**PRODUCT:** RecombinantGuinea Pig IL-4

**CATALOG NUMBER:** 610002

**DESCRIPTION:**

**Expression Host:** HEK293

**Protein Sequence:** Genbank Acc# NM\_001257263 (H27 - S153)

**Tag:** C-terminal His(6x)

**SPECIFICATIONS:**

**Molecular Weight:** 14.3kDa, under reducing conditions. Protein may appear larger than predicted molecular weight due to glycosylation.

**Activity:** React with Guinea Pig anti-IL-4 antibodies

**Purity:** >90% by Coomassie Blue stained SDS-PAGE gels.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE:**

**Concentration and Buffer:** As indicated on each product, PBS

**Preservative:** None, unless specified.

**Storage:** -70oC. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

**BACKGROUND:**

IL-4 is a cytokine primarily produced by activated T cells, mast cells, basophils and eosinophils [1]. It is functionally closely related to IL-13, and shows pleiotropic activities on B lymphocytes, monocytes, dendritic cells and fibroblasts [2]. Its main functions are inducing the differentiation of helper Th2 cells and driving the B cell immunoglobulin class switch to IgG1 and IgE. It regulates multiple aspects of allergic inflammation [3].

**COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:** USA

**NOTE:** For *in vitro* research use only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic use.

**REFERENCES:**

[1] S. P. Gadani, J. C. Cronk, G. T. Norris, and J. Kipnis, “IL-4 in the Brain: A Cytokine To Remember,” *J. Immunol.*, vol. 189, no. 9, pp. 4213–4219, Nov. 2012, doi: 10.4049/jimmunol.1202246.

[2] P. Chomarat and J. Banchereau, “Interleukin-4 and lnterleukin-13: Their Similarities and Discrepancies,” *Int. Rev. Immunol.*, vol. 17, no. 1–4, pp. 1–52, Jan. 1998, doi: 10.3109/08830189809084486.

[3] I. S. Junttila, “Tuning the Cytokine Responses: An Update on Interleukin (IL)-4 and IL-13 Receptor Complexes,” *Front. Immunol.*, vol. 9, p. 888, Jun. 2018, doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2018.00888.