

## IL-4 Protein, Human, Recombinant, Biotinylated

### General Information

Synonyms:	MGC79402;BCGF-1;BSF1;BCGF1;IL-4;BSF-1
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the Human IL4 (P05112-1) (His25-Ser153) was expressed with a N-terminal Met. The purified protein was biotinylated in vitro.
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P05112-1
Molecular Weight:	15.1 kDa (predicted)

### QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	Please contact us for more information.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from sterile Sterile PBS. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the hardcopy of datasheet or the lot-specific COA.

### Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:	Please refer to the lot-specific COA.
Stability & Storage:	It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots. <small>Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.</small>
Shipping:	In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

### Protein Background

Interleukin-4, also known as IL4, is a secreted protein that belongs to the IL-4 / IL-13 family. Interleukin-4 / IL4 has many biological roles, including the stimulation of activated B-cell and T-cell proliferation. It enhances both secretion and cell surface expression of IgE and IgG1. Interleukin-4 / IL4 also regulates the expression of the low-affinity Fc receptor for IgE (CD23) on both lymphocytes and monocytes. Interleukin-4 is essential for the switching

of B cells to IgE antibody production and the maturation of T helper (Th) cells toward the Th2 phenotype. It participates in at least several B-cell activation processes as well as other cell types. However, studies show that double mutant (Q116D, Y119D) of the murine IL4 protein (QY), both glutamine 116 and tyrosine 119, which binds to the IL4 receptor alpha, completely inhibits in a dose-dependent manner the IL4-induced proliferation of lipopolysaccharide-stimulated murine splenic B-cells, of the murine T cell line CTLL-2, and the murine pre-B-cell line BA/F3. QY also inhibited the IL4-stimulated up-regulation of CD23 expression by lipopolysaccharide-stimulated murine splenic B-cells and abolished tyrosine phosphorylation of the transcription factor Stat6 and the tyrosine kinase Jak3 in IL4-stimulated BA/F3 cells. Cancer Immunotherapy Immune Checkpoint Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy

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