

Recombinant Mouse IL-4

Catalog # EPT035

Expression Host E.coli

DESCRIPTION Recombinant Mouse Interleukin-4 is produced by our

E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding

His23-Ser140 is expressed.

Accession P07750

Synonyms 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

Mol Mass 13.4 KDa

AP Mol Mass 14 KDa, reducing conditions

Purity Greater than 95% as determined by reducing

SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin Less than 0.001 ng/μg (0.01 EU/μg) as determined by

LAL test.

FORMULATION Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM

PB, 300mM NaCl, 5% Trehalose, pH 6.5.



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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 $^{\circ}$ C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days.

Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20° C for 3 months.

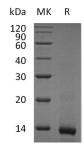
BACKGROUND

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 α -helix structure. IL-4 exerts its effects through two receptor complexes, Participates in at





least several B-cell activation processes as well as of other cell types. 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 naïve 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. It also regulates the expression of the low affinity Fc receptor for IgE (CD23) on both lymphocytes and monocytes.



SDS-PAGE

