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Purified Anti-Human IL-9 Antibody[MH9A3]

catalog number: AN007830P

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

Description

Reactivity Human

Immunogen Recombinant Human IL-9 protein

Host Mouse

Isotype Mouse IgG1,k

Clone MH9A3

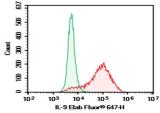
Purification >98%, Protein A/G purified

Buffer PBS, pH 7.2. Contains 0.05% proclin 300.

Applications Recommended Dilution

FCM $2 \mu g/mL(0.5 \times 10^6 - 1 \times 10^6 \text{ cells})$

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[MH9A3] (Right) and 0.2 μg Mouse

IgG1, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by Elab Fluor[®] 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Storage Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze /

thaw cycles.

Shipping Ice bag

Background

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.

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