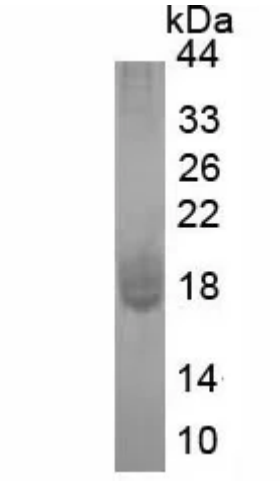
Active Interleukin 4 (IL4)

Catalog#:PHR12132

概述（Summary）

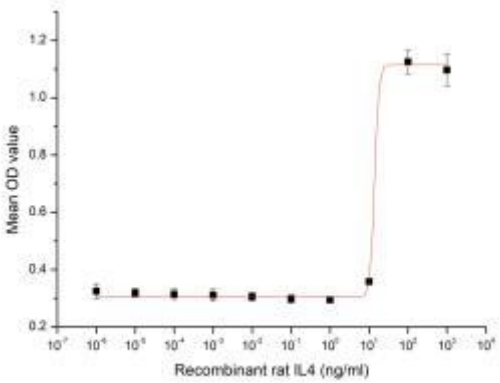
别称（Alternative Names）	BSF1; BCGF1 ;B Cell Stimulatory Factor 1; Lymphocyte stimulatory factor 1; B Cell Growth Factor; Binetrakin; Pitrakinra
纯度（Purity）	Greater than 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
内毒素（Endotoxin level）	Please contact with the lab for this information
蛋白构建（Construction）	【Cys25-Ser147】
Accession #	P20096
表达宿主（Host）	293F
种属（Species）	Rattus norvegicus (Rat)
预测分子量（Predicted MW）	15.4 kDa
制剂（Form）	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.01% SKL, 1mM DTT, 5% Trehalose and Proclin300.
运输方式（Shipping）	The product is shipped with ice bag. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存（Stability &Storage）	12 months at -20°C to -80°C in lyophilized state.6 months at -20°C to -80°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.7-10 days at 2°C to 8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
复溶（Reconstitution）	Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.
背景介绍（References）	Participates in at least several B-cell activation processes as well as of other cell types. It is a costimulator of DNA-synthesis. It induces the expression of class II MHC molecules on resting B-cells. It enhances both secretion and cell surface expression of IgE and IgG1. It also regulates the expression of the low affinity Fc receptor for IgE (CD23) on both lymphocytes and monocytes. Positively regulates IL31RA expression in macrophages. Stimulates autophagy in dendritic cells by interfering with mTORC1 signaling and through the induction of RUFY4.

电泳图（SDS-PAGE image）

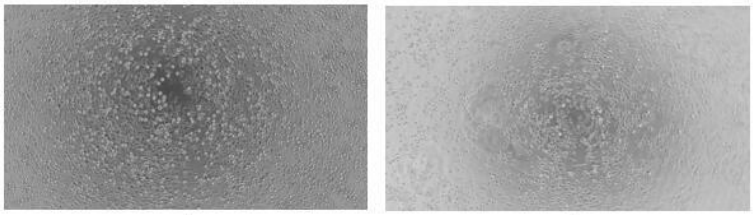


Greater than 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

活性图（Bioactivity image）



The interleukin 4 (IL4,) is a cytokine that induces differentiation of naive helper T cells (Th0 cells) to Th2 cells. Upon activation by IL4, Th2 cells subsequently produce additional IL4 in a positive feedback loop. IL4 has many biological roles, including the stimulation of activated B-cell and T-cell proliferation, and the differentiation of B cells into plasma cells. It is a key regulator in humoral and adaptive immunity. IL4 induces B-cell class switching to IgE, and up-regulates MHC class II production. IL4 decreases the production of Th1 cells, macrophages, IFN-gamma, and dendritic cell IL12. The activity of IL4 is usually measured by a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 cells. TF-1 cells were seeded into triplicate wells of 96-well plates at a density of 8,000 cells/well with 2% serum standard 1640 which contains various concentrations of recombinant rat IL4. After incubated for 3 days, cells were observed by inverted microscope and cell proliferation was measured by Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8). Briefly, 10 µl of CCK-8 solution was added to each well of the plate, then the absorbance at 450 nm was measured using a microplate reader after incubating the plate for 2-4 hours at 37 ℃. Proliferation of TF-1 cells after incubation with IL4 for 3 days observed by inverted microscope was shown in Figure 1. Cell viability was assessed by CCK-8 (Cell Counting Kit-8) assay after incubation with recombinant rat IL4 for 3 days. The result was shown in Figure 2. It was obvious that IL4 significantly increased cell viability of TF-1 cells. The ED50 is 13.76 ng/ml. Figure 2. Cell proliferation of TF-1 cells after stimulated with IL4.



A B

Figure 1. Cell proliferation of TF-1 cells after stimulated with IL4.
(A) TF-1 cells cultured in 1640, stimulated with 100 ng/ml IL4 for 3 days;
(B) Unstimulated TF-1 cells cultured in 1640 for 3 days.

注意事项（Note）

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