IL-4/BSF-1, Mouse, Recombinant

Cat. No. : PCK033

General Information

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
Species	Mouse
Expression host	E.coli
Sequence	His23-Ser140
Accession	P07750
Mol mass	13.4 KDa
Expiration date	12 months
Bio activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using M-NFS-60 mouse lymphoblast cells. The ED50 for this effect is 60-300 pg/mL.

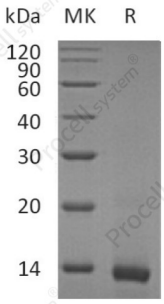
Product feature

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin (EU/μg)	< 0.1
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -5~-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 -5~-20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	Ice bag
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM PB, 5% Sucrose, 4% Mannitol, 0.1% PS-80, pH 6.5.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in sterile water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

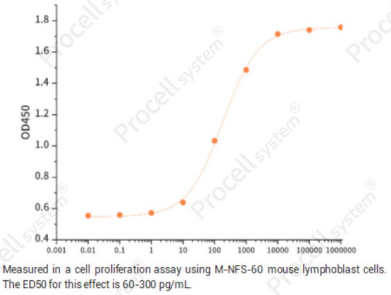
Background

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



Bio activity



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