in the production of allergen-specific immunoglobulin (Ig) E. This pro-inflammatory cytokine has been observed to be increased in COVID-19 (Coronavirus disease 2019) patients, but is not necessarily associated with severe COVID-19 pathology. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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