Purified Anti-Human IL-9 Antibody[MH9A4], Functional Grade

catalog number: **AN007820**

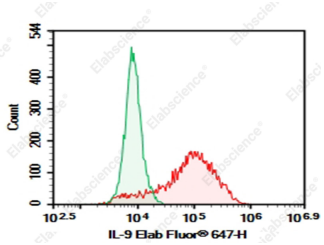
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human IL-9 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b, κ
Clone	MH9A4
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
FCM	≤ 0.2 μg per million cells in 100 μL volume

Data



HEK293T cells transfected with pcDNA3.1 plasmid encoding Human IL-9 gene were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Human IL-9 Antibody[MH9A4], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 μg Mouse IgG2b, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by Elab Fluor® 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

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IL-9 is a 14 kDa cytokine originally named P40 and identified by its proliferative effects on T cell populations. The receptor, which is a heterodimer of the gamma chain portion of the IL-2 receptor and the IL-9R chain, activates Jak/STAT signaling pathways upon binding its ligand. Since the discovery of IL-9, numerous other functions have been observed. It induces Th17 and Treg differentiation in CD4+ T cells, IgE production in B cells, and the differentiation and proliferation of mast cells. IL-9 expression was initially observed in Th2 cells, but has since been found in Th17, eosinophil, and mast cells. Th9 cells, a newly discovered subset of CD4+ T cells, are characterized by the secretion of large amounts of IL-9 and IL-10. Th9 development is induced by stimulation of undifferentiated CD4+ with IL-4 and TGF beta. Th2 cells can also be driven towards a Th9 phenotype in the presence of TGF beta.

None (Azide-Free,Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.